"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair and warmer; winds east.

VOL. LII....NO. 16,577. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1903.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

KAISER ON REVELATION

Published Letter a Full Exposition of His Views.

It Causes Relief Among German Theologians, who Feared That the Emperor Was Unorthodox.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—Emperor William's faith in God and Christ and in the authority of the Old Testament, as declared in his letter to Admiral Hollman, Councilor of the German Oriental Society, is accepted by the leading authorities of the State and Church as satisfactory evidence of his Majesty's orthodoxy, which for months had been the cause of deep concern to theologians and pastors.

The doubts began a year ago, when the Emperor first listened to Prof. Delitzsch's lecture on the Babylonian origin of the Bible, and increased later, when the Emperor personally assisted the Assyriologist in showing stereopticon pictures to sixty members of the Court. The pictures were designed to prove the Babylonian origin of the Hebrew ideas. The Emperor subscribed the funds to send Prof. Delitzsch again to Assyria, and discussed with him, when he returned, his most recent discoveries, all to the dismay of orthodox churchmen and some of the most influential church administrators, particularly the accomplished Dr. Dryander, who besought the Emperor to make some definite statement of creed in order to restore the confidence of the clergy and laity. His Majesty's letter to the ex-Secretary of the Navy and Councilor of the Oriental Society is the result of Dr. Dryander's endeavors.

Other portions of the Emperor's letter to the Admiral, not contained in what was given to the press yesterday, are as follows:

"During the evening entertainment with us Prof. Delitzsch had the opportunity to fully confer and debate with her Majesty the Empress and Dr. Dryander, while I listened and remained passive. Unfortunately he abandoned the standpoint of the strict historian and Assyriologist, straying into religious and theological conclusions and hypotheses, which were quite nebulous or bold.

"When he came to speak of the New Testament it became clear at once that he had developed such quite divergent views regarding the person of our Saviour that I had to express the diametrically opposite point of view. He does not recognize the divinity of Christ, and as a deduction therefrom asserts that the Old Testament contains no revelation about Him as the Messiah. Here the Assyriologist and the historical investigator ceases; and the theologian begins, with all his light and shadow sides. In this province I can only urgently advise him to proceed very cautiously, step by step, and at any rate ventilate his theses only in theological books and in the circle of his colleagues. Spare us, the laymen, and, above all, the Oriental Society, from hearing of them. All that does not belong before such a forum. We prosecute excavations and publish the results on behalf of science and history, not to confirm or attack religious hypotheses with Prof. Delitzsch, the theologian, who has run away with the historian."

The Emperor then goes on to express regret at the fact that Prof. Delitzsch did not adhere to his original purpose of translating and interpreting inscriptions excavated by the society, as illustrating the relations between Babylonian customs, morals, historical events, traditions, &c., and the Israelites, "which would have been in the highest degree interesting for laymen," and adds:

"He approached the question of Revelation in a very polemical tone, more or less denying it or reducing it to purely human matters. That was a grave error, for thereby he touched on the innermost, holiest possession of many of his hearers, which shook and even shattered the foundations of their faith. It is a deed that only the greatest genius should venture to attempt, and for which the mere study of Assyriology did not justify him."

The Emperor then gives his personal views regarding Revelation, saying:

"I distinguish between two different kinds of Revelation—one progressive and as it were historical; the other purely religious, as preparing the way for the future Messiah.

"Regarding the former, it must be said, for me it does not admit of a doubt, not even the slightest, that God reveals Himself continuously in the race of men created by Him. He blew into man the breath of His life, and follows with fatherly love and interest the development of the human race. In order to lead it forward and develop it He reveals Himself in this or that great sage, whether priest or king, whether among the heathen, Jews or Christians. Hammurabi was one, so was Moses, Abraham, Homer, Charlemagne, Luther, Shakespeare, Goethe, Kant, and Emperor William the Great. These He sought out and endowed with His grace to accomplish splendid, imperishable results for their people, in their intellectual and physical provinces, according to His will. How often my grandfather pointed out that he was only an instrument in the Lord's hands.

"The second form of Revelation, the more religious, is that which leads to the manifestation of our Lord. It was introduced with Abraham, slow but forward-looking and omniscient, for humanity was lost without it. Now begins the most astonishing activity of God's Revelation. Abraham's race and the peoples developing from it regard faith in one God as their holiest possession, and it follows hold fast to it with ironlike consistency. Split up during their Egyptian captivity, the divided elements were again welded together by Moses, ever trying to hold fast to their monotheism. It was the direct intervention of God that caused the rejuvenation of this people, thus proved through centuries, till the Messiah, heralded by prophets and psalmists, finally appeared, the greatest Revelation of God in the world, for He appeared in the Son Himself. Christ is God, God in human form. He redeemed us and inspires us, entices us to follow Him. We feel His fire burning in us. His sympathy strengthens us. His discontent destroys us. But, also, His intercession saves us. Conscious of victory, building solely upon His word, we go through labor, ridicule, sorrow, misery, and death, for we have in Him God's revealed Word, and He never lies.

"That is my view of these matters. It is to me self-evident that the Old Testament contains many sections which are of a purely human and historical nature, and are not God's revealed word. These are merely historical descriptions of incidents of all kinds which happened in the political, religious, moral, and intellectual life of this people. The legislative act on Sinai, for example, can only be regarded as symbolically inspired of God, when Moses had to reburnish well-known paragraphs of the Law, perhaps derived from the code of Hammurabi, in order to incorporate and bind them into the loose, weak fabric of his people. Here the historian can perhaps construe from the sense or wording a connection with the laws of Hammurabi, the friend of Abraham. That is, perhaps, logically correct. But that will never disguise the fact that God incited Moses thereto, and in so far revealed Himself to the people of Israel."

TO-DAY:

SIXTEEN PAGES,

with

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Commercial World.—Page 13.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 11.
Business Troubles.—Page 14.
Court Calendars.—Page 13.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Religious.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 12.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

A Tour to Washington.
Next Pennsylvania Railroad Tour leaves New York February 26. $14.50 for the round trip, covering necessary expenses.—Adv.

WINDOW GLASS MEN WARNED.

Ohio Attorney General Threatens to Oust Them from the State If They Raise Prices in Combination.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 20.—Attorney General Sheets sent a letter to Leopold Mambourg, Secretary of the American Window Glass Company, to-day, stating that if statements contained in resolutions adopted at the meeting of glass men on Thursday mean what he construed them to mean, suit will be brought at once to oust the combination from this State. Mr. Sheets also asked Mr. Mambourg for detailed information as to what companies are parties to the proposed trust agreement.

"I propose to begin immediate investigation," said Mr. Sheets to-day. "I understand that Mr. Mambourg is responsible for the statement published two days ago, and, as it reads, it is both bold and cold-blooded. If the statement means what it says, I shall use any known law to break up the combination so far as the State of Ohio is concerned."

The resolution to which Mr. Sheets objects is one in which it is stated that if the agreement shall be ratified at the next meeting, which will be held March 3, the price of window glass will be advanced at once, and that further advances will be made from time to time, dependent upon the action of a committee appointed to keep in touch with the demand and the output. Mr. Mambourg said to-night that no trust was contemplated but that the manufacturers had united for mutual protection.

TO POOL FEDERAL BUSINESS.

Railroads Planning to Force the Government to Pay Full Tariff Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—The railroads propose to form a new pool on the Government's military and naval business so as to prevent competition, and force the Government to pay full tariff rates. The Navy Department has called for bids for the transportation of sailors and others during the next fiscal year. These bids must be in the hands of the department on or before March 9.

The Trunk Line Passenger Association has submitted a proposition to all other passenger associations in the country that no bids be made for business originating in trunk line territory by any other than the three united Washington lines—the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Chesapeake and Ohio. As the two last-mentioned lines are controlled by the Pennsylvania, the proposition virtually amounts to the suggestion that that road should have a monopoly of the business.

Another feature of the proposition is that the bids contain a provision that the road whose bid is accepted shall have the right to route the business over whatever connecting road it sees fit. This means that the business will be divided up among the Chairmen of the Trunk Line Association.

DAMAGES AGAINST HOTEL.

Walter P. Warren of Troy Awarded $3,457 for Loss in a Fire at Richmond, Va.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The jury in the United States District Court to-night awarded $3,457 damages against the Jefferson Hotel Company of Richmond, Va., to Walter P. Warren, a wealthy stove manufacturer of Troy. Mr. Warren sued to recover the value of baggage containing valuable clothing lost by himself, his wife, and a maid in a fire which consumed the Jefferson Hotel on the night of March 29, 1901. His ground was that the hotel had been represented as fire-proof and that, even when the fire did break out, the defendant's servants at first assured him that there was no danger. Otherwise, he claimed, he could have saved his property.

The verdict gives him within a few dollars of the full amount asked.

VALLOMBROSA FOREST ON FIRE

The Villa Medici Burned—Milton's Famous Lines on the "Autumnal Leaves" in Vallombrosa.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—According to an agency dispatch from Florence, the Forest of Vallombrosa is on fire.

The Villa Medici has been destroyed.

The Forest of Vallombrosa is best known to Englishmen and Americans through the famous lines in Milton's "Paradise Lost":

"Thick as autumnal leaves that strow the brooks
In Vallombrosa, where th' Etrurian shades
High overarched imbower."

The word "Vallombrosa" means "shady valley." The forest is fifteen miles east of Florence, and consists of splendid fir, beech, and chestnut trees. In the forest is what was formerly a Benedictine abbey, founded about 1038 A. D. by John Gualbert. The present magnificent conventual buildings were erected in 1673. The abbey was suppressed in 1869, and the buildings are now used for a School of Forestry supported by the Italian Government.

Vallombrosa was visited by Dante and is mentioned in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." In modern times it has been a favorite resort of artists and tourists.

WANT MRS. BOTKIN TRIED.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 20.—The Legislature to-day took action upon the apparent inactivity of the California authorities in the matter of a retrial of Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, who was convicted of the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning of Dover. She has been accorded a new trial by the California courts.

A joint resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to confer with the State Attorney General relative to the report that the prosecution of Mrs. Botkin is likely to be abandoned by the authorities of the State of California by reason of the expenses incident to the attendance of witnesses from Delaware.

The prosecution of Mrs. Botkin, the resolution declares, "is necessary that the ends of Justice may be subserved and the lives of the citizens of Delaware be protected," and the committee is directed to ascertain the status of the case through the Attorney General, and to report to the Legislature such recommendation as it may deem proper.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—It was reported this afternoon that President Roosevelt was suffering from laryngitis. There is no foundation for the report. It is understood the story arose from the circumstance that a throat specialist called at the White House last night.

The President will probably leave town soon after the adjournment of Congress, and he usually takes the advice of a doctor before going on any journey which involves speech-making.

Seaboard Florida Limited.
Quickest, shortest route to St. Augustine. 12:55 P. M. daily. Two other daily trains to Atlanta and Florida, 2:10 P. M., (12:55 P. M. on Sundays,) and 12:10 midnight. Office 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

LINER CEDRIC IN PORT

Largest Steamship Afloat Pronounced Steady as a Rock.

Gales and High Seas Made No Impression on Her, and None of the Passengers Was Seasick.

The largest steamship ever constructed slowly made her way, last evening between 6 and 8 o'clock, up New York Bay and the North River to the White Star piers at the foot of Bank Street. The huge vessel was the new transatlantic liner Cedric, a sister of the Celtic of the same fleet, but ninety-six tons larger.

The Cedric made a good voyage, according to officers and passengers, and each and every one of them pronounced her almost perfect as far as seaworthiness and easygoing in the roughest kind of weather are concerned. For instance, Sir Cavendish Boyle, the Governor of Newfoundland, who was among the passengers, said that she was as steady as a rock, and that although huge seas often hurled themselves against or over her sides, they had no effect on the monster, which went her way without even so much as a tremor. "The Cedric is a good example of the kind of ships the Morgan combine is turning out," added Sir Cavendish.

Another stanch supporter of the Cedric's qualities of resistance to big seas and high winds was Clegg, the White Star Line's veteran smoke-room Steward, who has been in the employ of the line nearly a quarter of a century.

"When we left Queenstown," said Clegg, "I placed a small wine glass filled with champagne on the edge of a sideboard on the port side of the smoke room. I never touched that glass all the way across, and when we got to Sandy Hook to-day the glass had not moved half an inch and not a drop of wine had been spilled. Now, that proves that the Cedric is a wonder, doesn't it?"

In appearance the Cedric is almost exactly like her sister ship the Celtic. What small differences in construction do exist, it would take an expert to find. She is 700 feet long, 75 feet wide, and has a depth of 49 1-3 feet. Her gross tonnage is 21,000 tons, while her displacement is 38,000 tons. Like the Celtic, she has four masts and two funnels, and is designed to cross the Atlantic at an average speed of about 17 knots. Her interior fittings, while not at all gorgeous, are yet elegant in appearance.

The Cedric brought 742 passengers, 312 of whom were in the first and second cabins. According to Dr. R. D. Dobie, formerly of the Teutonic, the ship's surgeon, not a passenger was seasick during the voyage, so easily did the big ship plough her way through the mountainous seas on the way over. The log of the liner shows that she encountered all kinds of gales, especially during the last four days, when she ran into a succession of heavy northwesters.

"They did not bother us any, though," said Capt. Haddock, "for on this ship you would hardly know you were at sea unless you happened to take a walk on deck or looked out of your stateroom window."

The Cedric crossed the ocean in 8 days, 8 hours, and 16 minutes. She came over the long course of 2,880 miles from Daunt's Rock to New York, and her log shows that her day's runs were 365, 390, 383, 383, 361, 331, 302, 358, and 75 to Sandy Hook. Her average hourly speed was 14½ knots.

Her commander is Capt. H. J. Haddock, C. B., R. N. R., formerly of the Britannic, Germanic, and Celtic. The chief officer is Lieut. Alexander Hambleton, R. N. R., and the chief engineer J. W. Alexander, who for the last two years had been chief engineer on the Britannic, which has been doing service as a Government transport. The purser is H. McElroy.

Sir Cavendish Boyle said he would go to Montreal to-day, where he would try and open communication with his Government. He feared, he said, that it would be hard to do so, owing to the damage to telegraph wires and navigation by storms and ice, and added that he might be compelled to go to Halifax to catch a boat to take him to St. John's. Others on board were H. Montague Allen, Sir Randolph Baker, T. P. Burnham, Capt. James Cole, R. N.; G. L. Davidson, Erastus S. Day, United States Consul at Bradford; Capt. C. D. Falbes, Richard McCreery, and J. Robertson.

WOMAN REFORMER IN UTAH.

Would Stop Candidates from Treating—Her Bill Bars Even Ice Cream and Ham Sandwiches.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 20.—Ice cream, lemonade, cigars, and soda water, as well as intoxicants and many other things, are on the list of articles to which candidates for office are forbidden to treat other persons in a bill introduced in the Legislature by Mrs. C. E. Coulter, "the only woman member."

Even ham sandwiches are barred. The penalty is a fine of $50 to $300 or six months' imprisonment. The measure prescribes like penalties for asking such a favor. A man who says to a candidate, "Give me a cigar," is liable to fine and imprisonment.

POLITICS IN WISCONSIN.

Debate Coming Between Republican Factions on Popular Election of Senators.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 20.—A test of strength in the Wisconsin Senate is expected next Wednesday between the stalwarts and the administration faction in a debate on the question of popular election of United States Senators. Two resolutions for an amendment to the National Constitution in this regard were passed by the lower House and favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, with the one negative vote of Senator John M. Whitehead, the stalwart leader, against Gov. La Follette.

Action on the reports has been set for Wednesday morning, and this afternoon Senator Whitehead was busy informing the members of his faction that he would make a test of strength on the question. Had it not been for this action on the part of the stalwart leader the resolutions would have been passed without debate and almost without opposition.

La Follette leaders say they do not fear the test Senator Whitehead is seeking to make, and assert that he will be badly defeated. They look forward to gaining strength from this clash to assist them to pass the Administration bills for primary election and ad valorem taxation of railroads, thereby raising the taxes of the roads in Wisconsin $1,000,000 annually.

OREGON DEAD-LOCK UNBROKEN.

Legislature Settles Down to Balloting in the Final Session.

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 20.—After practically clearing up the legislative calendars to-day, the House and Senate assembled in joint session at 8 o'clock to-night to ballot for a United States Senator in an attempt to break the dead-lock. At midnight to-night the session will expire by limitation.

C. W. Fulton has led on every ballot, his maximum vote being 34, with 45 necessary to a choice. Geer gained one vote during the evening. The twenty-eighth ballot resulted: Fulton, 33; Geer, 28; Wood, 17; scattering, 10.

Goodyear-Akron Rubber Horseshoe Pads give confidence to both horse and driver. Ask your shoer for "Phoenix" pad.—Adv.

Past historic places, through lovely scenery, you make the journey on any one of eight daily trains between New York and Chicago by the New York Central lines.—Adv.

SERIOUS DISPUTE BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

French Government Claims Right of Appointing Bishops—Vatican Insists on Previous Understanding.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Paris correspondent of The Times announces that the relations between the French Government and the Vatican are greatly strained.

The difference has arisen over the appointments to three vacant sees. The French Government claims the right of appointing the Bishops and declines to admit that the Pope's rights under the Concordat extend beyond the formal right of sanctioning the nominations by his signature or that of the Papal Secretary of State. The Vatican insists on the previous understanding as to nominations.

The correspondent says that the quarrel is regarded by both parties as so important that negotiations are proceeding on the subject of the revision of the formulas used in Papal bulls of investiture.

NINETY TURKS KILLED.

Desperate Fighting Between Insurgents and Troops Reported.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—According to a dispatch from Sofia published in this morning's Morning Leader, desperate fighting has occurred between a small band of revolutionaries and 800 Turks in a defile close to the village of Berik, near Kastoria, Albania.

The Turks had ninety killed. The insurgents lost heavily, but succeeded in gaining the mountains.

THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE.

Dr. Simon Flexner, Eminent as a Pathologist, Chosen to be Chief of Staff.

Plans of the Rockefeller Medical Institute for Research, which will be located on the three blocks from Sixty-fourth to Sixty-eighth Street, Avenue A to the East River, are rapidly being completed by the Board of Directors of the new institution. In arranging the details of the buildings the board also has been looking about for suitable persons to compose the resident staff when the doors of the institute are thrown open.

Already the chief of staff has been selected in the person of Dr. Simon Flexner, Professor of Pathology at the University of Pennsylvania and regarded as one of the ablest pathologists in this country. In selecting Dr. Flexner as chief of staff the Directors give assurance that the institute will from its very inception be in the forefront of medical research. With Dr. William H. Welch, the eminent pathologist of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, as President of the board and Dr. Flexner as chief of staff, the new institute will have the services of two of the leading pathologists of the United States.

Dr. Flexner has been closely associated with Dr. Welch, having been associate of pathology at the Johns Hopkins University for ten years, and it was during his residence in Baltimore that he achieved his great reputation. About four years ago Dr. Flexner was a member of the commission which went to the Philippines under the auspices of the Johns Hopkins University for a study of diseases peculiar to those islands. Dr. Flexner recently received a prize of $2,000 from the Carnegie Institute for investigation of an antitoxin for snake venom. He has published a paper on "The Value of Snake Venoms."

The discovery of the germ of infantile diahrrhoea, which was made by two students last Summer, and which was a source of much interest to the medical world, grew out of a paper by Dr. Flexner on dysentery, which gave him widespread recognition as an authority. Dr. Flexner is a native of Louisville, Ky., and was born in 1863. He received his degree of M. D. at the University of Louisville, and was a post graduate student at the Johns Hopkins University and the University of Strasburg, Germany. In 1889 he was appointed Professor of Pathology at the University of Pennsylvania. He has written the following works: "The Pathology of Toxalbumin Intoxication," "Micro-organisms," "The Bacillus Pyogenesis Filiformes," "Terminal Infections," "Experimental Pancreatitis."

UNLOADED STOCK BY A TRICK.

Some Person in Chicago Deceived a News Bureau Into Making Announcement of a Boxboard Dividend.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—By willfully deceiving the Chicago News Bureau, a stock ticker concern, some one led it to announce falsely yesterday that a dividend had been declared on the preferred stock of the United Box Board and Paper Company.

The Directors in New York had deferred action on the dividend for one month, and the false statement was used to unload Box Board stock. The announcement was spread through Lasalle Street and Wall Street at the same time, and was accepted without any thought of falsity.

The News Bureau, knowing that the Directors were expected to act on the dividend yesterday, called up the American Strawboard offices of this city and asked for information. The Strawboard is a constituent concern. It replied that no information had been received, but the Bureau would be notified of any action taken. Some one called up the Bureau about half an hour later, said the dividend had been declared, and gave the date of closing the books.

DIAMOND MATCH FIGHTS TAX.

Suit Brought to Prevent Collection of a Levy at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—The Diamond Match Company has brought suit in the Superior Court against John J. Hanberg, as County Treasurer, to restrain him from collecting a tax of $128,478, returned against it by the State Board of Equalization, upon its capital stock and personal property.

The bill asserts that the Diamond Match Company is engaged in the manufacturing business solely, and therefore is not liable to be taxed on its capital stock.

To Refund Bell Telephone Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—A bill has been passed by the Legislature which officially recognizes the passing of the Bell Telephone Company to New York from Boston. It appropriates $1,350 to be paid to the company to satisfy a judgment entered in the Superior Court against the Commonwealth for refund of its franchise tax for 1901. "This bill," said Commissioner of Corporations Trefry, "dates back to the transfer of the company to New York. We tried to tax some of the stock held here. The company resisted, and the case was taken to court and decided."

A Beacon Light on Life's Road.
"Success," series of articles by Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D., now running in the great New York Sunday World. Buy a copy to-morrow for your son. Five cents.—Adv.

Tour to Washington
via Pennsylvania Railroad, February 26. Round trip rate $14.50, including all expenses.—Adv.

POPE LEO XIII.'S JUBILEE

A Splendid Scene in the Hall of Beatification.

Presentation of Gifts to His Holiness—The Pontiff Enthusiastically Acclaimed by a Great Throng.

ROME, Feb. 20.—"It seems impossible that it is twenty-five years since I have been there," was the Pope's exclamation as he looked from a window of his apartments this morning into the sunlit piazza of St. Peter's. This was the Pontiff's only reference to his long term of self-imposed imprisonment in the Vatican, during which he has never gone beyond the palace grounds and St. Peter's, which is regarded as part of the Vatican.

"What a glorious morning for the jubilee of my pontificate!" the Pope added, as he proceeded with evident pleasure to peruse the almost innumerable telegrams, letters, and addresses of congratulation which have reached the Vatican from all parts of the world.

The Hall of Beatification, above the portico of St. Peter's, where the Pontiff held his jubilee reception, presented a brilliant scene. It was beautifully hung with antique brocades and illuminated by thousands of electric lights and wax candles. The boxes lining the long, narrow hall were filled to their capacity with members of the Roman aristocracy, diplomats, women with black veils, men in evening dress, and monks and sisters in varying garb. Here and there groups of Papal Guards in bright uniforms lent color to the whole. Notable among the diplomats was Count Almodovar, head of the special mission sent to represent the King of Spain at the jubilee.

The struggle to get into the hall was terrific. People were swept off their feet and women were overcome, but no one was really injured. The babel of tongues raised in protest testified to the worldwide character of the gathering.

Among the Americans present were Bishops Maurice Burke of St. Joseph, Mo., and Edward Dunne of Dallas, Texas; Fathers S. P. McDonnell and Hugh O'Gara McShane of Chicago, and Thomas O'Gara of Wilmington, Ill.; Mrs. and Miss Choate, and R. U. Johnson.

There was a long and tedious wait before the ceremony commenced, and those present were growing restless, when suddenly a great roar of "Long live Leo!" and "Long live the Pope-King!" announced the arrival of the Pontiff. His Holiness was borne in the sedia gestatoria on the shoulders of eight men habited in red brocade. The Pope himself wore gorgeous robes and had the triple crown on his head. He bestowed his benediction right and left as he passed through the cheering concourse. The people's enthusiasm was so great and their desire to touch the hem of the Pope's gown was so intense that the presence of the guards seemed really necessary for his protection.

In a procession, surrounded by such a brilliant escort of prelates, aristocrats, and guards, Pope Leo always appears at his best. His feebleness and bent form are hidden, and the public sees only the venerable patriarch, with cameolike features and kindly smile, who fulfills its every ideal.

The Pope was accompanied by Cardinals Mocenni, Ferraud, Ferrari, Satolli, Respighi, Boschi, and Macchi and escorted by the much-admired Noble Guards in their new red State uniforms of a kind which they had never worn since the fall of the temporal power. The celebrated feather fans on both sides of the sedia gestatoria excited great interest among the Americans present, as it is said that they were a gift from Mrs. Joseph Drexel, who has taken the old ones home and given them to the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania.

On the right of the pontifical throne were assembled the Pecci family, to which the Pope belongs, and on the left stood Count Almodovar. When the Pontiff ascended the throne he seemed to be in a kind of glorified atmosphere, attained by a peculiar arrangement of red draperies before the windows.

Cardinal Respighi, Vicar of Rome, read an affectionate Latin address expressing loyalty and devotion, and offered the gold tiara, the jubilee present of the Catholic world, which cost $25,000, and the sum of $40,000. Cardinal Ferrari, (Archbishop of Milan,) on behalf of a pilgrimage from Lombardy, presented an address of felicitation to the Pope, and gold, silver, and bronze commemorative medals. On the obverse of these was the head of Leo III. and on the reverse the figures of the Redeemer, surrounded by the Apostles, in the act of conferring on St. Peter the supreme pontifical power.

The Pope thanked the Lombard pilgrims and gave them his benediction.

Cardinal Boschi read a third address and presented to his Holiness the symbolic keys, one of gold and the other of silver, accompanied by an offering of $40,000 in gold coins.

The Roman committee for the jubilee fêtes presented a rich parchment volume with the signatures of those who had contributed to the offerings, with another $40,000 to be devoted to the restoration of the Basilica of St. John Lateran, which is under the care of Cardinal Satolli. Other committees followed with addresses and offerings.

The Pope expressed his gratification and admiration at the artistic designs and workmanship of the various offerings, and then charged Mgr. Bisleti, his Master of the Chamber, to read a Latin speech, addressed "To my venerable brothers and beloved children." In this address his Holiness expressed satisfaction at the manifestation, of which he was the object, on the part of the whole Catholic world. For the second time in a century, continued the Pope, Christ had wished to glorify His vicar on earth by allowing him to reach the years of St. Peter. The address ended by saying that the Pontiff was happy to celebrate his jubilee amid the homage and veneration of the Catholic universe.

After bestowing the apostolic blessing the Pope returned to his apartments, amid the enthusiastic plaudits of the multitude. He completed the functions of the jubilee without undue fatigue. On returning to his apartments he exclaimed: "This is really the happiest day of my life!"

In St. Peter's this afternoon Cardinal Rampolla celebrated at a solemn mass and Te Deum at an altar erected next to the Papal one. He was surrounded by twenty-four Bishops. A special feature of the ceremony was a procession through the immense basilica in which took part the members of 300 Catholic associations carrying hundreds of lighted torches, with magnificent and fantastic effect. The congregation numbered 30,000, and included the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, and Prince von Hohenlohe-Waldenburg.

Prior to his public reception to-day the Pope received in audience Mr. and Mrs. Daniel O'Day and Mrs. James Butler of New York, who were presented to his holiness by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Kennedy, rector of the American College here.

The Pope retired at 10 o'clock at night, saying to his valet, "I am really satisfied with the day's work."

ILLINOIS TRUST LAW VALID.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Conviction of coal operators who have been indicted here on charges of conspiracy to keep up prices has been made more probable by a decision of the Supreme Court in the Butler Street Foundry Iron Company case. The court declares that the State anti-trust law is valid.

Assistant State's Attorney Barnes said to-day that some of the counts in the indictments against the operators are upon this law. Counsel for the defense expected to secure a decision of the Supreme Court that this statute was unconstitutional, and thus compel the prosecution to fight its case upon the common law.

The anti-trust law provides penalties for persons who take part in combinations that fix prices in restraint of trade. The prosecution in the coal cases now believes that the operators can be punished under this statute.

For the Connoisseur:
Pall Mall
London Cigarettes.—Adv.

ANDREW CARNEGIE SICK.

Is Compelled to Cancel an Engagement to Visit Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 28.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 20.—It was learned to-day that Andrew Carnegie is lying ill at Dungeness, the Winter home of his sister, on Cumberland Island. The nature of his illness is not known, and owing to lack of telegraphic communication with the island, news from there is difficult to obtain.

It is known to be serious enough, in the opinion of his physician, to make it necessary for Mr. Carnegie to cancel all engagements made by him in the South, including his plan of taking part in the dedication of the Atlanta Public Library, which was to have taken place on Feb. 28, and which was to-day indefinitely postponed. The following telegram from Mr. Carnegie was received this afternoon by J. R. Nutting, Chairman of the Board of Library Trustees:

Deeply regret that I am compelled to cancel my engagement, owing to indisposition. I am confined to the house, and am advised that it is necessary to take great care of myself for some time. CARNEGIE.

The nearest telegraph station to Dungeness is at Fernandina, Fla., from which point the dispatch was sent.

SITE OF NEW POST OFFICE.

Government Likely to Accept Pennsylvania Railroad's Offer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The committee appointed by the President to select a site for the proposed up-town Post Office in New York City has practically accepted the proposition of the Pennsylvania Railroad to sell the site in Eighth Avenue, running from Thirty-first to Thirty-third Street, directly west of the site of the proposed terminal station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The commission will meet in a few days to take final action.

The commission probably will recommend also the erection of a similar Post Office building on a site directly over the underground system of tracks of the New York Central Railroad, to take the place of Post Office Station H, which is adjacent to the Grand Central Station. The New York Central people have not yet submitted a definite proposition, but it is expected they will make one later on that will be acceptable to the Government.

The site of the building contemplated near the Grand Central Station is part of the New York Central's right of way. The Pennsylvania Railroad's site is part of the right of way of that road. The latter site occupies 400 feet front on Eighth Avenue, running back 500 feet on Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets, and faces the proposed Pennsylvania station.

It is calculated by the committee, which consists of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster General, and the Attorney General, that if these plans are carried out one-half to three-quarters of an hour will be saved in the transmission of all the incoming and outgoing mail on Manhattan Island. The price of the Pennsylvania Railroad site has not been finally agreed on, but it is said that it will be at least one-half less than the amount that the Government would have to pay for the property across the street from the site selected. The Pennsylvania Railroad will make the necessary excavations on the property, its proposition being for the sale of the land already prepared for the building itself.

Work on the building is not likely to begin before the next session of Congress, as the present Congress has failed to pass a bill making the necessary appropriation, and it is not regarded as likely that this will be done in the few remaining days of the session.

SCHLEY AT NEW ORLEANS.

Delivers an Address to a Large Audience—Col. McClure and Gen. Wheeler with Him.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—Admiral Schley, Col. Alexander K. McClure, and Gen. Joseph Wheeler were given an ovation by the people of New Orleans this afternoon. They came at the invitation of the Progressive Union to deliver addresses. After the Crescent Theatre had been filled 2,000 people stood around the doorways clamoring for admittance. Admiral Schley said in part:

"The duty you have assigned to me, of speaking a few words to this audience, seems more difficult to me than even meeting your enemies whose purpose in war was to destroy your interests. For me to say one word of advice as to how you should improve your opportunities or enlarge your successes would be to draw a fine parallel, as if they should tell me how to improve the construction of our ships in the navy and how to enlarge their uses. I therefore will not trench on unknown ground further than to give vent to my feelings of gratitude at the growth and development of our great country, which I have been permitted to know only in the last few years.

"Most of my life during the last half century past has been spent in outer confines of civilization, guarding our interests beyond observation or the sympathy of the people. Those with whom I served did so uncomplainingly, and had little to comfort them beyond that glorious insignia under which we served and beyond that irresistible power to reward or condemn unsparingly. I say, all honor to the men behind the guns and the men before the furnace."

RECREANT FATHER PUNISHED.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 20.—Three days of each year in solitary confinement is a part of the sentence imposed on Francis Morgan by a Summit County Judge. Morgan was convicted of what is in Ohio the penitentiary offense of abandoning his family, and given a three-year sentence with the above condition as a feature.

The same Judge ordered that the first thirty days of the sentence of a colored man who was before him some time ago should be in solitary confinement.

ITHACA'S TYPHOID EPIDEMIC.

ITHACA, Feb. 20.—Ten new cases of typhoid fever were reported in town to-day, of which eight were among citizens of Ithaca. K. Dawson, an instructor in Cornell Faculty, and Max Rothkugel, a student, of Schlesien, Austria, are the two other victims.

Four students were sent to their homes with symptoms of some illness, and fifty others left town to-day.

One death occurred, that of a child, in the city.

The University authorities will establish immediately on the campus pure water depots, where the students can obtain water which the university authorities guarantee shall be uncontaminated.

HEARD THAT SON WAS KILLED.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—E. H. Thompson, an ex-Senator of New York, and at present connected with the New York State Banking Department, has asked the Police Department to inquire into the authenticity of a report that his son, Harry S. Thompson, was accidentally killed here.

In his communication to Chief O'Neill, Mr. Thompson said that he had been notified that his son had met with an accident in one of Chicago's switching yards some time in December. He explained that his son, who is twenty years old, was somewhere in the West, but had not written home in several months.

Detective Sergeant Delong was unable to find any record of an accident to the young man.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
There is nothing more appetizing and delightful for a Winter's breakfast. Try a 3-pound package.—Adv.

MAY COMPROMISE TO BREAK CANAL DEAD-LOCK

Leaders' Hope to Reach Agreement on Statehood.

Scheme Includes the Cuban Treaty—Filibusterers Force Abandonment of Plan for Night Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Filibustering tactics against the Panama treaty were employed again to-day by Senators Morgan and Quay, and with such success that the plan of a night session to force a vote on the convention was abandoned, temporarily at least, by the Senate steering committee. Instead, there was talk of effecting some compromise on the Statehood bill as a solution of the tangled legislative situation.

The decision of the steering committee against a night session was reached at a meeting of the committee held during the afternoon at the request of Senator Cullom, who has the Panama Canal treaty in charge, and wished the steering committee's advice as to abandoning the night session. The committee decided that the sentiment of the Senate was against holding a night session until an effort had been made to reach an adjustment of the present deadlock. In order to bring about such an adjustment it was suggested that some compromise might be made on the Statehood question.

The opponents of the Statehood bill never have believed that the measure could be carried as a rider on the Post Office Appropriation bill in the Senate, but the friends of the measure have declared that they had the votes not only to carry it but to overrule the Chair should he decide the rider not in order. Inquiry about the Senate to-day made the opposition apprehensive, though not convinced, of this claim, and in the committee to-day they said that should such be the case it would mean an extra session of Congress, and the Appropriation bill with the Statehood rider would be defeated. It also was found that leaders in the Statehood fight were willing to assume the responsibility for this outcome.

With this situation before them the steering committee began to discuss the possibility of a compromise. Senators Quay and Elkins and other Republicans who have been favoring the Statehood bill were called in and the matter canvassed at some length, but without approaching an agreement. The Democrats have not been consulted, and as they stood out solidly against the plan of compromise for the creation of two new States, they may not accept any other compromise proposition. Should a compromise be agreed upon, it is stated that it will include the ratification of the Colombian and Cuban treaties.

RUMORED AGREEMENT WITH QUAY.

In line with the foregoing is a rumor, current to-night, that the Republican Senators have reached an understanding with Senator Quay by which he will abandon the Statehood fight and cease opposition to the Panama Canal treaty. Just what concession is made by Mr. Quay in consideration of his withdrawal of the blockade that has been maintained by him so long is not stated. Mr. Quay is known to be strongly opposed to the passage of the Eight-Hour bill, which has been reported from the Committee on Labor, and there are intimations that the understanding includes the abandonment of that measure.

If this story should prove correct, the Panama Canal bill will be pushed vigorously in the hope that Mr. Morgan can be forced to surrender and allow a vote to be had. Those who are responsible for this story say that the Cuban treaty is not included in the programme, and that it is likely to fail of ratification. In that event it is quite probable an extra session would be called to consider the treaty, as the President is known to be especially desirous of having it ratified.

When the Senate met at 11 A. M. to-day it was still the legislative day of yesterday, a recess having been taken last night until this morning. The proceedings were still behind closed doors. Immediately after the Senate was called to order, a point of no quorum was made and Senators hurried in from the committee rooms. A quorum soon responded, and the Panama Canal treaty was laid before the Senate. The most interesting event of the day transpired before the beginning of the routine proceedings, when Senator Quay rose to a question of personal privilege. He sent to the desk and had read an article from a New York paper of this morning accusing him of violating a pledge which the paper stated he had made in the Republican caucus Wednesday to support the treaty to the exclusion of every other subject. He said such was not the case, but that on the contrary he had protested to the last in the caucus of any action looking to the displacement of the Statehood bill. He called upon other Senators to testify to this effect, and several did so, among them Senator Foraker, who said that he was quite sure that Senator Quay had made no such pledge. Senator Lodge stated that he had not heard him make any. Senator Nelson expressed the opinion that a pledge was at least implied.

Senator Hoar thought that the proceedings of the caucus should not be revealed, not even in an executive session of the Senate.

QUAY IN A COLLOQUY.

A bitter colloquy followed between Senators Quay and Aldrich, the latter claiming that Quay had violated his agreement in the conference Tuesday to lay aside the Statehood bill and dispose of the treaty. Senator Quay replied hotly that he would not permit any Senator to be the judge of his purposes in the performance of his official duties. He then explained again that he had been grossly deceived in the conference and insisted that fair play demanded there should be a vote on the Statehood bill.

When the passage at arms between the Pennsylvania and the Rhode Island Senators had closed, Senator Burton created a humorous diversion by taking the floor to make an elaborate speech in favor of the admission of the three Territories, paying no attention whatever to the treaty.

Mr. Dubois (Idaho) followed with a speech in criticism of the treaty and of what he characterized as the summary action of the Republican caucus. He complained that the caucus had tried to force a vote upon the Senate on a measure that had not been considered at all, and said this could not be done. He added that the attention which had been given to the treaty had shown that it was full of defects, and these were sufficient to justify the demand for thorough investigation. When he concluded Senator Morgan continued his remarks in opposition to the treaty.

After Senator Morgan had spoken for an hour or more he gave way to Mr. Quay, but before the latter had well begun, Senator Carmack moved that Senator Morgan be allowed to discuss the canal question in open Senate. In support of the motion he said that the question was of general importance and that the country should be placed in possession of the details.

The motion, which was not put to a vote, brought on a general debate in which the rules of the Senate, the advisability of cloture, the necessity of maintaining in the Senate a forum of free speech and many other kindred topics were discussed. Among those who spoke were Senators Spooner, Teller, Depew, Hale, and Bacon, most of whom opposed Mr. Carmack's motion for open doors on the ground that it was not expedient to air our relations with other countries before the world at large. The speakers differed, widely however, as to the expediency of the policy of delay which it was freely charged is now being pursued in connection with the Panama treaty on the one hand and with the Statehood bill on the other.

Some of the Senators avowed themselves advocates of a rule of cloture. Others expressed the conviction that prolongation of the present situation would lead to the

speedy adoption of such a rule. Speaking in this vein, Senator Hale expressed the conviction that the present situation, in which friends of the Statehood bill had joined with opponents of the treaty, was due to a previous understanding between them and Senator Quay and Senator Morgan. Mr. Morgan replied earnestly denying that there had been such combination, to which Mr. Hale replied that he had been led to believe that such was the case. To this Mr. Morgan replied very tartly that if Mr. Hale chose to believe what was not true, he would injure only himself.

There was something like a test vote on the strength of Quay to lead the filibuster when he reached into his desk and took out a long report on the isthmian canal question, which he asked to have read at the desk. The Chair ruled against this and Quay appealed. The Senate sustained the Chair by a vote of 34 to 20. "Well," said Mr. Quay, coolly, "I can read it myself"; and he proceeded to read it, in his dry, low voice, a proceeding little calculated to delight Senators, who soon withdrew to the cloakrooms.

Mr. Quay sent a message by telephone to his colleague, Senator Penrose, who was in his committee room in the basement, asking him to come up and be prepared to "spell" him in reading the document, which proved to be an old report by Senator Morgan against the Panama route. Penrose came into the Chamber and sat by, ready at any moment to take Quay's place. But this was not necessary, and after half an hour of it Mr. Quay laid down the document and Senator Morgan took the floor to go on with his argument.

He complained bitterly that so much time had been taken from him by the personalities of Senators and the discussion of extraneous matters that threw no light whatever on the canal question. He spoke for two hours.

At 5:30 o'clock, in accordance with the decision of the Steering Committee, Senator Cullom moved a recess until 11 o'clock to-morrow, and the motion prevailed. The legislative day of Thursday, Feb. 19, continues to-morrow. The red lights at the main door of the Senate Chamber will shine all night and on into to-morrow, to show that the Senate continues its executive session.

CANAL COMPANY SILENT.

No Reply to the Cabled Acceptance by the United States of the Offer to Sell.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—It is understood that the Administration is still awaiting a reply from the representatives of the Panama Canal Company in Paris in response to the cablegram of Attorney General Knox sent to President Bo of the canal company last Tuesday accepting the offer to sell the rights and franchises of the canal company to the United States for $40,000,000, contingent on the ratification of the treaty by the United States Senate.

The statement is made that the canal company's representatives have informed the United States that the option given by the company to sell the property to the United States for $40,000,000 expires on the 4th of March.

It is known there is considerable dissatisfaction among the present Directors of the company at parting with the property for the amount stated, as they regard it as worth more than that. Whether the company will regard the offer of the United States as continuing the option beyond the fourth of March in the event of the failure of the ratification of the Colombian Treaty by that time could not be ascertained.

William Nelson Cromwell, the attorney for the Panama Railroad, and also for the canal company, had a long talk with the Attorney General to-day, but declined absolutely to say what took place at the interview.

QUAY A "PERSISTENT CUSS."

Senator Platt on His Pennsylvania Colleague and the Prospect of an Extra Session.

"This is the day that made an extra session of Congress probable, but on Monday everything may be changed," remarked Senator Thomas C. Platt last night.

"Quay is a persistent cuss, and a funny fellow," continued the Senator. "He has been in the Senate day in and day out fighting for his Statehood bill."

Senator Platt said it was too early to talk of the coming municipal campaign; that the appointment to the newly created United States District Court Judgeship in this department would not be made for several days, and that he knew nothing concerning the appointment of a successor to John McCullagh, Superintendent of Elections.

BLUE AIR OF BROOKLYN DUE TO "BUMTRANSITIS."

President Swanstrom Officially Accounts for the Sulphurous Conditions—Worst May Be Over.

The indigo-like appearance of the air of Brooklyn observed of late has been explained officially by Borough President Swanstrom. The whole borough, it appears, is "cussing," and the profanity is so thick it can be chopped into chunks. The blame for this shocking state of things in the erstwhile good and pious place of many churches, according to the Borough President, is with the wicked Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. It has become a habit in Brooklyn to put everything "up to" the trolley folk for which no one else will accept responsibility.

While Mr. Swanstrom was on his way down to his office the other morning he got jammed in a crowd of passengers waiting on the Nostrand Avenue Station of the Kings County Elevated Railroad for a train which was a half hour late. While the Borough President was standing in the biting cold, wondering whether it would be necessary to have only one or both feet amputated after he got down town, a man with red chin whiskers and wearing a plush cap suddenly spun around like a whirling dervish, made two left swings in the direction of the railroad company's main office in Montague Street, and then said a few words.

"Gol dank the ding blanked, slab dasted gang of sawdusters!" he remarked, sulphurously.

"Why, what is the matter with the man?" asked Mr. Swanstrom of a neighbor.

"Oh, he's suffering from an attack of bumtransitis," explained the other.

Just then a fat man with a red muffler around his neck began shaking his fist up the track toward the train which wasn't coming.

"Rackety rick rack, the splinked splank one-horse outfit, anyway," he said fiercely.

"And what's the matter with him?" inquired the Borough President.

"Same thing," replied his neighbor.

Up at the other end of the platform another man, who had been consulting his watch, was saying something that sounded like this:

"Swat tat the drat te-at-tat crew of land pirates!"

"They've all got it, blink, blank the bloomin' road," observed Mr. Swanstrom's neighbor as the train finally came along and they managed to find room to hang on to it by their eyelashes.

On the way down the Borough President heard many more things of a like character, and when he reached his office he took his pen in hand and dropped a few lines about the conditions to President Winter of the Rapid Transit Company. After telling Mr. Winter a tale of woe about his long wait on the Nostrand Avenue station, Mr. Swanstrom closed his letter as follows:

This condition of things has existed for some months on the Kings County Elevated Railroad, and as a result thereof profanity has increased to an alarming extent in the section of the borough in which I reside.

Yesterday the Borough President received a letter in reply from Mr. Winter, in which the latter said:

I, too, can testify to the profanity in this section of Greater New York, having taken occasion during the recent storm to personally observe prevailing conditions. The only consolation I can draw from what I have seen is that conditions were probably at their worst, and that much better would be quite bad enough. I will look particularly into the matter.

The end is not yet.

Crackers Sold at Short Weight.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Assemblyman Remsen to-day introduced a bill prohibiting the sale of cakes, crackers, and other bakestuffs in packages misrepresenting the weight. "It has been the practice for some time," said Mr. Remsen, "for companies engaged in the cracker business and selling the same in packages to misrepresent the weight contained in them, and by having two to three ounces short weight in each package, underselling those who sell by actual weight and in bulk."

Goodyear-Akron Rubber Horseshoe Pads enable your horse to do more work. Ask your shoer for "Phoenix" pad.—Adv.

PELL BACK TO SING SING

Formerly Was Prominent Socially and Financially.

Mr. Jerome's Denunciation of Convict for Whom Prominent New Yorkers Asked Clemency.

For the second time in his career the doors of Sing Sing Prison will close on George Hamilton Pell, at one time prominent in social and financial circles in this city. Pell, who a week ago entered a plea of guilty on a charge of grand larceny in the first degree, yesterday was arraigned before Justice Newburger, in the Court of General Sessions, and sentenced to serve three years and six months at hard labor. He will be taken to Sing Sing on Tuesday.

Pell almost collapsed in court when sentence was passed. He had been in expectation of leaving the courtroom a free man under a suspended sentence, as Judge Newburger had been overwhelmed with letters from men of prominence urging him to be lenient with the prisoner.

The passing of sentence was preceded by a severe arraignment of Pell by District Attorney Jerome. Pell flushed and paled and had to clutch the railing in front of him in order to keep on his feet as he listened to the scathing utterances. Only a few minutes before Michael Jacobs of counsel for Pell had asked leave to withdraw the plea of guilty, and have the case go to trial on the ground that it had been made with the understanding that sentence was to be suspended. Judge Newburger, visibly annoyed, denied the motion.

"It is seldom that I appear and ask for a heavy sentence to be imposed," said Mr. Jerome. "This is an aggravated case rather than one for recommending clemency, however. When Pell was thirty-five years old, in 1890, he was sentenced to State prison by the late Recorder Smyth to seven years and six months for grand larceny in the first degree. After serving two years, five months, and fifteen days he was pardoned by Gov. Flower. On an examination of the application for Executive clemency I find that it was urged by Judges, lawyers, doctors, ministers of all denominations, and editors of newspapers.

"He was pardoned solely owing to his social connections and on the grounds of his family—his wife and beautiful daughter. Through them he was received socially and did not have the uphill fight that an ordinary felon has. Shortly after his pardon we find this man depositing a note for $7,500 in the New York National Exchange Bank, where he had an account under the name of 'George H. Pell, Trustee.' As security he deposited City of Yonkers bonds stolen in 1878 in the Manhattan Bank robbery. He has never explained how he came into possession of these bonds.

"In my opinion he is a criminal by nature, and every opportunity which has been given him, he has failed to take advantage of. This particular transaction is one of three similar transactions. We now find him, at forty-seven, with every chance given him, standing at this bar awaiting sentence.

"This practice of citizens asking clemency in cases that they know nothing about must be discouraged. I, myself, must urge a severe sentence. This particular transaction should, I believe, have resulted in an indictment for the second offense, and because of that crime the sentence should not have been less than ten years."

After sentence had been pronounced Pell asked permission to make a statement, and explained that the City of Yonkers bonds had come to him through a regular business transaction, and that he did not know they were stolen property until after they had been deposited. He said he went to Bartow S. Weeks, then an Assistant District Attorney, and to Capt. O'Brien, who was Chief of the Detective Bureau, and gave them all the information he had, but that they had not succeeded in tracing the man who sold them.

The indictment to which Pell pleaded guilty had been pigeon-holed in the District Attorney's office for almost two years. The complainant in the case was Theodore F. Sharpe of 31 Nassau Street, who charged him with swindling him out of $3,000 on a bond deal. Pell's first sentence was for wrecking the Sixth National Bank in this city in 1890.

Among those who sent letters urging clemency were Thomas L. Hamilton, County Clerk; Norman de R. Whitehouse, Bolton Hall, the Rev. Albert E. Bentley, rector of All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church, Bayside; Theodore F. Sharpe, the complainant in the case; John Notman, and Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.

Pell's wife was a Miss Bates, the daughter of a wealthy New York family. While he was in Sing Sing she took a cottage at that village so as to be near him. It was largely through her efforts that he was pardoned. Of late the Pells have been living at Bayside, where Pell played the organ in the Episcopal Church.

CLEVER FORGER SENTENCED.

Victimized Paying Teller Reminds Judge of the Injury Inflicted on Him by Folina.

Francisco Folina, an Italian, who is declared by David N. Carvalho, the handwriting expert, and by the Pinkertons to be another "Jim the Penman," was sentenced by Judge Newburger, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, to six years in State prison.

Folina, who gives his age as twenty-nine, his address as 145 East Sixteenth Street, and his occupation as that of an editor, was arrested on Jan. 19 by the Pinkertons, and a couple of weeks later convicted of forgery in the first degree. The complainant against him was George F. Poole, a physician, of 214 East Fifteenth Street, who charged him with forging his signature to a check for $150, drawn to the order of cash, and passed on the Fifth National Bank in this city.

Folina is accused of many other forgeries. He passed three forged checks on C. B. Richards & Co., bankers and brokers, of 61 Broadway. By these forgeries he obtained $600.

Before passing sentence, Judge Newburger received a letter from Leonard W. Simmons, paying teller of the banking house. Simmons wrote that he had been besieged by friends of Folina, who had asked him to intercede with the Judge on behalf of the latter.

"But I hope your Honor will remember," Simmons wrote, "that I have lost nearly all the savings of a lifetime through the restitution I have been obliged to make to my employers through Folin's forgeries, which are clever enough to deceive any paying teller, no matter how long his experience."

BOY FATALLY SHOT.

Man in Billiard Parlor Was Showing How a Revolver Worked.

Because John Boots, twenty-five years old, a piano maker, living at 219 West Sixtieth Street, who was playing with a revolver, "didn't know it was loaded," John Murphy, sixteen years old, living at 441 West Fifty-sixth Street, was fatally shot last evening in a pool and billiard parlor in the basement of 309 West Fiftieth Street. He died an hour later in the Roosevelt Hospital.

According to the story told by Boots, who was arrested and taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, he is a member of the Twelfth Regiment, and always carries a revolver. He was showing how it worked, having, as he thought, extracted all the cartridges, when it went off, the bullet entering Murphy's side. His story was corroborated by John Uniach of 224 West Sixty-fifth Street, who was held as a witness, and by Thomas Greenway, proprietor of the poolroom.

The wounded boy died in Roosevelt Hospital.

OPPOSITION TO CHEAP SHINES.

Shoe Polishers' Union Decides to Fight the Three-Centers.

The Shoe Polishers' Union, composed of the proprietors of the stands, had a meeting last evening in Maennerchor Hall, East Fifty-sixth Street, for the enrollment of members. The 700 members of the five branches are Italians. The President, Tony Bastone, owns several stands.

The union decided to fight against three-cent common shines and five-cent polishes and to push a bill for closing the stands on Sundays at 6 P. M.

FIFTH EXPLOSION VICTIM DIES.

Coroner Flaherty Denies There Has Been Unpleasantness Between Him and Admiral Barker.

That there had been or was likely to be any clash between him and Rear Admiral Barker, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, over the inquiry into the circumstances of the fatal explosion at Fort Lafayette on Thursday was denied last night by Coroner Michael J. Flaherty of Brooklyn.

"There has been no trouble," said the Coroner. "It is not true that I stated that I would refuse to issue burial certificates for the dead men unless the naval officers agreed that I should hold an inquest in the matter."

To the list of dead by the explosion another name was added yesterday, the number who have died now being five. The fifth man was W. H. Van Gurp of 1,196 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn. He died yesterday morning in the Post Hospital at Fort Hamilton. It was feared last night that the names of two other men who are in the hospital would also be added to the list of dead, as there seemed little chance that they would recover. Mrs. Van Gurp was with her husband when he died, having been at his side all night. Besides his wife, Van Gurp leaves two children.

The two victims remaining in the hospital are James Clancy and Martin Thorgensen. Clancy's arm was torn off by the explosion and his body was filled with splinters of steel. It is believed that even if Thorgensen should recover his sight will be lost to him.

Neither of the injured men was in a condition to make any statement as to the explosion to Coroner Flaherty when he visited the hospital yesterday afternoon. After leaving the fort the Coroner said that every courtesy had been shown to him by Major J. A. Powell, the surgeon in charge of the hospital.

"I do not expect to meet with any trouble in pursuing my investigation," he said. "There are only two witnesses we will need who are under the control of the naval authorities. These are Gunner McDermott and Capt. Briggs, McDermott's superior officer. Lohmiller and McMullin, who were only slightly injured, are civilians, and we will be able to call them as witnesses when we need them."

Admiral Barker said yesterday he expected that the naval board appointed by him to inquire into the circumstances of the explosion would present its report to-day. It will at once be forwarded to Washington, he said. The board comprises Capts. Briggs and Davis and Passed Assistant Surgeon Plummer.

ARRESTED AS A SHOPLIFTER.

The Prisoner Believed to be a Member of a Gang That Has Operated in Stores.

Hard-pressed by a detective, Frederick Gardiner threw a china vase, valued at $35, into the umbrella rack at the entrance to the Siegel-Cooper Company's store yesterday. When asked to explain how it had come into his possession he declared that he had purchased it. On a charge of larceny he was locked up in the Tenderloin Police Station.

George K. Barnard of the detective staff of the store arrested the man. The prisoner had a letter addressed to "George Foster, General Post Office, New York." It was postmarked at Charlestown, Mass. In it reference was made to "Gus, Jack, and 'the Blonde.'" It is believed by the detectives that the four and "Charles Devlin" constitute a gang that has operated in stores. The detective said that two men and a blonde woman had stolen articles during the past two weeks, and that until the arrest of Gardiner, believed to be "Foster," no progress had been made against them.

Gardiner was well dressed, and he had a new gold watch, but no money. Six pawntickets were found on him. The number of the watch corresponded with that of one of a number stolen from R. H. Macy & Co.

CAPT. HERLIHY AT DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Rumors of a Confession by the Indicted Police Official—Inspector Cross Calls at Police Headquarters.

Police Captain Herlihy, who is under indictment for a misdemeanor in neglect of duty, was closeted for some time yesterday with Assistant District Attorney Morgan, who had charge of the police cases. There was a stenographer present at the meeting. Herlihy was in command of two east side precincts of which Inspector Adam Cross was in command. It was rumored generally that Herlihy was trying to square himself with the District Attorney's office, and had in all probability made a confession which would result in important developments.

When Mr. Morgan was seen after the conference had ended, he would not talk about the matter. District Attorney Jerome said he knew nothing about it.

Inspector Cross called at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon and was with Chief Inspector Cortright for two hours. When he left the building there was a worried look on his face, and he refused to answer any questions put to him concerning his visit.

This enhanced the rumor that has been steadily growing for two days that charges were being drawn up in the District Attorney's office against an Inspector. Two days ago Assistant District Attorney Morgan called on Commissioner Greene and was closeted with him for two hours. This gave rise to the rumor that charges had been preferred against an Inspector growing out of the alleged confession of Wardman Bissert.

SCHOOLGIRL STRICKEN BLIND.

Affliction Came to Deputy Superintendent Collins's Daughter as She Read at Her Desk.

Annie Collins, fourteen years old, of 427 Amity Street, Flushing, Queens Borough, a daughter of Deputy Superintendent of Queens Schools Frank A. Collins, went blind yesterday afternoon while sitting in her class in the Flushing High School.

With the other pupils, the girl was reading one of her books in the classroom, when she suddenly dropped her head on her desk. She remained in that position for some moments, and her classmates near her observed that she did not appear to be well. They notified the teacher, and she asked her what was the matter. The girl, without raising her head from the desk, said: "Oh, I cannot see."

Principal Clark was summoned, and he took the girl home. Dr. Goodrich, after making an examination, said he could not tell whether the girl would be permanently blind or not.

Annie was a very hard worker. Her father said he often came upon her in her room long after midnight poring over her books, and he almost had to force her to go to bed at times. It is believed this strain on the girl's eyes caused her to go blind.

SAW STEAMSHIP IN TROUBLE.

The Bovic Reports That a Bristol City Liner Was Standing by the Vessel.

The White Star Line steamer Bovic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, reports that on Feb. 17, in latitude 40.50, longitude 65.42, she passed a steamship, with two short masts and one funnel, apparently stopped, with a Bristol City Line steamer standing by. There are two Bristol City Line steamships due at this port, the Brooklyn City, from Swansea, Jan. 24, and the Bristol City, from Barry, Jan. 31.

The Bristol City was spoken Feb. 16, in latitude 40.58, longitude 63.18, by the Italian steamship Sardegna, which arrived here Feb. 18, and the Brooklyn City was spoken Feb. 18 in latitude 40.32, longitude 66.08, by the North German Lloyd Line steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm, which reached this port yesterday.

The Bristol City Line steamer reported by the Bovic was probably one of these vessels.

Cuban Student Killed by Gas.

Antonio Delvalle, nineteen years old, a Cuban student, who came here to study English, was found dead in his room in a boarding house at 236 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, having been accidentally asphyxiated by gas. Young Delvalle's home was in Havana.

YARNS AT THE CAMPFIRE

Canadians Made Believe They Had Their Pine Woods Near.

Club's Camp in Madison Square Garden Entertained 250 Guests—Indians and Guides Looked On.

Although it was very much out of season, and the scene was many miles from the pine woods of Canada, the Canadian Campfire Club camped out merrily in Madison Square Garden last evening and dined as they would have had to dine if the members were in their native country with their overcoats on.

The club took advantage of the Sportsmen's Show, which is to be opened to-day, and borrowed an environment, or a sort of one, for the environment, like some of the metaphors of the after-dinner speakers, was a little mixed, and the dinner served to the 250 members smacked in an unmistakable manner of the cookery of civilization.

Although the environment would not stand complete analysis, there being a hardwood floor underfoot and over the head a sky of cloudless bunting, it helped the imagination and enlivened the stories almost to the complete forgetting of the fact that one's neighbor had forgotten and put on his evening attire.

There were Indians besides—Ojibways and of the families of the Obtossoways, the Waubunosas, the Bukwujjinini, and others in real Indian togs, including a squaw who manifested real Indian habits by going among the company and trying to sell things. There were also guides, attachés of show exhibits, who looked in considerable wonder from among the booths and galleries at the store clothes and boiled shirts of the assembled company.

The big hall, prepared for the Hiawatha Indian play, one of the features of the show, and of which an act was given last evening, was divided in the middle by a miniature lake in which was an island. At one end the stage, arranged for the play, represented a camp on the shores of Lake Huron, or other convenient body of water, with a gentle slope, on the upper edge of which the braves sat when the peace pipe was passed. At the foot of the slope they washed off their war paint when bidden so to do by the words of the Great Spirit. On the upper right hand side of the slope was a tepee.

When the time came for speeches or stories—for speeches would have been very much out of place at a campfire—the company was enjoying itself thoroughly, having already passed along many stories of real campfires. Dr. G. Lenox Curtis, President of the club, presided, and introduced Ernest Thompson-Seton as toastmaster. Mr. Thompson-Seton stipulated that there should be no speeches, and then introduced Dr. Robert T. Morris to "set the pace."

Dr. Morris's story was about his old dog Neb, which, when it was young, he had taken to the butcher to have its tail trimmed. The butcher asked the doctor how much should be taken off, and the doctor, gauging the length of the tail by a rapid glance, said: "About eight inches." It happened that the dog's tail was at the time eight inches and a half in length. After having joined in the laugh that followed his story, the doctor made way for the Rev. Leandor T. Chamberlain.

Mr. Chamberlain said that he felt as famous old Col. Zeb. Dants felt at one time when he was waiting somewhat nervously with his regiment for the opening of an engagement. A rabbit, frightened at the presence of the soldiers, ran from behind a stump and scudded across the open space at the top of its bent. Col. Dants remarked: "Go it, Molly Cottontail. If I didn't have any more reputation to lose than you have, I'd run myself."

Mr. Chamberlain told another story of a Pennsylvania backwoodsman who was recommending whisky as a cure for rattlesnake bite. "Why," the backwoodsman said, "I've been bitten by them varmits time an' agin an' I haint never so much as felt it. An' it's all on account of the whisky. But you've got ter hav' it in yer when the critter bites. It haint no good afterwards."

Following Mr. Chamberlain, William H. Boardman read from the journal of a Canadian guide he had employed, and after the act by the Indians Charles D. Roberts, the Canadian poet, read several selections.

HORSE JUMPED OVER FORTS.

They Were of Snow, and Their Young Defenders Were Astonished.

A bay horse that used to be a steeplechaser ran away in the Bronx last night and jumped over two snow forts boys were building at Tinton Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street. He cleared not only the forts, but half a dozen boys behind each.

The horse is owned by James Savon of 42 Manhattan Street, and was drawing a cutter last night, when it ran away at One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street and Third Avenue. The driver was not in the sleigh. It dashed through One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, and near Tinton Avenue the cutter was demolished against a fire hydrant.

Around the corner the boys were building forts. The horse made for the first one in his path, and took the leap beautifully, clearing the top by a foot. Four boys were on the other side, and their backs were cleared by the runaway. They looked up in astonishment as the bay made for the second fort, nearly four feet high. He went over it, by inches, and over the backs of the boys there, too. He finally was captured by Mounted Policeman Leary.

Banquet to Curlers from Scotland.

The Grand National Curling Club of America gave a farewell dinner last night in the Hotel Manhattan in honor of the twenty-three visiting curlers sent here by the Royal Caledonian Curling Club of Scotland, and who have been touring in Canada and the United States. The members of the home club and their guests marched into the dining room to the strains of "The Cock of the North," rendered by Piper McDonald. Ex-Senator W. D. Edwards of Jersey City, the President of the Grand National Curling Club of America, presided, and made an address of welcome to the visitors. The Rev. John Kerr, Captain of the visiting team and Chaplain of the Royal Club of Scotland, responded.

Carnation Society Entertained.

The members of the American Carnation Society, whose annual exhibition was held yesterday and Thursday in the Art Association rooms in Brooklyn, were last night the guests of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society at a dinner at the Germania Club. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff presided, and the speakers included Park Commissioner Richard Young of Brooklyn, Robert Craig of Philadelphia, L. E. Marquisee of Syracuse, William Scott of Buffalo, A. Harrington, President of the Chrysanthemum Society of America; Frank B. Lown of Poughkeepsie, and Frederick H. Lemon of Richmond, Ind.

New Trial for Boy Accused of Murder.

Judge Newburger of the Court of General Sessions yesterday granted a new trial to Pietro Squassa, the eleven-year-old boy who was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree some time ago. Squassa is the smallest boy ever convicted on so serious a charge. He was accused of having killed Ambrose Kerrigan, another boy, by throwing a brick at him from the roof of a west side tenement house. The point on which the Justice granted the new trial was that the prosecution had not introduced any proof to show that Squassa had sufficient capacity to understand the wrongfulness of his act. Section 19 of the Penal Code provides that such proof must be introduced in the case of children under twelve accused of crime.

Missionary Association Changes.

The American Missionary Association announced yesterday that owing to the state of his health the Rev. Dr. A. F. Beard, for eighteen years Secretary of the association, would relinquish the bulk of the work of that office next October and become Honorary Secretary. The election of the Rev. Dr. James Wesley Cooper of New Britain, Conn., as Corresponding Secretary was also announced.

Woman Dies at the Age of 106 Years.

BATH, Me., Feb. 20.—Mrs. Helen C. Neagle, who had the distinction of being the oldest woman in Maine, died to-day aged 106. She was born in County Clare, Ireland, and had lived here eighty years.

HARVARD CLUB'S DINNER

Hamilton W. Mabie Talks of Disregard for Human Life.

Otto Bannard Discusses Harvard-Yale Athletics, and Dean Briggs the A. B. Degree Question.

The thirty-seventh annual dinner of the Harvard Club of New York at Delmonico's last night was distinguished by speeches dealing with matters not only of college interest but with larger questions.

The first incident of the dinner, at which 300 members and guests were present, was when a great silver loving cup, filled to the brim, was brought to Charles S. Fairchild, President of the club. Mr. Fairchild held the massive vessel high above his head and cried, "Here is the loving cup." The Harvard men cheered till the ceiling rang. Then the President lowered the cup to his lips and cried, "Love one another." The cup was then passed to the others at the table of honor, and afterward to those who sat at the other tables below the dais.

The first speaker was Le Baron R. Briggs, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of Harvard University. Prof. Briggs spoke of the Harvard boy of to-day and told jokes about him, but chiefly he said that the undergraduates worked more with the college government than used to be the case; that the freshman was no longer hazed as of old; that, contrary to some reports, no less work was required for the A. B. degree than two or three years ago. The only change is that if a man can do four years' work in three he is allowed to do it—and so get the degree one year earlier.

Otto Bannard, President of the Yale Club, followed Prof. Briggs, speaking of Harvard and Yale in athletics.

"Harvard and Yale," said Mr. Bannard, "are natural friends and allies. They ought always to run races together and row races together. And Yale was always unhappy when this was not so." He thought the trouble between the universities was with the undergraduate Captains and managers, whose zeal for success in one particular year for which they were responsible, carried them too far. He thought an arbitration committee of graduates far from the storm centre would subordinate a single season success to the honor of the universities and amateur sport, and that after one or two references of a dispute to such a body the younger men would not need to refer again.

Francis R. Appleton, the next speaker, talked about the new clubhouse to be built, and then Hamilton W. Mabie was introduced.

"The American college," said Mr. Mabie, "sets the standard of the value of a man, and the chief question in every civilization is the value which that civilization puts upon a man. To take the mere physical value of a man Americans do not seem to value him highly. The English railroads in 1901 did not kill a single passenger—the American railways slaughtered thousands of passengers and employes and injured thousands more. This was not perhaps a fair comparison, but it showed a frightful disregard for the value of human lives." Then Mr. Mabie referred to the killing of the schoolchildren in the accident at Newark.

"It is too early to pass judgment upon it and place the blame," he said, "but I think you will all agree with me when I say it shows a condition which ought not to exist. In one way or another it is a question of money against life, and we value the life cheaply. As to the moral value, we see in Delaware men bought and sold openly by one of the most unscrupulous scoundrels that ever lived. The best thing about Harvard is the high value she has put upon men," and Mr. Mabie mentioned James Russell Lowell, Phillips Brooks, and Emerson as examples of men stamped with this value.

Mr. Mabie then paid his respects to the Flatiron Building and the sky-scraper in general, calling them "monstrosities called architecture" and "unorganized masses of masonry." "They tell us," he said, "that the temples of Athens were the externalization of the men who built them, but who would be willing to say that the flatiron is the externalization of any man?"

W. G. Frost of Berea College talked about the East Tennessee mountaineers, and Judge John Clinton Gray in a speech not on the programme alluded to his election by Democratic and Republican voters as a warning to the bosses to keep their hands off the judiciary. Edward King and Austen G. Fox spoke also.

TEN PERISH IN A FIRE.

Clifton Hotel Destroyed at Cedar Rapids, Iowa—Twoscore or More Injured, Some Fatally.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Feb. 20.—Ten lives, according to the best information obtainable, were lost in a fire which started at 2:30 o'clock this morning and destroyed the Clifton Hotel, in this city. Two persons were fatally injured and twoscore or more injured more or less severely, mostly by jumping from windows.

The hotel, a three-story brick veneer structure, is said to have been a veritable fire trap. The flames started in a pile of rubbish in the basement, presumably ignited by defective electric light wires. The cry of "Fire!" was raised by a bell boy, and in an instant the hallways were choked with frightened guests. A rush was made for the stairways, but the fire, feeding ravenously on the tinderlike material of the lower floor, completely cut off escape. There followed a stampede for the windows.

The victims were literally driven by the flames to jump. Nearly every one of them lingered to the last moment, urged by the people below to wait as long as possible in the hope of assistance. Then one after another they jumped to the street or to the roofs of buildings adjoining. Soon the street was filled with men and women bruised, broken limbed, and half crazed. All were in their night garments. In an hour St. Luke's Hospital contained fifteen injured, while many more, chiefly those who had escaped with comparatively slight hurts, were being cared for in buildings near the scene of the tragedy. Some who jumped owe their lives to the fact that their falls were broken by telegraph wires.

The proprietor of the hotel placed his estimate of the number of people in the building when the alarm was raised at between seventy and eighty. Many of them were delegates to the State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, which began here yesterday.

The body of E. G. Young, foreman for the Western Union Telegraph Company on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad at Davenport, was found in the débris to-night. Thirty men will dig the ruins all night.

ANTI-ROOSEVELT SENTIMENT.

Views of ex-Secretary of State Morgan of Tennessee.

Ex-Secretary of State Morgan of Tennessee, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, said yesterday: "I believe the Republicans of the South are for Senator Hanna in preference to President Roosevelt. The latter has been somewhat of a disappointment to the Southern people. Recognizing that the President's mother was a Southern woman and because of his courage and integrity they expected he would prove an ideal head of the Nation. But his pushing forward of the colored people has cost him many friends.

"The talk that the office holders and negroes can control the election of National delegates sounds plausible, but is not true. Many delegations are chosen at mass meetings, and in counties where the negro dominates in numbers among the Republicans, Democrats will cheerfully join hands with the Lily Whites and outvote the negroes."

Free Classes in French.

The two free classes in French, organised by the Alliance Française of New York in co-operation with Columbia University, are to be opened on Wednesday evening next at 8 o'clock. Instruction is to be elementary in character and is to be given three times a week, on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. One class is to be in the Speyer School, in Lawrence Street, and the other in the Columbia Medical School, Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue. Ladies are to be admitted. All persons not yet provided with cards of attendance may obtain them from the instructors in charge on the opening night. There is to be no fee, except one of $1 for registration.

The Importations of
G. H. MUMM & CO.'S
Extra Dry
into this country during 1902 were
GREATER by 407,304 bottles than any other champagne.

	Bottles Imported.
Mumm's Extra Dry,	1,508,628
Second highest	1,101,324
Third "	396,072
Fourth "	221,616
Fifth "	194,892
Sixth "	165,336
Seventh "	155,472

According to Allaire's Custom House Statistics.

The Famous 1898 Vintage of Mumm's Extra Dry, Now Arriving, is destined to make a still more emphatic increase.

NORTHERN INTERFERENCE IN NEGRO QUESTION

Maryland Society Applauds Remarks Against the President.

James W. Osborne Says That False Longings Will Be Stirred Up in the South.

James W. Osborne, as one of the speakers at the dinner of the Maryland Society last evening, attacked Northern interference in the negro question and said that the President simply was playing for the negro votes in the next National Republican Convention. The expressions of Mr. Osborne's sentiments were applauded by the members of the society and their guests.

More than a hundred members and guests were at the dinner, the fifth annual affair of the society, in the banquet hall at Sherry's. Among the guests were Mayor Thomas G. Hayes of Baltimore and Edwin Warfield of that city, who was introduced and greeted as the "next Governor of Maryland." E. R. L. Gould, City Chamberlain, was one of the speakers. An orchestra gave Southern melodies, chief among them being "Maryland" and "Dixie."

The Rev. J. Nevett Steele, President of the society, presided and introduced the speakers. At the speakers' table, besides those mentioned, were W. A. Ransom, Vice President of the Delaware Society; ex-Judge Van Wyck, President of the Southern Society; Edward Owen, Commander of the Confederate Veterans' Camp of New York, and James E. Graybill, President of the Georgia Society.

"Marylanders have a justifiable pride in their State," said Mayor Hayes, "and who is there that does not feel a thrill as he declares himself to be a Marylander? We Southerners are the best patriots in the United States. We fought for the cause we believed right, we submitted to the arbitrament of the sword, and now we love and honor and uphold the Government of the united country."

E. R. L. Gould took the place assigned to Park Commissioner Willcox. He said he was not a Marylander by birth, but he considered himself one in effect because he had married a Maryland woman and had had five children born in Maryland.

Mr. Osborne started his remarks in a humorous strain, and then called attention to the fact that all of the big territorial additions to the country up to the time Alaska was annexed had been under Southern Presidents and by Southern counsel.

"The color question is one that is much before us now," he said. "But it is not so much the betterment of the negro that is desired in these agitations as it is the negro vote in 1904. There is a bitter fight between the 'strenuous life' and the 'commercial instinct.' The 'strenuous life' hands out a few offices and invites the colored brethren to dinner, while the 'commercial life' talks of pension bills.

"The color question does not bother the Southerners, for they know how to deal with it, but the interference from the North and from politicians is doing all the real harm. There is not nearly so much race prejudice in the South as here in the City of New York. There is not a peasantry in the world so happy, contented, or prosperous as the negroes of the South. If this is not so, why do they not leave it? They do not, and yet look at Ellis Island and see the outpourings of the other countries into this. We'll deal with the question and settle it if we are left alone. When a Northerner goes South he soon out-Herods Herod on the race proposition. This interference will not promote happiness in the colored race, but will stir up feelings of discontent and false longings that will keep the entire country in a tumult if it is continued."

MAINE SOCIETY IS PROPOSED.

Suggestion Finds Favor at the Bates College Alumni Dinner.

At the second annual dinner of the Bates College Alumni Association, which was held in the Hotel Marlborough last evening, Frank A. Munsey suggested that a Maine Society be formed in this city. The suggestion seemed to find favor, and is one which has been discussed among residents of New York who came from Maine for some time past.

Mr. Munsey also suggested that the four colleges in Maine—Bowdoin, Colby, Bates, and the University of Maine—be united into one. "If that were done," he added, "I should be willing to donate generously toward the support of that college."

President George C. Chase and Prof. J. G. Stanton of Bates College, Edward J. Goodwin, Principal of the Morris High School of this city, and Frank L. Blanchard were the others who spoke. Albert T. Gilmore acted as toastmaster.

CAPT. BURNS TOOK THE 'PHONE.

Listened, He Said, to Racing Returns in an Alleged Poolroom.

Acting upon a number of complaints, Capt. Burns of the Church Street Precinct, who was recently promoted, raided yesterday what he thought was a racing poolroom in an office building in West Broadway near Murray Street and arrested two men, whom he is holding for safe keeping until he can confer with District Attorney Jerome relative to the disposition of the case.

Capt. Burns took Detectives Maloney and McCormick along with him to the suspected place, and on reaching the door knocked softly upon it. A voice inside inquired what was wanted, and the Captain replied: "Open up, it's only a friend of yours come to place a few bets." The Captain was admitted, and says he found the room occupied by two men, one of whom was keeping three telephones busy with racing returns. "Philadelphia," said this man excitedly. The Captain took the receiver from him and went on: "Go ahead and give me the prices," and the man at the other end of the wire gave them.

At the station house the men arrested gave their names and addresses as Harry Morgan, forty years old, of 463 Second Street, Brooklyn, and Albert Lewis, twenty-one years old, of 114 Livingston Street, Brooklyn.

BRIDE BURNED TO DEATH.

Was Cooking Her Husband's Dinner, When Her Clothing Caught Fire.

Mrs. Lucy Plaisver, twenty-one years old, a bride of six weeks, was burned fatally yesterday in her home, at 206 West Twenty-sixth Street. She was cooking her husband's dinner, when her clothing became ignited. She ran out of her rooms and down the stairs, screaming, to the kitchen on the ground floor, where she fell.

A young man threw two blankets about her and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, and the woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she died.

SMOKE OUT A DESPERADO.

Officers Set Fire to New Orleans House and Shoot Negro as He Flees.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—After holding half a hundred policemen at bay for several hours, during which scores of shots were exchanged, Lafayette Sims, a desperate negro, was killed by officers early this morning in a negro boarding house. Sims occupied a room in the boarding house, in which there were seven beds. On retiring last night he locked the door, and when the landlord early this morning asked him to open it so that another lodger might be admitted Sims refused. Then the negro landlord sent for the police.

Efforts to persuade Sims to open the door failed, and a hole was smashed in it. Through the aperture Sims began shooting. One bullet knocked a pistol from the fingers of Officer Winstein, and a second shattered the lantern which the officer carried. Thereupon additional police were sent for and the house surrounded. When asked to surrender Sims replied with an oath:

"No, I won't. I'll shoot if you don't go away. I am not going to leave here. They'll burn me in oil. They'll fry me."

Sims piled furniture against the door and was prepared to fight for his life. It was then decided to smoke the negro out. A portion of the Fire Department was brought to the scene. A quantity of cotton, oil, and sulphur was sent for, the cotton rolled into balls and saturated with oil, a match applied, and the blazing substance hurled into the room.

Sims hung on to his hiding place until he was nearly suffocated, and then made a break to escape. As he appeared at the door Patrolman Fred Smith fired at him. The negro staggered, mortally wounded. Instantly other policemen fired on him, and he fell dead.

EXPELLED FROM PRINCETON.

Found Guilty by Undergraduate Honor Committee of Cheating at an Examination.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Feb. 20.—Two freshmen, whose names have been withheld by the Faculty and the students' Honor System Committee, have been expelled for violating that pledge which is made in all the examinations held in the university. This is the first time in four years that such an offense has been committed, and prompt punishment has been meted out to the offenders.

The two men were caught by fellow-students cheating in a recent examination, and, according to the rules of the system, the cases were immediately reported to the student committee. The finding of this committee was referred to the Faculty, which at the committee's suggestion promptly expelled the men.

CONTEST FOR MAINE RAILWAY.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 20.—The latest of many significant railroad developments in Maine is the application of the County of Washington for legislative authority to dispose of its holdings of $500,000 of the preferred stock of the Washington County Railroad. A bill granting such authority, and providing also for the lease of the line to another company, has been introduced in the Legislature this week.

It is said that both the Maine Central and Canadian Pacific Railroads are trying to get control of the Washington County Road, which extends from Washington Junction, near Mount Desert Ferry, to Calais, on the St. Croix River, directly opposite St. Stephen, N. B., the western terminus of the Grand Southern, or New Brunswick shore line to St. John.

Rumors have been circulated for several months that the Canadian Pacific is desirous of getting the Washington County Road, whose one hundred miles of track would greatly expedite its plans to obtain a new and shorter route to the seaboard. Many railroad men are of the belief that the Maine Central will secure Washington County's stock and a lease of the road, and thus, by bridging the St. Croix River, open a new and direct route between Boston and St. John.

Sold to the Big Four.

ANDERSON, Ind., Feb. 20.—The Chicago and Southeastern is now a part of the Big Four system. The property was sold at receiver's sale here to-day, John L. Dye bidding it in for the Big Four at $1,010,000. The Pennsylvania had a bidder present who bid up the price a little so that his company could make good on some bonds it held. While the road is a Big Four property, it will be operated separately and will have its own officers.

New Line to Chattanooga.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 20.—It is reported here that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad intends to build a line from this city to Chattanooga, leaving the Jellico-Knoxville main line near Oliver Springs, crossing the Tennessee River near Kingston, and adhering to the east bank of the river to Chattanooga. This would give the Louisville and Nashville its own entrance into Chattanooga from Louisville and Cincinnati, and would give Knoxville a line to Chattanooga competing with the Southern Railway.

Organize Against Scalpers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Committees representing the various passenger associations of the country met here to-day and perfected the organization of the National Protective Bureau, the purpose of which is to drive scalpers out of business. F. C. Donald, the father of the scheme, was made Chairman of the bureau.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

2:30 A. M.—341 East Eleventh Street; Joseph W. Caprillo; damage, $500.

2:35 A. M.—426 West Fifty-second Street; Jacob Einhorn, occupant; damage, $100.

5:10 A. M.—236 Willis Avenue; Joseph Stumpf; damage, $1,500.

7:55 A. M.—108 William Street; A. M. King; no damage.

9 A. M.—514 East Eleventh Street; George Grunenwald; damage, $50.

9:10 A. M.—295 Bowery; Harter & Co.; damage, $350.

10:20 A. M.—23 East Eighty-eighth Street; George Staats; damage, $50.

10:30 A. M.—221 East Eleventh Street; William Kern; damage, $50.

11:20 A. M.—504 Park Avenue; Samuel Kessler; damage, $10.

11:30 A. M.—2,199 Second Avenue; Mrs. Holmes; damage, $500.

1:30 P. M.—253 Henry Street; E. Solomon; damage, $50.

2 P. M.—2,048 Eighth Avenue; Daniel Lynch; damage, $1,200.

6 P. M.—244 West Sixty-seventh Street; E. Hamilton; damage, $50.

6:40 P. M.—324 East Fiftieth Street; Mrs. Creuck; damage, $10.

8:10 P. M.—387 Broome Street; Isaac Salsin; damage trifling.

8:50 P. M.—340 Grand Street; Burgunski & Nassowitz; damage trifling.

9:35 P. M.—346 West Forty-sixth Street; Therial Vennell; damage, $200.

NINTH VICTIM OF THE NEWARK DISASTER DEAD

Another Girl Pupil of High School Succumbs to Injuries.

Trolley Company Official Charges That Steam Road Broke Agreement to Place Safety Device.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 20.—The ninth victim was added to-day to the list of lives lost in the disaster of yesterday morning, when a trolley car, crowded with High School pupils, slipped down the grade on Clifton Avenue and out on the tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, where, running into an express train, it was dashed to pieces. This latest death was that of Jennie Estelle McClelland, sixteen years old, of 315 South Orange Avenue, who had received concussion of the brain and other injuries.

It is expected that no other deaths will result from the accident, although Peter Brady, the motorman, is unconscious with a fractured skull, and Eugene Barcliffe, the engineer of the express, is in St. Michael's Hospital with many injuries. These two men are considered to have about an even chance of recovering. The remaining five injured at the hospitals are not considered dangerously hurt, although there are broken legs and arms among them.

The funerals of the girl victims of the disaster will begin to-morrow. Memorial services will be held in the High School on Tuesday, when it will be reopened, and a member of the Faculty will attend each funeral. Some business houses will close out of respect for the dead.

The determination to fix absolutely the responsibility for the disaster, which, it is believed, would have have been avoided with the very smallest amount of care and expense, was voiced in no uncertain manner to-day by city officials and private citizens. A committee consisting of five well-known Newark residents appointed by the Board of Trade met this morning behind closed doors, after which they called on County Prosecutor Riker, and remained in consultation with him for some time. The committee arranged to meet again on Tuesday next with a view to perfecting its plan of action.

Prosecutor Riker already has obtained a mass of evidence which he is engaged in putting into shape. After a conference this afternoon with County Physician McKenzie, it was decided to order an inquest before Coroner W. C. Hellman at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. This will be the first Coroner's inquest held in Newark in many years. The case of Ernestine P. Miller has been selected for the inquiry. The members of the jury chosen are George W. Howe, a manufacturer of East Orange; James A. Cue, merchant; August Goertz, manufacturer; Max Sachs, manufacturer; Franklin Conklin, manufacturer; John Bea, manufacturer; Abram Staats, retired; Fred Stoutenberg, merchant, and Thomas Oakes, manufacturer of Bloomfield.

Mr. Riker said that one of the important questions of the inquiry was whether or not sand was available on the wrecked car, and if it was, whether it had been used on the slippery rails.

"My detectives hurried to the scene of the accident soon after it occurred," said Mr. Riker, "and, although they examined the rails thoroughly, they failed to find any sign of sand."

A meeting having to do with the accident was held before the Board of Works this afternoon. Chairman Garrison presided, but the leading parts in the proceedings were taken by Mayor Doremus and City Attorney Young. Vice President David Young, Superintendent Charles M. Shipman, and Trackmaster A. W. Pratt of the North Jersey Street Railroad Company, and ex-Chief Engineer McFarland of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad appeared.

Mr. Young, for the trolley company, produced a contract signed in June, 1898, by Superintendent Reasoner of the railroad company, in which it was agreed to co-operate with the trolley company in installing at the Clifton Avenue crossing a derailing device, to be locked automatically by electricity from the block signals of the Lackawanna whenever a train approached within 1,200 feet of the crossing. That would make it impossible, according to Mr. Young, for a trolley car to go within seventy-five feet of the tracks at this crossing until a train had passed, when the rails could be switched into place again. Mr. Young further stated that such a system had been installed at the Bloomfield Avenue crossing of the Lackawanna and the trolley line, and had worked well since 1899. The switches for the system, Mr. Young continued, had been hauled to the Clifton Avenue crossing, but Chief Engineer McFarland had refused to co-operate with the trolley company, and the system never was installed. The useless switches finally were hauled away.

Mr. McFarland denied that he had ever heard of such an agreement, and said that the device described could not be operated successfully where there were trains passing every few minutes throughout the day.

"When a signal showing that a trolley car was approaching was seen by our engineers," said Mr. McFarland, "they would heed it were the signals made not too frequently. But where they were there every few minutes, as at Clifton Avenue, the engineers soon would disregard the signals. They would simply say: 'Oh, that's only a trolley car; it will be across before I get there.'"

"Do you mean to say that your engineers would deliberately disregard a danger signal?" exclaimed Mayor Doremus, in amazement.

"Well, human nature is human nature," was the reply. "I don't believe in making the danger signal too common."

It was finally decided by the board that the steam and trolley railroad officials should confer and report at the board meeting on Tuesday a plan for installing a derailing system at the crossing immediately.

When asked after the meeting regarding the statements that no evidence of sanding could be found on the rails on which the trolley car had slipped to destruction, Superintendent Shipman said:

"The forward part of the car was smashed to pieces, and I cannot say of my own knowledge whether there was any sand in the sandbox at that end or not, but I do know that the sandbox at the rear end of the car was two-thirds full of sand, for I myself filled my hat with sand from that box after the accident to put on the rails to enable the assisting car to haul it away. All our sand is heat dried, and runs freely from the box. Furthermore, I want to contradict the report that the car was fitted only with a handbrake. It was fitted with an electric brake of the latest pattern. There is not the slightest doubt but what the wheels of that car were locked and that it slid along as would a sled. No brake could stop it. Furthermore we not only have sand in our cars, but in bad weather we have special men stationed at bad declivities like that at Clifton Avenue whose business it is to keep the tracks sanded. We had a man there yesterday morning, and there was sand on the tracks."

Asked the name of this man, Mr. Shipman referred questioners to Trackmaster Pratt. Mr. Pratt said he did not remember the man's name, and did not know where he could be found, but that there was a man there with sand.

Vice President Young, in regard to the charge that there was overcrowding in the company's cars, said that the car following behind the car that was wrecked had not half a load of passengers.

"School children, and especially school girls," said Mr. Young, "are notoriously fond of going in crowds, and they all try to get on the same car. We run cars on two minutes' headway for them during school hours. But the overcrowding of the car did not cause this accident. The car weighed 30,000 pounds, and if it were full the added weight of the passengers would have had no effect, except perhaps on a very heavy grade. The grade at Clifton Avenue is not very heavy."

George M. Gould, the conductor on the trolley car, was released on $2,000 bail this morning to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Moroccan War Minister Killed?

MADRID, Feb. 20.—A dispatch received here from Tangier says it is persistently reported there that El Menebhi, the Minister of War, was killed in battle on Feb. 12.

El Menebhi was the Moroccan Envoy to the coronation of King Edward.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY BILLS.

Czechs Voted Against Them, but Would Have Supported Them Had the Measures Been in Danger.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says that the minority against the Army bills adopted by the lower house of the Reichsrath comprised Czechs, Pan-Germans, Social Democrats, Italians, and Polish and Ruthenian Radicals.

Had the measures been in danger, says the correspondent, the Czechs would have come to their rescue. As it was, they preferred the somewhat malicious satisfaction of seeing the German parties vote for the increase of the military "blood tax."

The increase of the annual contingent of recruits, adds the correspondent, will barely enable the army to keep pace with the growth of other armies and profit by the continual increase of population.

TURKEY LIKELY TO YIELD.

It Is Confidently Believed That the Powers' Macedonian Programme Will Be Accepted.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—It is confidently expected, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, that the Austro-Russian programme in regard to Macedonian reforms will be accepted without difficulty.

The Sultan has already been confidentially informed as to the nature of the proposals.

KAISER CONGRATULATES COMMODORE SCHEDER.

Says He Is Fully Satisfied with the Services of the Officers and Men in Venezuelan Waters.

KIEL, Feb. 20.—On the occasion of the raising of the blockade of the Venezuelan coast by the warships of the allied powers Emperor William cabled to Commodore Scheder, the German commander, as follows:

"It is with satisfaction that I have gained the conviction from your reports that you, together with the commanders and crews of my ships in Venezuelan waters during the blockade operations, did your duty and accomplished your task in every particular and under difficult conditions.

"It is with gratification that I take the opportunity, now that the blockade is raised, to express to you and the officers and men of your command my fullest satisfaction with the services you have rendered.

"I direct you to make this known."

CASTRO'S TROOPS VICTORIOUS.

Two Rebel Forces Defeated—A Third Army Occupies a Strong Position.

CARACAS, Feb. 20.—A revolutionary army estimated at 300 men has reached a point about twenty miles south of Caracas. The revolutionists and the Government troops both occupy strong positions.

The revolution organized by Gen. Matos in the course of the blockade of the Venezuelan coast by the allied warships was reorganized, and three armies formed. One, under the command of Antonio Fernandez, numbering 1,800 men, was routed near Calabozo, in the Province of Miranda, 120 miles southwest of Caracas, several days ago, and its chief is now fleeing in the direction of the River Apure. The second army, led by Gens. Mantilla and Solagnie, 1,200 strong, was defeated last Wednesday near Urachiche, Province of Lara, 140 miles west of Caracas. The third army, commanded by Gens. Rolando Penaloza and Vidal, which was expecting to meet the first two armies, arrived yesterday, by way of Santa Lucia and Guarenas, at a point about ten miles from Petare, which is situated ten miles southeast of Caracas, after having lost 800 men from desertion en route.

This third army is estimated as numbering 2,800 men. It has taken up a strong position, and the troops sent against it by the Government are also strongly placed. The revolutionary army is not believed to be strong enough to attack, and if a few days are allowed to elapse without the rebels taking the offensive against President Castro, who since the conclusion of the blockade, has been receiving reinforcements, it is regarded as certain that they will be defeated.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The correspondent of the Matin at Caracas telegraphs that the battle near Urachiche, in which the revolutionary Gens. Mantilla and Solagnie were defeated, lasted three hours.

There were many killed and wounded, and the Government troops captured one gun, many rifles, and much ammunition.

ACCUSE ALLIES OF BAD FAITH.

CARACAS, Feb. 20.—The morning papers here to-day published a protest, directed to Venezuela, the United States, and the European nations, as follows:

"In order that the public may know how Germany, Great Britain, and Italy execute their engagements, we call attention to the grave fact that up to to-day (Feb. 20) the ships taken by the three powers have not been delivered to the Government of Venezuela, as stipulated in the protocols."

The German Commodore has notified the authorities at Puerto Cabello that the Venezuelan gunboat Restaurador, which was captured by the Germans, will be returned to Venezuela next Monday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, "and not before."

FIGHTING IN HONDURAS.

Presidential General Defeated—Revolutionary Movement Grows.

PANAMA, Feb. 20.—The revolutionary movement in Honduras is increasing. At Choluteca, Macaome, Pespire, Yuscaran, Dauli, and Gracias outbreaks have occurred in favor of President-elect Bonilla.

Gen. Emiliano Herrera, Chief of the Presidential forces, has been defeated at Olancho. Gen. Sierra, President of Honduras, has since then assumed supreme command of the army.

Gen. Fidel Buines, with the assistance furnished by Gen. Regalado, President of Salvador, has invaded Honduras by way of Ocotepec, with 500 men.

Fifteen Congressmen of Honduras recently escaped from Tegucigalpa and fled to Salvador, whence they have started to join Gen. Bonilla at Amapala Island, his headquarters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Navy Department is informed that the flagship New York and the cruisers Boston, Marblehead, and Ranger of the Pacific Squadron arrived at Acapulco, Mexico, yesterday, on their way to Amapala, on the coast of Honduras, to look after American interests during the continuance of the political troubles in that country.

HARRY CAVENDISH'S QUEER SUIT.

He Says He Parted with His Property Through the Influence of Spiritualism.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—H. S. H. Cavendish, the explorer, who on April 16, 1902, married Isabel Jay, who was leading lady of the Savoy Theatre, is the plaintiff in an extraordinary case in the Chancery Court, in which he charges Major C. H. Strutt and Mrs. Strutt with influencing him through Spiritualism and table-turning to execute a deed by which his property goes to Mrs. Strutt and her children to the exclusion of the plaintiff's own wife.

Mr. Cavendish has appealed to the court to set aside the deed, which, he contends, Mrs. Strutt obtained by pretending to be the ghost of his mother, who, represented to be speaking from heaven, advised him to so dispose of his property.

Capt. Piper Goes to Paris.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Deputy Police Commissioner Piper of New York left London this evening for Paris in order to investigate the police system of that city.

TELLS INSURANCE FRAUDS

Confessed Conspirator's Story of "Little Italy" Band.

Wholesale Use of "Dummies" to Impersonate Sick Men—More Physicians to be Arrested.

Through the confession of a man who says he was an accomplice in the scheme by which a band of conspirators in "Little Italy" during the last ten years have swindled more than a dozen insurance companies out of thousands of dollars, the District Attorney has obtained a detailed account of the inside workings of the scheme. The confession was made to Assistant District Attorney Paul Krotel several days ago by Francis B. Foster of 969 Columbus Avenue, who until recently was the chief soliciting agent in this city for the Union Central Insurance Company of Cincinnati.

Mr. Krotel sprung a surprise yesterday by producing Foster as a witness in the Harlem Police Court when the examination of Josef Trepani, an undertaker of 2,181 First Avenue, said to be one of the principals to the conspiracy, came up before Magistrate Zeller. Trepani was held for the Grand Jury. There are five other alleged members of the band in custody whose examination was set down for next week. Others have fled, forfeiting large bail.

Foster's story was that he first entered the conspiracy in 1900 and that the chief conspirators associated with him were Trepani and Bartolomeo Cirone, a barber of 2,007 Second Avenue. The conspirators held regular meetings at which the frauds were planned in the rear of Cirone's barber shop. Trepani obtained and buried the dead bodies which were used to carry out the frauds.

"In January, 1900," the confession says, "I was called upon by Cirone in connection with the death of one Antonio Cerinigila, who was insured in the Union Central Life Insurance Company for $1,000. I had no idea there was anything wrong in the death of this man until Trepani, the undertaker, gave me $25 and told me to go and buy a cigar with it. This made me suspicious, and I asked a few questions and a sort of half proposition was made to me that if I would allow cases in which they were interested to pass the company there would be money in it for me. Both Trepani and Cirone told me that everything was all right, but that I could aid them in getting the money from the company."

Foster went on to tell of claims which he passed, and how he got $100 in each case. He finally told Trepani and Cirone that he wanted more money, but did not succeed in getting his share increased until he was called on to act in the case of Rafaelo Trambarulo, an Italian on whose life the swindlers had ten policies and collected $20,000 on false proofs of death. Trepani asked Foster to go to Trambarulo's flat in the Bronx and identify a dead body there as that of the person mentioned in the policies. That Foster did, though he knew that the body was not that of the man he had examined as Trambarulo.

"We went from the house of Trambarulo to the barber shop. 'We have been in business for ten years,' Cirone told me, 'and we never have made any mistake yet. The insurance people are easy to fool and we can go on for ten years more. It is the biggest moneymaker I know of. There would be more in the business if we did not have to give a share to Dr. Mucci and Dr. Loewit and the notary public who certifies the death proofs, and then we generally have to pay the family from which we get the body.'"

Foster said that after the arrest of Cirone a meeting of the conspirators was held, at which it was arranged to get bail in his case, have him escape, and then put the entire blame on him. These plans were all carried out by the band as far as possible.

"Trepani, who had a wide acquaintance among the Italians," the confession said, "knew everybody who was sick and likely to die. Then they would secure a dummy, who would make an application to one or more insurance companies for a policy. They had hundreds of dummies from which they could make a selection. If it could be done, they would give the name of the dummy to the insurance company and arrange with the family, by the payment of a small sum of money after death, to have the dead person buried under the name of the person insured. They said to me that the physician who did the business for them at the first was Dr. Mucci, and afterward, when it became necessary to get an American physician, they got Dr. Albert Lowelt."

The complainant against Trepani in the Police Court yesterday was Dr. William A. Fricke of 935 West End Avenue. Dr. Fricke is Superintendent of the New York Branch of the Central Union Life Insurance Company. Dr. W. Oliver Moore, who examined Trambarulo when the policy was issued to him, and who went to St. Michael's Cemetery and saw the body which had been buried as that of Trambarulo after it had been exhumed, was a witness. The body was that of an old man and the right arm and right foot were missing.

Physicians other than Drs. Loewit and Mucci are under surveillance by Central Office detectives and will be arrested soon in connection with the conspiracy.

THE BRITISH SHIPPING LAWS.

Gerald Balfour Says the Government Will Order an Inquiry Into Them If One Is Desired.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Times reports that the Right Hon. Gerald W. Balfour, President of the Board of Trade, in speaking at a dinner of the London Chamber of Shipping last evening, said he did not think that the British need fear that the results of the American shipping combination would seriously injure the interests of the British mercantile marine. At the same time there was no doubt that they had had a fright, and the alleged disadvantages to British shipping from the operation of British laws had been brought into great prominence.

Mr. Balfour said he sympathised with the argument that restrictions imposed on British shipping should be imposed on foreign vessels, and assured the audience that the Government would facilitate an inquiry into the regulations of the Board of Trade if this were desired.

OIL DISCOVERED IN DUBLIN.

The Find Leads to Hope That Bogland Throughout Ireland May Be Similarly Productive.

DUBLIN, Feb. 20.—The discovery of oil near Mountjoy Square, this city, has created great interest and has raised hopes that the old bogland throughout Ireland may prove similarly productive.

A sample of the Dublin oil which has been examined by experts is pronounced to be of good, clear quality. It was discovered in the basement of an ordinary house built on reclaimed bogland, and it is said that a copious flow has continued since the find was made, five weeks ago.

Experts attach much importance to the matter.

RUSSIAN OUTBREAK FEARED.

Peasants of Simbirsk Government Propose to Take Possession of the Land.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 20.—A deputation of landowners from the Government of Simbirsk, commonly known as "Darkest Russia," arrived here to-day to warn the Government that the peasants of Simbirsk, who are among the most unenlightened in the empire, have organized a rising which promises to far surpass that of Poltava or Kharkoff. The peasants propose to confiscate the land and distribute it among themselves.

The landlords appealed to Finance Minister de Witte to avert disturbance by adopting financial measures, but M. de Witte referred them to the Department of Police. The landlords therefore departed, declaring that the police were incapable of coping with the emergency.

TWO TRAINS SNOW-BOUND IN INTERIOR OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Passengers Short of Provisions and Relief Trains Blocked—Colony's Railway Service Paralyzed.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 20.—Two passenger trains are frozen in snowbanks in the almost uninhabited interior of Newfoundland. They have nearly 100 persons aboard, who are short of provisions. One train, the farthest from relief, has only two days' food.

The relief trains are also blocked. One relief engine was ditched yesterday, and most of the working party of thirty men were frostbitten. The chief trouble is that the relief parties are unable to venture far from their own trains because of the blizzard which has been raging during the past week.

An expedition with dog sleds laden with food will start at daylight to-morrow in an endeavor to reach the distressed passengers. Snowbanks twenty feet high extend for miles, and the cuts made by the engines fill again almost instantly. Yesterday one train made only two miles.

The whole railway service is paralyzed. The trains, having consumed all their coal, are now burning the wood fences and trees alongside the tracks.

No mail has come in or gone out of the colony for over a week.

TO PROTECT THE PRESIDENT.

The House Adopts the Conference Report on the Pending Bill—Its Provisions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—In the House to-day Mr. Overstreet (Ind.) called up the report of the conferees on the bill for the protection of the President, which was adopted without division.

As agreed upon by the conference committee the death penalty is provided for any one who shall wilfully or maliciously kill the President or Vice President, or any officer upon whom the duties of President may devolve under the Constitution; also, for the willful killing of any officer of the Government in line of succession to the Presidency, or any Ambassador or Minister accredited to the United States. An attempt to murder the officials named is made punishable by death or imprisonment for not less than ten years.

Any one under this bill who aids, advises, or abets the killing of the President, Vice President, or any officer upon whom the duties of President may devolve, or shall aid, abet, or advise the killing of a foreign sovereign shall be deemed a principal offender. Any one who aids one guilty of the offenses described in the bill shall be punished as if a principal.

Further provision is made that any one within the United States who teaches the duty or necessity of the unlawful killing of one or more of the officers of the Government or of the Government of any civilized nation shall be fined not to exceed $5,000 or imprisonment not to exceed twenty years, or both.

Another section prohibits the entry into the United States of all persons opposed to all organized government or who belong to any organization so opposed and punishment is provided for any such person who attempts to enter the United States, and, lastly, it is provided that no person disbelieving in organized government or who is affiliated with any organization teaching such belief shall be naturalized.

WEDDED WHILE JURY WAS OUT.

Defendant Forestalled Verdict and Made the Plaintiff His Bride, a Witness Performing the Ceremony.

What is said to have been a verdict of guilty remained unspoken yesterday in the Queens County Court, although the foreman of the jury had started to pronounce it. A few minutes later the man against whom the verdict was to have been rendered walked from the Court House a free man, and a husband. A suit for $25,000 damages, pending against him for breach of promise of marriage, had also been dropped.

For three days George H. Stein, proprietor of the Warren Café on Canal Street, Manhattan, had been on trial before Judge Moore on an indictment charging him with wronging Lilliam F. Kraft, twenty years old, whose fiancé he had been for two years, but for whom his love finally grew cold. Both families are prominent in Steinway, and are well-to-do.

While the jury was out the fathers of the plaintiff and defendant met in the corridor outside the court and got into conversation. The mothers joined in. Witnesses on both sides, mutual friends, also took a hand, and finally the estranged sweethearts were brought together, with the result that a reconciliation was effected and sealed by an immediate marriage, performed in the District Attorney's office, that official being absent, by the Rev. Calvin Laufler of the Dutch Reformed Church of Steinway, who had been a witness for the defense.

The ceremony had barely been completed when a court officer ran in and announced that Stein was wanted in the court room. The entire party hurried into the room and found the jury waiting and Judge Moore on the bench. As soon as Stein appeared Clerk Seaman asked if the jury had agreed upon a verdict. Foreman Wilbur Lott replied:

"We have, we find—"

Stein's counsel, who had been hastily informed of what had taken place, leaped to his feet and shouting so as to drown the foreman's voice asked a reopening of the case, saying he wished to introduce more evidence. This shut off the foreman, and the matter was explained to Judge Moore, who called Stein to the stand. The examination was as follows:

"Are you married?"

"I am."

"Whom did you marry?"

"Lilliam F. Kraft."

"When?"

"Less than fifteen minutes ago."

Judge Moore said he was very glad the matter had ended in this way. He would have regretted having to send the accused to prison, but would have done so had he been convicted.

A happy bridegroom and a radiant bride left the Court House arm in arm, followed by their respective families and friends, beaming upon and congratulating the young couple and each other.

POWERS WORKING IN HARMONY.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—In referring to the recent negotiations between the powers in regard to Macedonia the Paris correspondent of The Times remarks that one of the satisfactory features distinguishing them is the absence of any petty jealousies.

The correspondent says the European concert has been little talked about, but it has kept together and has been hard at work. There is good reason on this occasion to be satisfied with the progress of the "steam roller."

Gold Standard Wanted in Hongkong.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A dispatch from Hongkong to The Times says that local feeling is growing in favor of the adoption of the gold standard in that city without regard to the attitude of the Chinese Government.

THE CHESS TOURNEY.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 20.—In the eighth round of the international chess tournament here to-day, Wolf beat Moreau, Sicilian defense, in 47 moves; the game between Schlechter and Taubenhaus, Queen's gambit declined, was drawn after 32 moves; Mieses beat Mason, Sicilian defense, in 41 moves; Marco beat Reggio, Ruy Lopez opening, in 48 moves; Tarrasch beat Marshall, four knights game, in 38 moves, and Teichmann beat Albin, Sicilian defense, in 23 moves.

¶ Quick way to do business—by 'phone.
¶ Quick way to get to business—by elevated railroad.
¶ Only quick way to get over custom-tailors' dilly-dally "slow-coach" methods—by "Semi-ready" clothes for men.
¶ Tried-on, finished-to-order and delivered same day.
¶ $18 to $60 for Suits and Overcoats.
¶ Eighteen Wardrobes in United States and Canada. Booklet free.

"Semi-ready" Wardrobe, Broadway & Eleventh St.
A. J. Kelley Company, Controllers for New York.

FIGHT FOR $1,000,000 ESTATE.

Effort to Dispossess Alleged Rockaway Point Squatter the First Move—Trial Is Adjourned.

The hearing set for yesterday in the dispossess proceedings begun by Andrew K. Van Deventer, who seeks to oust Smith Foster, an alleged squatter, from property at Rockaway Point to which the plaintiff asserts ownership and which is valued at $1,000,000, was adjourned until March 9. The case came up in the Third District Municipal Court at Jamaica, Queens Borough, but as the plaintiff was unable to have all his witnesses present it was put over.

The property consists of about 400 acres. It is said to have been deeded to Van Deventer on Feb. 11, 1901, by Arabella P. Huntington, widow of Collis P. Huntington; Henry Edwards Huntington, and his wife.

The real contest is not between Van Deventer and Foster, but between the former and the heirs of Kendrick I. Lott and Johannes H. Lott, who assert that their ancestors acquired title to the property from the Indians. The State of New York and the United States also figure in the case as claimants.

CLAIMANT FOR TIGHE ESTATE.

Iowa Man Says His Wife Was a Relative of the Millionaire.

City Chamberlain Gould received a letter yesterday from David Barr of Thorpe, Iowa, asking for information as to the estate of Sir Richard Tighe, who died in New York several years ago possessed of several millions of dollars in gilt-edged securities. Sir Richard was a character around Union Square for many years. He was not in the habit of wearing fashionable clothes and many persons not acquainted with his history thought him a poor man. He was without relatives or direct heirs.

Mr. Barr in his letter says that his wife was a relative of Richard Tighe, and was entitled to the estate. Mr. Barr intimates that he is going to begin proceedings to prove the relationship.

Under the will of Richard Tighe the estate was divided, and among those who received a bequest was Mrs. Wheeler H. Peckham. When asked about the matter Mr. Peckham said:

"It will not do Mr. Barr or any one else any good to start litigation over the estate of the late Richard Tighe. The estate was liquidated according to the terms of the will and every legal form was carried out."

APPEAL IN LEWISOHN CASE.

Counsel Contends His Client Had Constitutional Right to Refuse to Answer in Canfield Proceedings.

The appeal of Jesse Lewisohn from the decision of Justice Francis M. Scott adjudging him guilty of contempt of court during the "John Doe" hearing in the Canfield case before Justice William E. Wyatt was argued yesterday before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Decision was reserved.

Alfred Lauterbach presented Lewisohn's argument and Assistant District Attorney Howard Gans made the argument for the respondents, Sheriff William J. O'Brien, Policeman Michael J. Gannon, and Justice Wyatt.

Mr. Lauterbach claimed that Lewisohn had a constitutional right to refuse to answer questions on the constitutional ground that they would tend to incriminate him and that he was also justified in declining to answer the questions on the ground that they might expose him to a penalty or forfeiture. The penalty or forfeiture to which his client would be liable in case he admitted winning or losing money in a gambling house, Mr. Lauterbach contended, was collectible by the Overseer of the Poor and therefore the promise of immunity by the District Attorney was immaterial, irrelevant, and misleading.

Mr. Gans said, among other things, that the statute under which the proceedings were brought provided that no man shall be privileged from giving testimony in a prosecution for gambling on the ground that his testimony might tend to convict him of crime, but that the testimony so given cannot be used against him in any criminal proceeding. "If that statute is constitutional," he said, "there is no question about the relator's obligation to answer."

To Examine Frank Farrell.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming an order granted by Justice Leventritt for the examination of Frank Farrell before the trial of the action brought against him by Roger L. Barstow, Jr. Barstow sued to recover $12,000 which he alleges he lost in a gambling house owned by the defendant in West Thirty-third Street. The court did not render any opinion.

CHILLY ELEVATED STATIONS.

Assistant General Manager of the Road Blames Agents.

Assistant General Manager Grape of the Manhattan Railway Company said yesterday regarding the complaints made during the cold weather, about the unheated waiting rooms of the elevated stations, that it was the fault of the men at the stations, as they were under orders to keep fires in the stoves day and night when the weather called for them. He asserted that the men were supplied with coal and did not buy it themselves, as many of them have said.

Complaints about chilly stations continued to be made yesterday, particularly from the Bronx. Among the stations where there was no heat on the Third Avenue line were those at One Hundred and Sixty-sixth, One Hundred and Sixty-first, Fifty-ninth, Forty-second, and Thirty-fourth Streets. The same condition was noticed at Seventy-second, Sixty-sixth, and Forty-second Streets and Park Place, on the Sixth Avenue line.

Miss Helen Gould Indisposed.

Miss Helen Gould was to have delivered an address yesterday afternoon at the Washington's Birthday exercises in Public School No. 6, at Madison Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street. She has a heavy cold, and although she was anxious to speak to the children she was obliged to obey her physician's instructions to remain indoors.

"Another Important Art Event."

The American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York.

Free View Day and Evening

Valuable Pictures

By Masters of the Early English, Dutch, Flemish, French and Other Schools,

Belonging to

Mr. J. D. Ichenhaüser,

Which Includes Examples of

Turner—Gainsborough—Reynolds—Lawrence—Hoppner—Copley—Raeburn—Romney—Kneller—Netscher—Beechy—Morland—Opie—Crome—Lely—Ruskin—Vincent—Wilson—Wheatley—Shee—De Hooghe—Honthorst—Cuyp—Paul Potter—Canaletto—Guardi—Angelica Kauffmann—Largilliere—Mignard—Drouais—Hogarth—Van Dyck—Tintoretto—Rembrandt—Rubens—Velasquez—Poussin—Gilbert Stuart—Stark—Daubigny—Courbet—W. Bliss Baker and other distinguished painters.

To be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale

At Mendelssohn Hall

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY Evenings next, FEBRUARY 26th and 27th, at 8:30 o'Clock.

An Illustrated Catalogue containing 57 illustrations. Edition limited to 200 copies. Will be forwarded on receipt of price, $10.

The Sale Will be Conducted by Thomas E. Kirby of

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,

6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South.

CRASH FOLLOWED A TRAIL.

Sixth Avenue Motorman Chased a Train Down Town and Hit It at Forty-second Street.

Passengers in the rear car of a Sixth Avenue train yesterday morning watched the conduct of the motorman of the train behind, who, after overtaking the train at Seventy-second Street, insisted on following a few feet behind all the way down Columbus and Ninth Avenues, around the Fifty-third Street curve, and along Sixth Avenue, until the expected crash occurred at Forty-second Street. Nobody was killed and neither train was crippled but the passengers in the car that was struck were disturbed considerably and hats and eyeglasses were thrown to the floor and broken under foot.

Several times before the accident the rear train had come so near that persons at the rear of the car sprang from their seats with cries of alarm and others left the train at some of the stations, preferring to ride behind rather than just before so reckless a motorman. The trains ran at the increased speed permitted by the electric power, and at Sixty-sixth Street it was estimated that there was less than ten feet between the platforms when they stopped.

The force of the collision was so great that the train that was struck was driven ahead for half the length of the platform. The passengers in the rear cars struggled for a chance to get off with the crowd that, not seeing the peril, was almost as eager to get on. The motorman of the rear train examined the bumpers until the talk he heard about him became so threatening that he hastened back into his car and shut himself in his booth.

Passengers gave 914 as the number of the car that was struck and 1,217 as that of the striking motor car, and the time as 8:28. Officials said later that nothing had happened.

GEORGE KISSAM'S SANITY.

Wife Opposes Petition to Have Him Judged Incompetent.

George Kissam, the head of the advertising firm of George Kissam & Co., was a witness in a proceeding to inquire into his own sanity yesterday before Justice Stover and a jury in Part III. of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

A petition to have Mr. Kissam adjudged incompetent and to have a committee appointed for his person and estate, it being contended that his condition had been brought about by strokes of apoplexy and paralysis in 1901, was made by Frank T. Jones of 238 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Manhattan, a business associate; Fred C. Kissam, a brother; George Kissam, Grace H. Kissam, Franklin T. Kissam, and Richard S. Kissam, niece and nephews of Mr. Kissam. Mrs. Elsie Kissam, wife of Mr. Kissam, opposes the application.

Mr. Kissam testified about his personal affairs, but did not speak clearly and seemed to have no memory of his business affairs. Mrs. Kissam said that he suffered from excessive nervousness, but was very clear when he talked of business, showing no sign of mental disturbance. Several other witnesses testified that Mr. Kissam was entirely competent to care for himself, and the case was adjourned until next Tuesday.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HOUGHTON, Minn., Feb. 20.—Fire in Miller's department store this morning did damage of nearly $150,000, of which L. Miller lost $85,000.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Feb. 20.—Fire destroyed Carnahan & Co.'s hardware store, Akerman's hotel, and other business houses at Loogootee to-day. The loss was $100,000.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 20.—Fire last night destroyed the building occupied by McKinley Brothers & Co., produce commission merchants. Loss, $85,000; insurance, $45,000.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 20.—The shops of the Northwestern Boiler Works were burned to-day. They were owned by M. A. Ryan, whose loss is $100,000, without insurance.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Two three-story brick blocks on Church Street, owned by B. L. Fagin of Schenectady, were partially destroyed by fire to-day. The loss was $16,000.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Feb. 20.—Schoenfield's clothing store, on Main Street, was burned to-day, and Fritz's bicycle store and other business places were damaged. The loss was $50,000, partially covered by insurance.

CLIFTON, Tenn., Feb. 20.—The steamer City of Clifton burned to the water's edge to-day. The loss was $43,000, partly insured. The City of Clifton was one of the largest packets on the Tennessee River and was the property of the St. Louis and Tennessee River Packet Company.

"Collection of an Amateur."

American Art Galleries

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

FREE VIEW DAY AND EVENING.

9 A. M. until 6 P. M. — 8 P. M. until 10 P. M.

A Choice and Interesting Collection of

Antique Chinese Porcelains, Jades, Snuff Bottles, Japanese Lacquers, Metal Work, Ivory Carvings, and Other Rare Objects,

The Private Collection of

Mr. Frederick W. Hunter

of this city.

To be sold at unrestricted public sale,

On the Afternoons of THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY NEXT, February 26th, 27th and 28th, at three o'clock.

THE SALE WILL BE CONDUCTED BY THOMAS E. KIRBY.

Also on Free View, until 27th inst. inclusive,

The Recent Work of ALFRED PARSONS, A. R. A., and FRANK D. MILLET.

American Art Association, Managers, 6 East 23d St., Madison Sq. South.

Eddy Refrigerators

Our standard for quarter of a century.

THE "WILKE"

Glass Lined Refrigerators

The perfection of cleanliness and economy.

LEWIS & CONGER,

Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package.

Gluten Grits and BARLEY CRYSTALS,

Perfect Breakfast and Dessert Health Cereals. PANSY FLOUR for Biscuit, Cake and Pastry. Unlike all other goods. Ask Grocers. For book or sample, write FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N. Y., U.S.A.

Apollinaris

"The Queen of Table Waters."

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

The Real Bargain And the Imitation

The Loss of Convenience
Versus
The Loss of Connivance

THE difference between a legitimate bargain and the imitation is as radical as light and darkness, as vice and virtue. The one is a commercial benefaction; the other is the bane of commercial and sociological conditions.

The legitimate bargain comes from a trade transaction that gives needed benefit to some manufacturer or operator. The realization of cash, even at an apparent loss, saves him from greater loss; and often prevents the closing of factories employing hundreds of thousands of employes.

Such a loss is borne by the balance sheets of the capitalist. The merchandise which the transaction sends for public distribution under price, *brought full wages* to to the skilled workmen that produced it; and its prompt disposal means the retaining of those workmen at full wages without loss of time.

Such merchandise is also a benefaction to those that buy it; for it is honest and worthy, and possesses all the qualities which it represents.

Thus the legitimate bargain is a benefaction to—

THE PUBLIC—because it is real economy—

THE LABORER—because he received full wages, and is saved loss of time—

THE MANUFACTURER or OPERATOR—because the benefit of prompt cash enables him to quickly wipe out his loss by new, profitable operations.

On the other hand, the *Imitation* Bargain is a connivance for public deception. It is the resort of the weakling attempting to disparage the real bargain by makeshifts and cheats.

Naturally there are limitations to real bargains. Legitimate losses fortunately are a very insignificant percentage of commercial transactions. And these offerings naturally go to the most wide-awake buyers, and the stores having largest regular accounts with the concerns.

Thus the other concerns that seek to imitate the successful stores connive at the production of cheap goods for make-believe competition.

Thus have grown up countless factories for the making of "bargains," and they stop at no device or resource for cutting down the cost.

Everything is sacrificed but the outside appearance. Shoddy materials are used, and cheap labor.

Manufacturing industries are demoralized. The population of entire villages is taught to skimp and scamp the work, in a rush and hurry that racks the nervous systems; precludes the possibility of using skill, and destroys the moral rectitude of entire communities.

Perhaps no evil exists today that is broader and more far-reaching in its disastrous effects on social and commercial life than the Industry of Manufacturing Bargains.

In the first place, it makes cheats and bad workmen of countless boys and men who might otherwise become mechanics of high skill, whose products would be a real benefit to the world.

It tends to cut down wages, because no real skill is required; and a boy can do the work of a man, a girl the work of a woman,

It saps the honesty and ambition from thousands—yes, millions of American working people.

And it fills homes with rickety furniture, clothes people with unhealthy and unsightly garments, feeds people on poisoned food—

All because the public has not learned to discriminate between the legitimate and beneficial bargain of trade, and the cheat that is as great an evil to him that makes as her that buys.

Girls' Tailored Suits

In Styles for Spring

YOU think of Spring clothes long before the advent of the vernal equinox—a tendency to push the calendar ahead. We're ready, whenever the girls and their mothers are, with an exceptionally rich showing of Girls' Spring Suits.

The styles are new in every way; materials are homespuns, cheviots, voiles, and the ever-popular broadcloth. And price-range is the broadest imaginable—$10 begins it, for a pretty suit of homespun, effectively trimmed, and it runs up to $80, for an elaborate suit of white voile. And these are between:

At $20—Suits of loose basket weave, in blue and Oxford mixture; jaunty blouse coats, trimmed with velvet and braid; well cut plaited skirts.

At $25—Suits of cloth and cheviot, in stylish plaids and mixtures; variously trimmed, all well tailored.

At $30—Suits of navy blue and black cheviot; blouse with cape effect, trimmed with braid; postillion back; skirt plaited front and back.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Dressing Sacques And Petticoats -:-

A GROUP of Eiderdown Dressing Sacques, in a regular seventy-five cent quality, has been reduced in price by a full third.

The sacques are in pink or rose, with full front and fitted back; and are finished off with crocheted zephyr.

Warm, cozy garments for cold mornings, at a little price—50c each.

Also, these

FLANNELETTE PETTICOATS

at very small prices.

At 25c—In neat stripes, finished with scalloped edge.

At 35c—In stripes, finished with deep ruffle, or plain hem with plaits above.

Basement.

Women's New Spring Dresses

A Third Below Their Value

THERE is one progressive manufacturer of Women's Dresses who is constantly producing new styles. Already he is through with his early line of sample garments, and has a new line ready.

As we are a large customer of his, he let us have the entire collection at this generous rebate. So we can offer you Dresses made by the foremost manufacturer in New York, that sell regularly at $15 to $40—

Today at $10 to $27.50

And wearing-time begins as soon as the sun overcomes the snow that the blizzard left.

The Suits have blouse, Eton and various other styles of jackets; all prettily trimmed. The cloths are cheviots, Venetians, and tweed mixtures; many of the suits are lined throughout with silk.

Second floor, Broadway.

FURNITURE in February

THIS Furniture movement is a notable example of the *real* bargains.

The furniture we sell in February is just the same as the sort we sell in May or October or any other season of the year. The very notable feature of the occasion is that it can be bought at prices that would be a half more at all other times of the year.

An example of the imitation bargain came to us the other day in the form of a Morris Chair advertised elsewhere as a great bargain at $4.75. The description was so elaborate that we wanted to see it; so we bought one. The "carved front" was pressed in. The rough wood was daubed with varnish; and when you laid your hand on the arm the chair swayed to the side—joints were *not even glued well!* The chair was ready to fall apart.

And yet such truck is exploited noisily as a remarkable bargain, in competition with the WANAMAKER FURNITURE SALE!

Regularly made furniture, that paid full wages to skilled workmen, is what is offered at WANAMAKER'S—*and nothing else.*

The prices are reduced because it was a convenience to the factories to clean up surplus stocks at this season. Here are items that show how ample the assortment still is:

Bureaus

At $18.50, from $20—Golden oak
At $14, from $21—Mahogany
At $15, from $22—Golden oak
At $18, from $26—Mahogany
At $19, from $25—Natural birch
At $20, from $30—Golden oak
At $25, from $32—Natural birch
At $24, from $32—Golden oak
At $28, from $40—Mahogany
At $30, from $40—Natural birch
At $30, from $40—Golden oak
At $40, from $50—Golden oak
At $60, from $80—Mahogany
At $70, from $100—Mahogany
At $75, from $110—Mahogany

Chiffonniers

At $6, from $7.75—Golden oak
At $12, from $15—Natural birch
At $13, from $19—Natural birch
At $14, from $21—Golden oak
At $15, from $22—Mahogany
At $16, from $22—Natural birch
At $20, from $25—Natural birch
At $22, from $30—Mahogany
At $22, from $32—Golden oak
At $28, from $32—Mahogany
At $30, from $40—Golden oak
At $33, from $42—Bird's-eye maple
At $40, from $55—Mahogany
At $45, from $60—Mahogany

Toilet Tables

At $12, from $18—Golden oak
At $15, from $25—Golden oak
At $20, from $29—Mahogany
At $24, from $40—Mahogany
At $26, from $45—Mahogany
At $27, from $45—Mahogany
At $30, from $40—Mahogany
At $34, from $55—Mahogany
At $35, from $42—Mahogany
At $40, from $55—Mahogany
At $42.50 from $52.50—Mahogany
At $55, from $70—Mahogany

Extension Tables

At $12.50, from $20—Golden oak
At $15, from $22—Weathered oak
At $16, from $25—Weathered oak
At $22, from $27—Golden oak
At $25, from $35—Golden oak
At $27, from $35—Golden oak
At $30, from $52—Mahogany
At $32.50, from $38—Golden oak
At $33, from $52—Mahogany
At $35, from $45—Mahogany
At $38, from $65—Mahogany
At $40, from $58—Golden oak
At $42, from $60—Mahogany
At $50, from $80—Mahogany
At $52, from $65—Golden oak
At $65, from $105—Mahogany
At $115, from $160—Mahogany

China Closets

At $12, from $16—Golden oak
At $22, from $30—Golden oak
At $37, from $58—Mahogany
At $40, from $60—Golden oak
At $42, from $65—Mahogany
At $50, from $75—Mahogany
At $60, from $90—Mahogany
At $65, from $98—Mahogany
At $85, from $125—Golden oak
At $90, from $145—Mahogany
At $120, from $165—Mahogany
At $125, from $170—Mahogany

Sideboards

At $20, from $30—Golden oak
At $27, from $40—Golden oak
At $40, from $55—Golden oak
At $40, from $65—Mahogany
At $50, from $65—Golden oak
At $60, from $90—Mahogany
At $75, from $125—Mahogany
At $80, from $105—Mahogany
At $90, from $125—Golden oak
At $95, from $130—Golden oak
At $100, from $135—Weathered oak

Bookcases

At $8, from $8—Weathered oak
At $9, from $12—Imitation mahogany
At $12.50, from $16—Golden oak
At $14, from $18—Golden oak
At $17, from $22—Golden Oak
At $18, from $25—Maple
At $19, from $26—Weathered oak
At $20, from $27—Golden oak
At $22, from $30—Imitation mahogany
At $23, from $35—Maple
At $26, from $38—Imitation mahogany
At $30, from $40—Golden oak
At $34, from $55—Golden oak
At $35, from $50—Golden oak
At $40, from $60—Golden oak
At $48, from $70—Weathered oak
At $60, from $70—Mahogany
At $100, from $125—Mahogany
At $110, from $140—Mahogany

Buffets

At $18, from $26—Mahogany
At $20, from $35—Weathered oak
At $23, from $35—Golden oak
At $25, from $32—Mahogany
At $30, from $42—Golden oak
At $40, from $65—Mahogany
At $42, from $65—Mahogany
At $45, from $58—Golden oak
At $60, from $75—Mahogany
At $65, from $80—Mahogany

Fancy Chairs and Rockers

At $3.50, from $5—Wood-seat imitation mahogany Rocker.
At $4.25, from $6.50—Rush-seat oak Chair
At $5, from $7—Wood-seat oak Chair.
At $6.50, from $10—Mahogany rush-seat Chair.
At $6.25, from $9.50—Mahogany wood-seat Rocker.
At $6.75, from $10.50—Imitation mahogany Rocker.
At $6.75, from $11—Oak wood-seat Rocker.
At $10, from $15—Mahogany wood-seat Rocker.
At $18, from $19—Mahogany wood-seat Chair.
At $14, from $20—Mahogany wood-seat Chair.

Fourth floor.

LEATHER ARTICLES That You Want---

A GOOD many hundreds of people wanted these things yesterday, and they made lively times in the Basement store while picking them out.

It's mighty tempting to see these nice and convenient things marked at such little prices. *And they're good*, for they are the sample pieces from one of our best manufacturers of regular goods.

There is quite a nice collection ready again this morning. But it is impossible for us to give the details.

We know that there will be Coin Purses, Pen Wipers, Stamp Cases, Bag Tags, Ticket Cases, Chatelaine Safety Hooks, Knife Cases, Money Belts, Memorandum Tablets, Calendars, Stud Boxes, Twine Boxes, Ink-wells, Desk Pads, Cigar Cases, Mounted Calendars, Shaving Pads, Watch Fobs, Purses, Pocket Companions, Drinking Cups, Collar-and-Cuff Boxes, Glove and Handkerchief Sets, Work Boxes, Note Books, Drinking Cups and Glasses, Pocket Sewing Cases, Music Rolls, Photograph Frames, Flasks, Eye-glass and Spectacle Cases, Card Cases, Rolling Blotters, Medicine Cases, Pocket-books, Suede Opera Bags, Leather-covered Mirrors, Wallets and Bill-Books, Men's Pocket-books, Military Brushes in cases, Dressing Cases, Wrist Bags, Chatelaine Bags.

Prices begin at 10c, for articles worth 25c; and go up to $5.25, for articles worth up to $9.

Basement.

Boys' Winter Clothes

That Cost Next to Nothing

THINK hard for a minute. Will your boy's present supply of Winter overcoats and suits last him until the robins nest again?

If there's a chance that it won't, hadn't you better grasp this opportunity of replenishing his wardrobe, before these temptingly-priced bargains get away?

$7 to $10 SUITS at $5
$11 to $16 SUITS at $7.50

Winter Suits of handsome all-wool cheviots and worsteds, in the most stylish of the season's patterns, in Double-breasted, Three-piece and Norfolk Jacket Suits; made in strongest, most careful manner. There's an unusually complete size-range, from 8 to 16 years.

$9.50 to $11.50 OVERCOATS at $6.50
$12.50 to $16 OVERCOATS at $8.50

Boys' Winter Overcoats of fine all-wool frieses, in various colors; all sizes from 7 to 18 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Gloves, 85c

THE "Venesiene," known by a good many appreciative women as stylish, serviceable gloves for walking or street wear, at a very moderate price.

A new supply of them has just come in—in attractive Spring shades, and black and white. Handsomely stitched, two-clasp. Remarkably low-priced

At 85c a Pair

Tenth street.

HANDKERCHIEFS

For Men and Women

MORE news of utmost and timely importance, of pure linen Handkerchiefs for men and women.

Prices tell the story better and more pointedly than much dissertation:

Men's Handkerchiefs

Full-sized, plain hemstitched, of soft linen, ½ or 1-inch hems:
30c for 6; worth 8c and 10c each.
49c for 6; worth 12½c and 15c each.
75c for 6; worth 20c and 25c each.
$1 for 6; worth 30c and 35c each.

Large purchases—4,000 dozens in all—make these short prices possible.

Women's Handkerchiefs

At 12½c—Embroidered; some hemstitched, others scalloped and lace-trimmed. Splendid value at this price.

At 17c—Hemstitched and embroidered; ivory tint (not fully bleached). Otherwise 25c quality.

At 25c—Embroidered and lace-trimmed; sorts that usually sold at 50c.

Broadway.

Framed Pictures, $3

ATTRACTIVELY Hand-colored Photographs, in about twenty-five pretty figure subjects, 16x20 in., in handsome gilt frames, are offered today at

$3 Each. Worth $5

A saving of two dollars on pictures like these is well worth effecting.

Fifth floor.

Men's Black Sack Suits

At a Pleasant Price-Surprise

"ABOUT this time look out for windfalls."

You'll find this prognostication written opposite every February in our men's clothing calendar.

This year, the surprise we've planned takes the shape of just one hundred Black Thibet Sack Suits at

Fifteen Dollars a Suit

that are fairly eye-openers at their price.

They are of a soft, fine quality of all-wool thibet; and are *lined throughout with silk Merveilleux*—pleasant and luxurious to a degree. The suits exhibit the unmistakable touches that come from careful hand-workmanship.

A splendid chance to start the Spring season with a handsome suit at a nominal cost.

Value? We'll leave you to judge of that—merely say that we have foregone part of *our* profits on the suits, and induced the manufacturer to do the same—to make the offering doubly interesting.

BLACK TROUSERS, $2.75 Pair

About two hundred pairs of Black Cheviot Trousers that have parted company with their coats and waistcoats. The new price, $2.75, bears no relation to their value.

ULSTERS Reduced a Third

Warm, storm-proof Ulsters of blue chinchilla, $12, from $18.

Ulsters of Oxford gray all-wool frieze, $10, from $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's $3 Hats at $1.75

THE Black Derby Hats, in Spring styles, are still here in plenty today for the men that think it's worth while to save a third on the price. They are all perfect, handsomely finished, and regular $3 Hats—or better, $1.75 Each

Men's Hat Store, Annex, 770 Broadway.

Economy Notes of Men's Furnishings

SEVERAL bits of news, from the Men's Furnishing Store, rounded up and served piping hot for Saturday:

Men's Scarfs at 25c

Neckties left from holiday selling. Odd lots of imperials and four-in-hands—about 800 scarfs in all, including a few of the best 35c scarfs we had, a great many 50c kinds, and some that were $1. Now take your pick at 25c.

Night Shirts, 35c; 3 for $1

Well-made and comfortable, at a low price. All our night shirts are longer and fuller in size than the usual sorts, better proportioned and better in many little details of making. Patterns are designed in our own factory. These are made of good plain white muslin. Sizes 14 to 19; 35c, 3 for $1.

$1 Percale Shirts, 60c

Of percale, in a variety of handsome patterns, including many in the favorite black and white combinations. Workmanship and laundry-work are of the best; all sizes, 14 to 17½; one pair detached cuffs with each shirt.

Precisely the shirts well-dressed men want for business wear from now until warm weather. Regular $1 shirts at 60c each.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth and Broadway.

New Silk Waists

ANTIQUE lace, besides being used in allover lace waists, has replaced many of the finer laces as trimming for silk waists. Many of the new arrivals in this collection illustrate this.

Then there are dozens of other styles, of crepe de Chine, Louisine, mousseline, China and wash silk, in which every art of the designer has been invoked to produce new effects.

The showing of these Silk Waists for Spring varies from day to day, but is consistently charming. Prices run from $3.50 to $33; and among waists at $5, $5.50, $6 to $10, the variety is particularly gratifying.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Warm Hosiery

KEEP your feet warm and dry in cold weather, and it aids you to keep your temper and health. Warm hosiery helps. Here are kinds for men, women and children, that rob the coldest weather of its terrors:

Men's Half Hose

At 25c a pair—Of heavy fast black cotton or medium-weight natural-colored merino; strong, serviceable and well made.

Women's Stockings

At 25c a pair—Of medium or heavy-weight all-black; also fine lisle thread, fast black.

Children's Stockings

At 12½c a pair—Of fast black cotton; narrow ribbed; heels, toes and legs doubly strong; ankles narrowed. Same quality in broader rib, suitable for boys. Sizes in both, from 4 to 17 years.

Ninth and Broadway.

Camera Supplies Reduced

WE offered last week a glorious chance for the amateur photographer, present or future, to buy a splendid camera at less than half price.

Today we offer Photographic Supplies of high quality, to go with the cameras, at greatly reduced prices, thereby adding zest and point to the former opportunity.

Figures show just what your savings will be:

Wanamaker Developing Solution, 8-oz. bottles, 16c from 20c.
Wanamaker Hypo, in 1 lb. packages, 3c from 5c.
Single Print Rollers, 10c from 15c.
Double Print Rollers, 30c from 40c.
Large Three-sided Ruby Lamps, 65c from $1.
Ferrotype Plates, heavy, 11 x 14 in., 10c from 15c.
Threefold Tripods, cloth top, 60c from 75c.
Wooden Drying Racks for 12 negatives, 10c from 15c.
Candle Lamps, 10c from 15c.
Focusing Cloth, square yard, 20c from 25c.
Acid Hypo for Velox, enough to make 16 oz. of solution, 5c from 10c.
Flash Cartridges, box of six, 10c, 15c, 25c, from 15c, 25c, 35c.
Annex, 770 Broadway.

Have You Your Favors for the 22nd?

IF you think that bunches of cherries, little hatchets, red-white-and-blue ice-cream cases, or the like, will help along your dinner party on the holiday—here's a hint to provide them today—here.

The supply is plentiful, and more than attractive in variety.

A special offering: Large Hatchets, filled with Chocolate Wafers, 10c. each.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BOGUS NATURALIZATION CERTIFICATES OUT

Forged Final Paper Submitted to Commissioner Alexander.

Witness Said He Got It in a Room in the Federal Building—Investigation Started.

Forged naturalization papers are being distributed, according to information obtained yesterday afternoon in Commissioner Alexander's office in the Federal Building. If the story of the man who had a bogus document can be relied upon, the place of distribution is in the Federal Building.

Immediately after the arrest of the man, who happened, innocently, it was said, to have procured the document, Agent Flynn of the Secret Service was informed of the case, and efforts were begun to try to find the fountain of bogus certificates. The bogus certificate, including paper and seal, is so good a counterfeit that only the closest scrutiny reveals its character. The number of bogus certificates that may have been used in voting is a matter of speculation merely.

It is known that the Federal officials are seeking to learn how hundreds of Turks and Syrians got citizenship papers in Rhode Island, particularly in Providence. The trick that was played there resembles in some respects that tried upon Commissioner Alexander yesterday. On Tuesday last Secret Service Agent Hoag of Washington caused the arrest of a man in this city on the accusation of having some knowledge of the Rhode Island frauds.

The case of yesterday was brought to the attention of Commissioner Alexander through the effort of Antonio Melano, a laborer, living at 390 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, to get his final citizenship paper. With him, in a group of Italians, was Giuseppe Ferraro, a buttonmaker of 355 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, as his witness.

"When did you get your final paper?" Commissioner Alexander asked Ferraro.

"On the 16th of last month," the man replied.

At that moment United States Deputy Marshal Noon appeared in the rooms and heard what Ferraro said. Noon has been about the Federal Building for about seven years, and he has an aptitude for recognizing faces. He looked at Ferraro and said: "Mr. Commissioner, I don't remember this man."

The Commissioner halted in his proceedings. The records were searched, but nothing was found to indicate that Giuseppe Ferraro had been made a citizen on Jan. 16, and he was asked to get his citizenship paper.

At about 3:30 o'clock Melano and Ferraro appeared again before Commissioner Alexander. When the Commissioner was ready Ferraro presented his certificate. Owing to what had happened, the Commissioner scrutinized the document somewhat more closely than he might have done under other circumstances. He was convinced that he had not written his signature on the paper. Examination of the seal and comparison with the genuine, as well as scrutiny of the printing, convinced him that he had a bogus and forged citizenship paper.

The Commissioner took Ferraro into his private office and questioned him. Ferraro said that he had come to this country before he was eighteen years of age, and that he was twenty-three years of age. He explained that, while he was in one of the rooms of the Federal Building on Jan. 16 a man had approached him and asked the nature of his business.

"I told him," Ferraro said, "and he told me he would get my certificate. He asked me a few questions, took down my name, and went out. Later he came back and handed me the certificate, and took $2.50. That I knew to be the correct fee, and I paid it. Thinking it was all right, I went home with the certificate."

The Commissioner took Ferraro to the hallway and asked him to point out the room in which he was when the man gave him the certificate. He pointed out a room the door of which is locked generally. He asked Ferraro to give him the name of the man who had acted as his witness.

"He is an American," he replied, "a man whom I have met almost daily in Little Italy for a long time past. I do not know his name."

The Commissioner then took Ferraro before Commissioner Shields, who committed him in default of $3,000 bail for examination to-day. Ferraro declared his innocence. "I got them here. They're good papers!" he said repeatedly.

While the trouble was brewing for Ferraro, after the second visit Melano disappeared.

SMALLPOX PATIENT'S STORY.

Had Been Peddling Candy to Children at Various West Side Public Schools.

Bellevue Hospital yesterday received its first case of smallpox this year, when Henry Rattner, forty-five years old, who lives with his wife, Hattie, at 438 West Thirty-ninth Street, walked into the hospital and asked for medical attendance. He told the hospital officials he had not been feeling well for several days. An examination caused a hurry call to be sent for Dr. Spencer of the Board of Health, who immediately diagnosed the case as one of smallpox in virulent form. The man was hurried away to the detention hospital, at the foot of East Sixteenth Street.

The story the sick man told Dr. Spencer worried the latter not a little. Rattner said he had been an oysterman by trade up to about a month ago. Then he took to peddling candies, which he carried around with him in a basket, to the children of the various public schools in the neighborhood of his home. He had continued this up to a couple of days ago.

Dr. Spencer will set on foot inquiries to ascertain outside of what schools Rattner peddled candy. When this has been determined it is probable wholesale vaccination of the children attending those schools will be performed, and the buildings thoroughly fumigated.

To Sing at the White House.

By invitation of President Roosevelt the German Liederkranz and the Arion Society will sing at the White House on Tuesday. Singers of each society, forming a chorus of one hundred voices, will leave for Washington at 12 noon, accompanied by the officers of the societies and their wives. The programme includes several songs by the combined chorus and by the societies separately. The soloists will be Mme. Schumann-Heink and Richard Burmeister.

LOANED CASH ON BAD BONDS.

Banking Firm Charges That Bank Was Responsible for Allowing Virginia Securities to Get Out.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.'s suit against the Importers and Traders' National Bank occupied all the time of Justice Dugro and a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday, and was not finished when the court adjourned. The action is brought by the banking firm to recover from the bank because of a loss sustained through lending $5,000 to Julius Schroeter on Virginia bonds that later were found to be fraudulent.

The loss is charged against the bank because the bank had compelled the man who had deposited the worthless bonds with them to redeem them, and had permitted Schroeter to take the bonds away and borrow elsewhere on them as security.

President Edward Townsend of the Importers and Traders' was on the stand yesterday. It was shown that Schroeter had borrowed $35,000 of the bank on the bonds, which were supposed to be worth $50,000. Later, when the man wanted an additional loan on more of the bonds, the bank investigated and the Virginia authorities declared the bonds fraudulent. Schroeter settled the matter by depositing other securities and giving the bank $5,000, which he obtained from Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. There is no charge of criminality in the case. The bonds originally were ordered by the State of Virginia, but declined because of defective engraving, and later were allowed to get into the hands of persons, who, it is believed, forged the names of the Virginia officials.

Mr. Townsend declared he did not know the circumstances under which Schroeter had obtained the $5,000 from the banking house, and he said that Schroeter still is indebted to the bank. Schroeter declares he knew nothing about the bonds being spurious when he obtained the loan from the bank.

ELEVATED TRAIN CARRIED DYING MAN PAST HOSPITALS.

Conductor Would Not Halt Express for ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel James Flynn, Stricken in Car.

James Flynn, ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel under John Whalen, with offices at 161 Broadway, died from what is believed to have been apoplexy on a crowded west side elevated express train soon after 9 o'clock yesterday morning. He was stricken on the One Hundred and Tenth Street curve, and, notwithstanding loud protests of many passengers, the conductor refused to halt the train so that the sufferer could be removed to one of the great hospitals close to the line. The conductor said there was no provision in the railroad rules for such a proceeding, and declined on his own responsibility to swing the express out from the middle track, where it had the right of way, to the side tracks, which at that hour were crowded with local trains.

So, speeding past St. Luke's, Roosevelt, and St. Vincent's Hospitals, all convenient to stations, the train bore the dying and unconscious man to Franklin Street, which was its nearest stopping point to the New York Hospital House of Relief, at Hudson and Jay Streets. As it slowed for the station Mr. Flynn died in the arms of Edward Materne, a passenger. The train had made its first stop at Christopher Street, and there a messenger left it to telephone ahead for help.

Mr. Flynn, who was on his way from his home, at 130 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, to his office, was clinging to a strap when he sank with a groan in the lap of a passenger. He was laid out along the seats, while word was passed to stop the train. A call for a physician was also sent through the cars, but it brought only a flask of whisky, passed over the heads of the standing throng. Justice Willard H. Olmsted and Justice Mayer of the Court of Special Sessions were in the car. They knew Mr. Flynn well, and first made his identity known. The body was taken to the Leonard Street Police Station, where J. Bradley Tanner, Mr. Flynn's law partner, took charge of it.

Mr. Flynn was born in Ireland June 29, 1843. He attended school at Elmira, N. Y., and enlisted in a New York volunteer regiment in the civil war, being honorably discharged with the rank of Captain. He studied law in the office of John Murdoch, in Elmira, and was admitted to practice in 1868, ten years later being admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. Early in his professional career he removed to this city and married. He was appointed a School Commissioner in 1870, holding office for four years. He was a member of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., the Manhattan Club, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

HILTON WILL UPHELD.

Appellate Division Affirms Justice Scott's Decision, with Some Modification.

The Appellate Division yesterday unanimously affirmed with some modification the decision of Justice Scott of the Supreme Court, rendered in April last, construing and upholding the will of ex-Judge Henry Hilton. Justice Edward Patterson, who writes the Appellate Court's opinion, agrees with Justice Scott that many of the provisions of the will are obscure and vague. The court holds, however, that it is quite clear that the will is to be regarded in its entirety as one of personal property.

The trust in the executors, one of whom is ex-Judge Horace Russell, Judge Hilton's son-in-law, to sell and convert the real estate into money and pay over and distribute the proceeds, is, the court further holds, a valid express trust to sell land for the benefit of legatees under the statute of Uses and Trusts.

The Appellate Court also agrees with the conclusion of Justice Scott that the specific legacies given in the first nine clauses of the will drew interest only from one year after the grant of letters testamentary. The Justices do not concur, however, in the conclusion that each of the specific bequests of $50,000 is to be deemed a part of the shares of Cornelia H. Hughes, Edward B. Hilton, and Albert B. Hilton, and subject to the limitations placed upon such shares by the will. These gifts, it is declared, are absolute ones.

The will directed that the share of the daughter, Cornelia H. Hughes, should be incapable of being sold, assigned, or transferred. Her son, Henry H. Hughes, was to get whatever part of his mother's share was left at her death. Justice Scott decided that the share of Mrs. Hughes was to be paid to her personally, and in this finding he is upheld. That Judge Hilton anticipated that some part of the principal of Mrs. Hughes's share might be used up during her lifetime was evidenced by the fact that the bequest over after her death is not of the "remainder," which might be construed as bearing its technical meaning, but is of "her share and interest then remaining therein."

In concluding the court's opinion, Justice Patterson said that Justice Scott was not authorized in this action to decide that the executors were empowered to employ and pay one of themselves as an agent of the estate. Such a subject does not arise in an action for the construction of a will.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—A disturbance of unknown strength, and with exact location as yet undetermined, is moving eastward over extreme Southern Gulf of Mexico. Its apparent effects have thus far been limited to rains in Eastern Florida, with slowly increasing northeast winds. Another disturbance is in control over Western Lake Superior, with diminishing energy and causing local snows in that vicinity. Elsewhere throughout the country the weather was fair, except in the West Gulf States, where there were rains. Temperatures are generally higher, except in Montana, and are now but little below the seasonal average east of the Mississippi. In the West they are somewhat above.

There will be rains Saturday in Florida and the southern portions of the Middle East Gulf and South Atlantic States, and local snows in the Lake Superior region and extreme Western Lower Michigan. Sunday rain will continue in Eastern Florida, and probably extend along the South Atlantic Coast. It will be somewhat warmer Saturday in the Middle Atlantic States, New England, and the lower lake region. Elsewhere temperature changes will be unimportant.

On the New England Coast the winds will be fresh south, on the Middle Atlantic Coast variable, though fresh south to east; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk to high west to northwest. Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh winds, mostly south and fair weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the Florida Coast from Jupiter to Tampa.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

New England, fair, warmer Saturday; Sunday, probably fair; fresh winds, mostly south.

North Carolina, fair Saturday; Sunday, cloudy, probably rain near the coast; fresh east to north winds.

South Carolina, cloudy Saturday, with rain in south portion; Sunday, fair, except rain near the coast; fresh winds, mostly northeast.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, and Eastern Pennsylvania, fair, warmer Saturday; Sunday increasing cloudiness; fresh east winds.

Virginia, fair; warmer Saturday; Sunday increasing cloudiness; variable winds.

Western New York, partly cloudy and warmer Saturday, probably snow in northeast and extreme west portions; Sunday, fair; fresh to brisk southwest to west winds.

North and South Dakota, fair Saturday and Sunday.

West Virginia, fair Saturday, warmer in east portions; Sunday, fair.

Western Pennsylvania, fair; warmer Saturday except probably snow near Lake Erie; fresh south winds; Sunday, fair.

Minnesota, fair Sunday, except snow near Lake Superior; fresh to brisk west winds; Sunday, fair.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and warmer; winds east.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1902.	1903.	Times. 1903.
3 A. M.	18	9	14
6 A. M.	18	11	15
9 A. M.	22	13	22
12 M.	27	17	23
3 P. M.	32	24	23
6 P. M.	31	24	26
9 P. M.	29	23	24
12 P. M.	26	22	22

THE TIMES's thermometer is 8 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 325 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square ... 22¾
Weather Bureau ... 17¾
Corresponding date 1902 ... 24
Corresponding date for last 25 years ... 32

The thermometer registered 12 degrees at 3 A. M. and 24 degrees at 3 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 24 degrees at 4 P. M., and the minimum 9 degrees at 1 A. M. The humidity was 75 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 66 degrees at 8 P. M.

FOR PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

Board of Estimate to Issue $10,000,000 of Bonds.

City Officials May Approve Issue of $100,000,000 Before End of Year—Union Railway's Application.

The Board of Estimate started yesterday to issue bonds on a large scale for public improvements to be begun at once. In fifteen minutes the members decided to issue about $10,000,000 of bonds, but every item had been carefully considered in executive session, and it was said that the issues form a part of a comprehensive system of public improvements to be started during the year and that before the end of the year the city officials will approve of the issue of $100,000,000 in bonds. The following are the amounts and the purposes for which the bond issues were approved yesterday:

Schools and school sites, $3,000,000.
New buildings, Department of Public Charities, $250,000.
For completion of the new Harlem Hospital, $125,000.
Carnegie Library sites, $250,000.
Water Supply, $1,270,000.
Pumping water, Westchester Water Company, $50,000.
Improvement of parks, $250,000.
Building public bath in Borough of Brooklyn, $90,000.
Sites and new buildings for the Department of Health, $250,000.
Department of Docks and Ferries, $1,000,000.
Stock and plant, Street-Cleaning Department, Borough of Richmond, $90,000.
New York Zoological Society, Bronx Park, $5,000.

For decorating the interior of the City Hall, $20,000 special revenue bonds will be issued.

The board also passed a resolution, under Section 47 of the charter, authorizing the issuing of $3,150,000 bonds for the purpose of street paving. An additional $250,000 was also authorized for the improvement of Parks. This makes a total of $500,000 for Park improvement.

At the session of the board a letter was read from Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal transmitting a plan for an extension of the approach to the Blackwell's Island Bridge, which extends from Manhattan across the East River to the Borough of Queens. The proposed extension is to be 150 feet wide, running from Jackson Avenue to Thomson Street. President Cassidy also offered a map of a proposed park bounded by the East River and Vernon Avenue, and lying between Sandford and Pierce Avenues. No action was taken on these plans.

Another hearing was then given on the application of the Union Railway Company for a franchise to allow the company to lay tracks across McComb's Dam Bridge and the viaduct at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. Lawyer Page, who appeared for the Union Railway Company, objected to certain provisions in the franchise, one of which was the requirement that the company shall install over the new sections of the road the underground electric system. Mr. Page said that such a condition would force the company to equip all the cars with underground attachments for the sole purpose of being used over half a mile of new line, and would involve a duplex type of cars and an enormous expense.

"How do you propose to deal with the question?" asked Mayor Low.

"Only by using the overhead system. I can see no other means," replied Mr. Page.

"There is an aversion to the overhead wire," said the Controller, "and the people demand a better system, and I believe it to be the duty of this board to do all in its power to compel the removal of all overhead wires. This clause requiring an underground connection is a step in the right direction."

"That matter can be adjusted by legislation and time," replied Mr. Page. "If the overhead wire is a nuisance the Board of Health has the power to order it down and require us to build underground."

"I appreciate the force of your statement," said the Mayor, "but the overhead wire is a nuisance and in time must come down."

The matter was referred to Controller Grout to submit a report.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	6:46	Sun sets	5:42	Moon rises	2:45

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	2:59	Gov. Isl'd	3:25	H. Gate	6:21
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	3:23	Gov. Isl'd	3:50	H. Gate	5:46

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Haiti, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alene, Fortune Island, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Carthaginian, Glasgow		
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Concho, Key West and Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Havana	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Siglo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg		1:00 P. M.
Lancastrian, Liverpool		
Lucania, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Menominee, London		9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Neckar, Naples	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Nora, Venezuela	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem I., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Syracusa, Brazil	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tojomo, Progreso	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Toronto, Hull		
Vaderland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Thordisa, St. Thomas	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, FEB. 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Sardegna, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas		

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cedric, Liverpool	12:30 A. M. *3:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Grangense, Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at §5:30 A. M. (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday. By rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 11:30 P. M. every Wednesday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1 P. M. and §11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Mondays at §11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M.) Mails for the Bahamas, (except parcel-post mails,) by rail to Miami, Florida, and thence by steamer, close at this office at §5:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §26, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. §14 and up to Feb. §28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kaga Maru. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. §28 and up to March §7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. Merchandise for the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 21.

Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Feb. 18.
Bellanoch, Liverpool, Jan. 31.
Bratsberg, St. Thomas, Feb. 16.
Bristol City, Barry, Jan. 31.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Jan. 24.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Feb. 18.
Cymric, Liverpool, Feb. 13.
Dona Maria, Oporto, Jan. 29.
El Cid, Galveston, Feb. 16.
Equita, Naples, Feb. 4.
Etruria, Liverpool, Feb. 14.
Largo Bay, Lisbon, Feb. 8.
Main, Bremen, Feb. 8.
Neapolitan Prince, Gibraltar, Feb. 8.
Orizaba, Nassau, Feb. 17.
Orono, Algiers, Jan. 30.
Vigilancia, Havana, Feb. 17.

SUNDAY, FEB. 22.

Belgravia, Hamburg, Feb. 8.
Hekla, Copenhagen, Feb. 4.
Minnehaha, London, Feb. 12.
Nordkap, Cardiff, Fct. 5.
Ponce, San Juan, Feb. 17.
St. Paul, Southampton, Feb. 15.

MONDAY, FEB. 23.

Comus, New Orleans, Feb. 18.
El Dorado, Galveston, Feb. 18.
La Champagne, Havre, Feb. 14.

TUESDAY, FEB. 23.

British King, Antwerp, Feb. 9.
Bohemian, Liverpool, Feb. 11.
Cearense, Barbados, Feb. 16.
Fontabelle, St. Croix, Feb. 18.
Kroonland, Antwerp, Feb. 14.
Lampasas, Galveston, Feb. 18.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24.

Koenigin Luise, Bremen, Feb. 14.
Oscar II., Christiansand, Feb. 13.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 15.

Arrived.

SS Ormidale, (Br.,) Butler, Greenock Jan. 26, with coal to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Horns, (Nor.,) Svendson, Tampico Feb. 5, with copper and lead bullion to the American Smelting and Refining Company.

SS Pearsth, (Br.,) Day, Progreso Feb. 12, with hemp to Daniel Bacon. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Alnwick, (Br.,) Sampher, Newcastle Jan. 29, with coal to the J. C. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Georgetown, Thorsen, Georgetown Feb. 15, with lumber to the Atlantic Coast Steamship Company.

SS El Monte, Galveston Feb. 14, with mdse. to John T. Van Sickle.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Feb. 6, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:04 A. M.

SS Orizaba, Johnstone, Cienfuegos Feb. 11, Santiago 14th, and Nassau 16th, with mdse., passengers, and mail to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:33 A. M.

SS Grenada, (Br.,) Murchison, Trinidad Feb. 11, and Grenada 12th, with mdse., passengers, and mail to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Cedric, (Br., new, 13,519 tons,) Haddock, Liverpool Feb. 11 and Queenstown 12th, with mdse., passengers, and mail to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:43 P. M.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Ockelmann, Rotterdam Feb. 3, and Shields 5th, in ballast to Philip Rubrecht. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 20, 9:30 P. M., west, light air; hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Kennebec, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS T. M. Goffey, for Port Arthur.
SS Reading, for Philadelphia.
SS Winifred, for ——.
SS Essex, (Br.,) for Fremantle, &c.
SS Santiago, for Tampico.
SS Rio Grande, for Brunswick and Mobile.

Notice to Mariners.

SWAN QUARTER RANGE BEACON LIGHTS—(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coast, 1902, Page 148, Nos. 729 and 730; List of Beacons and Buoys, Fifth Lighthouse District, 1902, Page 133.)—Notice is hereby given by order of the Lighthouse Board that, on or about March 12, 1903, lights as follows will be established on the structures recently erected in Swan Quarter Bay, northerly side of Pamlico Sound:

Front Light.—A fixed white post-lantern light, 16 feet above the water, on a black, 3-pile, horizontally slatted structure, in 8 feet of water, near Judith Island Shoal Buoy, No. 1, on the westerly side of the channel in Swan Quarter Bay. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 143 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be: Latitude, north, 35 degrees 22 minutes 18 seconds; longitude, west, 76 degrees 20 minutes 12 seconds. Northern entrance point Oyster Creek, N. ¾ E.; northern entrance point Chaffee Bay, ESE. ¾ E.; left tangent to Swan Quarter Island, S. by W.

Rear Light.—A fixed red post-lantern light, 20 feet above the water, on a red, 3-pile, horizontally slatted structure, in 8 feet of water, near Oyster Creek Shoal Buoy, No. 2, easterly side of the channel in Swan Quarter Bay, and 4,000 feet (11-16 mile) N. by W. ¾ W. in rear of the preceding. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 143 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be: Latitude, north, 35 degrees 22 minutes 56 seconds; longitude, west, 76 degrees 20 minutes 32 seconds. Tangent to south bank of Oyster Creek, E. ¼ N.; left tangent to Swan Quarter Island, S. ½ W.; right tangent to Judith Marsh, N. 1-16 W. The lights in range mark the best water for entering Swan Quarter Bay from Pamlico Sound.

POINT OF MARSH BEACON LIGHT.—(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1902, Page 150, No. 741; List of Beacons and Buoys, Fifth Lighthouse District, 1902, Page 128.)—Notice is hereby given by order of the Lighthouse Board that on or about March 12, 1903, a fixed white lens-lantern light, illuminating the entire horizon, will be established, 18 feet above the water, on top of the structure recently erected, in about 8 feet of water, on the northwesterly end of the shoal making off from Point of Marsh, southerly side of the entrance to Neuse River, southwesterly part of Pamlico Sound. The structure consists of a black iron column, surrounded by an irregular protection of wooden piles. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 144(2) of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be: Latitude, north, 35 degrees 5 minutes and 46 seconds. Longitude, west, 76 degrees 29 minutes 7 seconds. Point of Marsh, SSE. ¾ E., 1½ miles; Neuse River Lighthouse, W. ¼ S., 3¼ miles.

Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles; heights are referred to mean high water, depths to mean low water.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—SS Adra, (Br.,) Capt. Muir, from New York and Philadelphia, arr. at Newcastle yesterday.

SS Consuelo, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, from New York, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Bellandon, (Br.,) Capt. Jared, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Victorian, (Br.,) Capt. Shepherd, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Mogul, (Br.,) Capt. Bailey, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Prinzessin Victoria Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Sauermann, from New York, via Nassau, (on a cruise,) arr. at Curacao to-day.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from New York, via Funchal, &c., (on a cruise,) arr. at Genoa at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Amazonense, (Br.,) Capt. Hughes, from New York, arr. at Para yesterday.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Rocha, from Lisbon for New York, sld. from Bermuda to-day.

SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Capt. Payne, from New York for this port, passed Scilly yesterday.

SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) Capt. Petersen, from New York for Copenhagen and Stettin, arr. at Christiania, Feb. 18.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Gundell, from New York, via Christiansand, arr. at Copenhagen Feb. 17.

SS Hilarius, (Br.,) Capt. Sergent, from New York, via Norfolk and St. Lucia, arr. at Montevideo yesterday.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Costa, for New York, sld. from Marseilles Feb. 18.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Capt. Pearce, for New York, sld. from Naples yesterday.

SS Brandenburg, (Ger.,) Capt. Block, from New York, arr. at Bremen at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Poncelet, from New York, arr. at Havre at 7 P. M. to-day.

SS Croydon, (Br.,) Capt. Kerr, from Yokohama, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Prager, from New York for Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa, passed St. Michaels to-day.

SS Covic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

IF YOU ARE A MAN OF GOOD TASTE THERE'S A TREAT FOR YOU IN

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

NEVER WERE SPIRITS MORE SKILLFULLY MADE.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y.

New York's Finest Retail Store.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

6TH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH ST.

In Our Recital Hall 2:30 Until 4 o'Clock All This Week. The famous Chime and Bells Quartet. Youngest in the world. No charge to hear it.

Men's Black Garments, Best of Styles and Least to Pay.

Second Floor.

From every vantage point our clothing for men reflects character, individuality, refinement. It is the very acme of perfection—the highest attainment in correct mode of dress.

This is particularly true of the family of blacks.

The black suit, whatever the cut, is usually looked upon as a little dressier than the ordinary. Sombre, it is true; but, withal, it is essentially a becoming and tasteful garment.

Our range of blacks is very wide, and includes:—

Cutaway Coats and Vests, $15 to $25
Full Dress Suits, $30 to $40 Tuxedo Suits, $25 to $40
Prince Albert Coats and Vests, $20 to $40

Just figure it out this way:—The very finest of cloths are used, the cutting and tailoring is as superb as human hands can make it, the buttonholes are all hand worked; not a detail that your personal tailor would give attention to is omitted from the Clothing. And yet—you pay us about Half what you would pay the tailor.

Isn't a proposition of this sort worth looking into?

The Clothing Store hints at some tremendous values for this Saturday. Details make way for the power of price.

$17.25 For Men's Fancy Sack Suits and Overcoats, of fine materials, made in the best possible manner; elegantly tailored; all sizes. Reduced from $25 and $30.

$6.75 For Men's Overcoats, including kinds that have sold for $12. Not all sizes of any one style, but sizes from 32 to 38 in some style or other.

More Emphatic Reductions in Clothing for Boys.

Second Floor.

Youngsters who are fortunate enough to be hovering around three or four years are in luck this Saturday.

Suits and Overcoats in every desirable style, including the popular Sailor Serge, trimmed with Soutache braid; medium weight; suitable for early Spring.

Mostly threes and fours, but a few of other sizes; reduced from $2.95 and $3.50 down to ... 1.95

Boys' $5.00 Double-breasted Suits; cut to ... $3.50

Boys' $8.95 very pretty Sailor Suits; cut to ... $4.95

All our Boys' Fancy Overcoats, in staple and novelty styles, at ½

Children's large Felt Hats, very pretty and becoming, at ... .39

New Styles in Men's Neckwear.

First Floor.

50c.

The very newest styles in a multitude of designs—perhaps sixty different effects in the choicest patterns that ever struck New York.

Mostly in the new French seamed Four-in-Hands and the large English Squares—Spring grays, with a touch of color to bring out the pattern.

Not Half-dollar Scarfs—if you measure them by the quality of material and their individuality and refinement.

50c.

Very Important Sale of Chatelaine Bags and Purses

First Floor.

We bought from a manufacturer his entire overstock of fine German Silver Chatelaine Bags and Purses at a fraction of their actual worth.

They go on sale this Saturday morning

At the Littlest Prices Ever Known.

Finest German Silver frames and bodies, in Art Nouveau, figured, floral and other exquisite designs; some are very heavy and massive, some are lined with Suede Kid; all are exquisite creations of the silversmith's art.

4.95 Actual Value, $8.75.	Large size German Silver Bag; fish scale mesh, with handsome embossed French gray top and Chatelaine; actual value, $8.75.
3.75 Actual Value, $6.75.	Medium size German Silver Bag; fine link mesh; Suede lining and embossed French gray top and Chatelaine; actual value, $6.75.
3.50 Actual Value, $6.00.	Medium size German Silver Bag; fish scale mesh, embossed French gray top and Chatelaine; actual value, $6.00.
2.95 Actual Value, $5.25.	German Silver large size Purse; fine link mesh, Suede lined, embossed French gray top; actual value, $5.25.
2.50 Actual Value, $4.50.	German Silver large size Purse; fish scale mesh and French gray embossed top; actual value, $4.50.

Clothing for Misses and Girls

Third Floor.

The remainder of our Misses' and Girls' Long and Short Coats, winter weight, at greatly reduced prices.

Misses' broadcloth Suits, collar, blouse coats, stylishly trimmed with taffeta, fancy braid and crochet ornaments, full sleeve with reversed cuff, trimmed flare skirt over drop of good grade taffeta, for ages 14 and 16 ... $23.75

Misses' Pedestrienne Suits of invisible check, blouse coat, box plaited back, shoulder capes of self, full puff sleeve with reversed cuff, coat prettily trimmed with contrasting broadcloth, new model flare skirt, with tailor stitched bands of broadcloth, consecutive rows of stitching around facing, for ages 14 and 16 ... $21.75

Misses' strictly tailor-made Suits, of good grade cheviot, blouse broad plait back and front, tailor stitched, new style sleeve, fancy cuffs, seven gored skirt, having full flare at facing over percaline lining, for ages 14, and 16 ... $14.75

Misses' Dress Skirts, of etamine, stylishly trimmed with graduated taffeta bands, finished with fancy ornaments, two rows of taffeta around facing, over good grade of percaline drop with silk flounce ... $11.75

Misses' Pedestrienne Skirts, of mottled materials, trimmed with self tailor stitched bands, custom tailored ... $6.75

Misses' Pedestrienne Skirts, of good grade melton, top seams, saddle back, tailor finished ... $5.00

Special Selling of Women's Gloves.

First Floor.

Clearing up all the oddments of various styles, in Glace and Suede—Simpson Crawford Co. importations, in white, black and colors; Paris and Imperial point; every pair guaranteed. $1.00 and $1.35 values for ... .85

Women's 3-clasp glace Gloves, Paris point, guaranteed perfect fitting, all the newest shades, including wood brown, English reds, pearl, black, and a few white and slate; real value $1.35, at ... .95

Women's 2-clasp glace Gloves, embroidered, in black, slate, tan, modes, browns and English reds; real value 95c., at ... .75

Complete lines of season's styles in double finger tip silk Gloves, including the Simpson Crawford Co. exclusive embroidery, in the "Kayser" make; also long Saxe and Mousquetaire silk Gloves; vast assortment.

Flags for the Nation's Holiday

Second Floor.

Sorry indeed the mast that does not support Old Glory on Sunday and Monday.

Needless absence, too, when you consider the prices we make for Saturday selling.

American or Foreign Flags, mounted, 12x18 inches ... .39
American Flags, mounted, 7½x11½, at ... .15
American Flags, unmounted, 15x24 inches, at ... .40
American Flags, unmounted, 36x24 inches, at ... .85
American and Foreign, mounted, 4x6 inches 8

Indoor Pleasures.

If Monday is inclement, here's some Exercises to keep your frame oiled up—and drive dull hours away.

Whitely Exerciser; the regular $2.00 kind, at ... $1.19

Whitely Exerciser, the regular $3.00 kind, at ... $2.10

"Twist a Wrist" Exerciser, excellent for bookkeepers, stenographers and artists; strengthens the wrist; regularly sold at 59c., special ... .15

Dumbbells and Wrist Machine combined; can be used as a wrist machine or dumbbells; regular price $1.00 per pair, special at ... .50

Ladies' Neckwear.

First Floor.

Many new designs in the ever popular hand needle-work turn-over Collar and Cuff Sets, in Persian Lawn and Butcher Linen; turn-over Collars ranging in price from

29, 55, 75 and up to $2.25

Sets from ... 75 to $1.50

Embroidered Swiss Collar and Cuff Sets, in all white and colored floral designs; reduced from 68c. to ... .59

Embroidered silk Bishop Top Collars ... 50 and 65

Finest of Foods.

Sixth Floor.

In conjunction with the sale of Royal Stuart Table Delicacies, told of earlier in the week, and which are still on sale, we offer for Saturday:—

BUTTER:—"Meadow Brook" Creamery, received same day as churned, packed in paraffine lined cartons (not delivered); lb ... .28

EGGS:—Strictly fresh, new laid Orange County Eggs (not delivered); dozen, .22

COFFEE:—"Waverley Blend" Mocha and Java, dry roast, ground fresh every day; special, lb ... .25

DELICATESSEN:—Mild Sugar cured Boiled Ham, cut from corn fed hogs, or cooked Corned Beef, sweet and tender, sliced to order; lb ... .25

CRACKERS:—National Biscuit Co.'s In-er-seal Uneeda Biscuit; 2 packages, 5

ORANGES:—California Navels, sweet, solid and juicy; dozen, 35, 30, 25

LEMONS:—Extra fancy packing thin skin Messina Lemons; dozen ... .12

BONED MEATS:—Armour Packing Co.'s boned spring Chicken or Turkey, delicately prepared; lb. can, 33c., ½-lb. can ... .19

CANNED FRUIT:—Peaches, California, sliced for cream; 1 lb. can ... .11

BAKERY:—Home made Layer Cake, Lemon, Vanilla, Chocolate or Caramel; each ... .25

DAINTY COUNTER:—New importation dainty Red Strawberries, White Strawberries, White and Red Currant French Bar le Duc Preserves or Guava Jelly; excellent for invalids and convalescents; jar ... .23

Splendid Books.

Second Floor.

Prices that will interest readers. A line of 12mo. Books, in library binding; well printed on good paper; large, clean type; best English cloth binding; gilt top; published at 75c., for Saturday .33

TRICOTRIN ... By Ouida
WOOED AND MARRIED ... By Carey
QUEECHY ... By Warner
SIGNA ... By Ouida
MIGNON ... By Forrester
DIANA CAREW ... By Forrester
CECIL CASTLEMAINE'S GAGE ... By Ouida
ANTOINETTE ... By Ohnet
AIRY FAIRY LILIAN ... By The Duchess
BEBE ... By Ouida
BEATRICE BOVILLE ... By Ouida
CHANDOS ... By Ouida

and many other good titles; your choice ... .33

This is not the best time of the year to talk of Books in sets, but the few we have are standard. They are all well bound, library style, and the price is something that comes but seldom.

COOPER'S COMPLETE WORKS, 16 vols., cloth; published at $40.00 set, on sale for ... $6.35

DICKENS'S COMPLETE WORKS, 15 vols., cloth; published at $9.00 set, on sale for ... $5.95

GIBBON'S ROME, 6 vols., cloth; published at $6.00, on sale for ... $3.10

GUIZOT'S HISTORY OF FRANCE, 8 vols., cloth; published at $8.00, on sale for ... $4.55

RUSKIN'S COMPLETE WORKS, 13 vols., cloth; published at $13.00; on sale for ... $6.95

SCOTT'S COMPLETE WORKS, 12 vols., cloth; published at $9.00, on sale for ... $5.40

THACKERAY'S COMPLETE WORKS, 10 vols., cloth; published at $7.50, on sale for ... $4.45

We still have a few sets left of that peerless work of Peary's; it should be in every library—original edition of 2 royal 8vo vols. Published at $5.00, while they last, the set ... $2.25

SCOTCH CURLERS TRIUMPH

Final Bonspiel of the Visitors in the St. Nicholas Rink.

Local Players Beaten by Five Rinks to Three—Close Scoring in Several Games.

All day long from a few minutes after 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock last evening the ice floor of the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, was crowded with a representative gathering of Scotch and American curlers, many of whom took part in the farewell bonspiel of the touring players from the Royal Caledonian Curling Club of Scotland. Sixteen of the most expert curlers in the ranks of the Rev. Dr. John Kerr's selected players were pitted against eight teams of four men each from the leading curling clubs in this city, Boston, and Jersey City.

Eight rinks in all were contested, and the Scotchmen won five and lost three. In many instances the scoring was very even. The Boston Curling Club and St. Andrew's Club of this city won their rinks by a single shot, while the Caledonian Club players of Manhattan, through laying four shots in the last two of the nine heads played, won by the score of 9 to 7 from Provan, Sanderson, Gordon, and Cousin, four of the leading experts on the Scottish side. On the other hand, with one exception, the visitors won their rinks by decisive margins, the only close game being that with the Jersey City Club team, which was only beaten by a score of 5 to 4, and this might have resulted in a "tie" had time permitted the playing of another head.

The ice was as smooth as glass and the arrangements were almost perfect for an enjoyable day's sport. Before they left the rink at the conclusion of the bonspiel they formed in a group and gave three rousing cheers for their American opponents, all of whom were either of Scotch birth or Scotch descent. Many of the American players demonstrated that they were in no way behind their "brithers" from home in deftly handling the big, polished granite stones. In the majority of the rinks nine "heads" were played, and the average time for each rink was about two hours, two rinks being played simultaneously. The first two rinks were won by the St. Andrew's and Boston teams, but the next two went to the visitors. B. Murray, Dr. Kirk, R. Johnstone, and R. Bramwell, skip, were beaten by the St. Andrew's players, 10 to 9, but they defeated the Van Cortlandt team in the following turn by 9 to 2.

During the afternoon the Royal Caledonian players J. Scott Davidson, R. Johnstone, T. Macmilan, and E. T. Simpson, skip, won from the Empire City Club and Jersey City Club representatives by the respective scores of 10—6 and 5—4, while the local Caledonian Club team, with a fine rally in the last two heads, defeated D. Provan, M. Sanderson, D. R. Gordon, and R. Cousin, skip, 9—7. D. Murray then took Gordon's place in the seventh rink, against the Manhattans, and the local men were outplayed, 13 to 8. The finish of this rink, the final one of the day, was very exciting, as the Manhattan players had laid two stones which would have tied the score, but Gordon, with a fine shot, sent the local men's "stanes" flying and laid three for his team. The players and scores are:

RINK NO. 1.

Royal Caledonian.		St. Andrew's, N. Y.	
B. Murray,		F. Macnee,	
Dr. Kirk,		John Rennie,	
R. Johnstone,		W. H. Smith,	
R. Bramwell, skip,	9	R. Boyd, skip,	10

RINK NO. 2.

Royal Caledonian.		Boston C. C.	
D. Murray,		J. T. Paul,	
W. Henderson,		Gus. Buckner,	
H. Prain,		J. A. Pettigrew,	
E. Gibson, skip,	10	John McGaw, skip,	11

RINK NO. 3.

Royal Caledonian.		Thistle C. C.	
D. Murray,		John Gray,	
W. Henderson,		George Turnbull,	
H. Prain,		A. MacKay,	
E. Gibson, skip,	9	J. Thaw, skip,	6

RINK NO. 4.

Royal Caledonian.		Van Cortlandt.	
B. Murray,		Charles Ogden,	
Dr. Kirk,		A. P. Roth,	
R. Johnstone,		P. P. Gilmartin,	
R. Bramwell, skip,	9	W. Fraser, skip,	2

RINK NO. 5.

Royal Caledonian.		Empire City.	
J. Scott Davidson,		J. Watt,	
R. Johnstone,		T. Wigley,	
T. Macmillan,		W. Maxwell,	
E. T. Simpson, skip,	10	J. F. Corley, skip,	6

RINK NO. 6.

Royal Caledonian.		Caledonian.	
D. Provan,		W. Mitchell,	
M. Sanderson,		T. Archibald,	
D. R. Gordon,		H. Archibald,	
R. Cousin, skip,	7	A. Stalker, skip,	9

RINK NO. 7.

Royal Caledonian.		Manhattan.	
D. Provan,		J. M. McGregor,	
D. E. Murray,		W. Stalker,	
M. Sanderson,		W. Stewart,	
D. R. Gordon, skip,	13	D. J. Morrison, skip,	8

RINK NO. 8.

Royal Caledonian.		Jersey City.	
J. Scott Davidson,		R. A. McKnight,	
R. Johnstone,		D. F. Edwards,	
T. Macmillan,		R. I. Edwards,	
A. T. Simpson, skip,	5	C. S. Edwards, skip,	4

ENGLISH TENNIS CHALLENGE.

Foreigners Will Send Another Team Here This Year for International Honors.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—G. R. Mewburn, Secretary of the English Lawn Tennis Association, yesterday dispatched a challenge to America for the international tennis championships. Both the Dohertys have promised to participate if they are wanted, but the representatives of the English association will not be selected until after the championship games here. Mr. Mewburn anticipates that the matches will be played on the Boston courts.

The challenge for the Dwight F. Davis International Lawn Tennis Trophy was practically pledged last August when the visiting English team, R. F. Doherty, H. L. Doherty, and Dr. Joshua Pim, was defeated by the American team, William A. Larned, Malcolm D. Whitman, Dwight F. Davis, and Holcombe Ward, on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club, at Bay Ridge. At that time it was evident that the Doherty brothers would head the challenging English team for this year.

Much speculation has since been provoked as to the remainder of the English team. At the recent meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association at the Waldorf-Astoria private correspondence from abroad was shown which indicates that the two other players will be George W. Hillyard and S. S. Smith. Dr. W. V. Eaves and W. S. Riseley were also named as possibilities.

SCHOOL LADS IN HOCKEY.

Dwight School Team Defeats Berkeley in a One-Sided Game.

The hockey players from Dwight School had a very easy time in defeating the Berkeley School team in the second game of the New York Interscholastic championship series at the St. Nicholas Rink last night. The victors rolled up a score of 16 goals with consummate ease, while their opponents were credited with 2. One of these was made by Hazleton of Dwight, who, after he had made 9 goals for his own side, deliberately shot a goal for Berkeley, and Sturgess got the other two.

There was a very large gathering of the schoolboys and partisans in the galleries and around the sides of the rink, and at times the noise was deafening.

The contest was very one-sided, but this did not detract from the merits of the Dwight boys. They really played well. Hazleton was a team in himself, as he seemed to be always in the front at every pass or attempt for goal, and in the scrimmages he was always the first to steal the puck away, and most of his goals were secured on good, fast individual work. The Berlin brothers and Woodward, who, with Hazleton, made up the forward line, also played well, and they seemed to be able to score at will. For the losing team Sturgess was the most successful as well as the most prominent player. He made some brilliant dashes for goals, in two of which he got right through and shot the puck into the goal net.

Their victory entitles the Dwight boys to meet the Cutler School team in the final game for the championship, which will be decided early next month. The line-up:

Dwight, 16.	Position.	Berkeley, 2.
Sullivan	Goal	Suydam
Ellingwood	Point	Bassave
Page	Cover point	Adams
Woodward	Forward	White, Sheffield
Hazleton	Forward	Teitelly
H. Berlin	Forward	Sturgess
G. Berlin	Forward	Meyrowitz

Goals—Hazleton, (6,) Woodward, (2,) H. Berlin, (3,) G. Berlin, (2,) Sturgess, (2,) Hazleton, (for Berkeley School,) (1.) Referee—Mr. Dailey of Cutler School. Time of halves—20 minutes.

TROTTING ON THE SNOW.

E. E. Smathers, with Queen Wilkes, Wins Three Heats from Cobwebs.

Cobwebs, Nathan Straus's trotting gelding, with a mark of 2:12, who for several years held the title of "King of the Speedway" against all comers, and Queen Wilkes, E. E. Smathers's champion trotting mare, were the star performers on the Speedway yesterday. They met in three heats, which were by far the fastest and best contested brushes seen over the snow-path this season. Cobwebs, who always was fast at getting away, had a lead of several lengths before Queen Wilkes struck her gait. Mr. Smathers, who was driving the mare, seeing that the fight was to be a hard one, and that Cobwebs was up to his old-time turf form, simply followed pace for three-quarters of the way over the course. When the moment to make the final drive came he gave Queen Wilkes a word of encouragement, and in a dozen strides she had closed the gap and reached even terms. Cobwebs made a desperate effort to spurt, but the distance was too short, and when the pair dashed by the post Queen Wilkes had a trifle the better of it.

The second heat was a repetition of the first, except that it was nip and tuck from the very start. Nathan Ely's trotter Fred Proctor, 2:24½, joined in the final heat, which Queen Wilkes won easily, Cobwebs being pocketed near the finish, and placed in such a position that Mr. Straus was obliged to pull him up. Cobwebs was then sent to the stable, Mr. Straus taking the reins over the bay trotter Malacca, 2:18½.

It is not often that a trotter is started against a pacer, and especially over the snow, but yesterday afternoon, while jogging Nathan Straus's trotter Belton, Jr., down the stretch, Trainer Sullivan fell in company with the pacer Sloppy Weather, driven by Clarence Ware, and the pair started off together at a lively clip. It was only a distance of a quarter of a mile to the macadam, but was covered in fast time, and when they were taken in hand the trotter had a length to the good.

Among others on the road were Walter Kilpatrick, driving the brown trotter Royal Rene, 2:20; Charles C. Hammond, driving the pacer Bonnie Boy; Frank Darrin, behind the chestnut pacer Bell Boy, 2:07¼; Miss Morosini, driving a handsome pair of chestnut cobs; Albert C. Watkins, driving the trotting mare Birchwood Maid; George Grote, driving the trotter Ed Gay; John Hannon behind the pacing mare Alietta, 2:15½; David McNeice, with the gray pacer Tom Reed; William Miner, with the bay pacing mare Nelly; R. J. J. Timmons, driving the bay trotter Harry Davis, and John Halloran, with the pacers Calypso, 2:10½, and Hopeful, 2:21½, to the pole.

SKATERS ELECT OFFICERS.

Amateur Association Also Appoints Committees for Coming Championships.

A meeting of the Directors of the recently organized Amateur Skating Association of the United States was held yesterday at the office of Clifford E. Dunn in the Park Row Building, and officers for the year were elected as follows: President—Charles B. McLean, Pittsburg; Vice President—Jerome Karst, St. Louis; Secretary—Clifford E. Dunn, New York; Treasurer—F. M. Clark, New York. The following committees were appointed for the coming championships: Speed skating—Otto Sarony, F. M. Clark, and A. L. McSwigan, New York; I. C. Mosher, Brooklyn, and C. C. Preston, Pittsburg. Figure skating—John Doughty, Plainfield, N. J.; C. M. Van Kleeck, Flushing; John Cruickshank, Brooklyn; William M. Duffy and Clifford E. Dunn, New York.

The outdoor skating competition at Verona Lake on Monday and the indoor championships at Pittsburg next week, which had previously been arranged by the temporary organization, were approved by the Directors. Most of the best local amateur skaters will compete in the Verona Lake races. The figure skating contest will take place at the Clermont Rink, Brooklyn, on March 18.

Applications for membership have been received from clubs in New Rochelle, Mount Vernon, Plainfield, N. J., and Somerville, N. J., but they were not acted upon. The association is endeavoring to include Chicago in its membership.

COLUMBIA ATHLETE OUT.

A. A. U. Disqualifies O'Connell, and He Will Be Ineligible for the Coming Games.

The Amateur Athletic Union has declared Frank O'Connell, a member of the Columbia basket ball team, a professional. O'Connell will therefore be ineligible to compete in Columbia's track games next Saturday to be held under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union. The cause of his disqualification is that he played in the Columbia five against Yale's basket ball men who were declared professionals by the Amateur Athletic Union. On similar grounds, for playing Yale, O'Connell and the other members of the Morningside basket ball team have been declared professionals.

O'Connell was scheduled to run on Columbia's relay team against Yale in a two-mile race. Yale, it is understood, has no objections to O'Connell's competing, inasmuch as Yale is responsible for his disqualification. If he does run it will increase the breach between the colleges and the Amateur Athletic Union. Both the Yale and Columbia runners would be regarded as professionals and all with whom they might compete hereafter. As both teams have elaborate schedules their disqualification would probably result in the disqualification of many of the prominent athletes of the various big colleges.

De Witt Clinton Basket Ball Victory.

In an interesting game of basket ball yesterday the De Witt Clinton High School team defeated the five from the Collegiate School by the score of 19 to 15. It was a surprise to many that the Collegiates put up such a close game. The De Witt Clinton players are arranging for another trip up the State. The line-up yesterday was:

Clintons, 19.	Position.	Collegiate, 15.
Hamman	Forward	Bueckner
Miller	Forward	Keyes
Stephenson	Guard	Palmer
Old	Guard	Ranthruff
Hamman	Centre	Morris

Knickerbocker Academy Billiards.

J. Tice, playing 140 to J. Annis's 185, won last night's game of the amateur handicap 14-2 billiard tournament series at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, by the score of 140 to 176. The scores:

Tice—0 0 3 0 2 0 3 4 6 0 1 1 2 0 0 6 1 6 0 1 0 1 1 7 1 2 8 1 0 0 0 0 1 2 8 1 6 1 0 2 0 11 2 0 2 1 3 4 6 2 1 19 6 9 0 1 1 2 0 4 5 1 1. Total, 140; average, 2 16-62.

Annis—3 2 0 2 8 0 1 2 2 13 1 6 2 3 0 4 2 0 0 0 5 4 11 1 6 0 0 2 1 8 0 7 1 1 0 3 0 0 0 10 3 1 12 6 0 1 9 7 8 0 1 2 2 1 9 12 1 0 0 0 1. Total, 176; average, 2 54-61.

Coach for Annapolis Football Team.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 20.—The Naval Academy Athletic Association has selected Charles Gould, left end and Captain of Yale's 1901 team, as head coach of the Academy football eleven for 1903. Other coaches will be selected later by approval of Mr. Gould, who will have full charge of the team.

Three Horses Out of Big Handicaps.

Sombrero and Cunard have been declared out of the Suburban Handicap.

The only horse declared from the Brighton Handicap is E. J. Smith's Northern Star, handicapped at 98 pounds.

Good Golf at Palm Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 20.—The first and second rounds of the golf tournament for cups offered by Frederic Sterry, C. B. Cory, and E. M. O'Neill, and the championship of Southern Florida were played here to-day. C. B. Cory of Boston, who won all the cups earlier in the season, was beaten in the first round by C. L. Tappin of Westbrook, L. I. R. H. McElwee of the Exmoor Club, Chicago, who won the championship last season, is playing a strong game and has a good chance to repeat his victory. The scores in the championship match were:

First Round.—R. H. McElwee defeated W. W. Burton, 5 up and 3 to play; Sidney Maddock defeated R. McKittrick, 2 up; Clayton Dixon defeated J. Mott, 6 up and 5 to play; H. R. Rea defeated H. P. Dixon, 2 up; C. L. Tappin defeated C. B. Cory, 7 up and 6 to play; George Barnard defeated Paul Waterman, 1 up, in 20 holes; L. Weaver defeated H. L. Sudam, 1 up, in 19 holes; C. L. Becker defeated St. John Wood, 4 up and 3 to play.

Second Round.—R. H. McElwee defeated Sidney Maddock, 1 up; C. Dixon defeated H. R. Rea, 1 up, in 19 holes; C. L. Tappin defeated George Barnard, 3 up and 2 to play; L. Weaver defeated C. I. Becker, 3 up.

A Telephone Subscriber

has every advantage afforded by a comprehensive telephone system; incidentally, his name appears in the best of all directories.

Low Rates. Efficient Service.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

15 Dey Street, 111 West 38th Street, 220 West 124th Street, 115 East 86th Street.

ICE YACHTING SPORT.

J. E. Green Wins Two Races for the Rice Cup on the Shrewsbury.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 20.—The main attraction of the Shrewsbury Ice Yacht and Boat Club's races this afternoon was the Rice Cup. Two races were sailed for this trophy. J. E. Green's Eagle won both events, after exciting finishes. In the first race four yachts started. They were the Eagle, Harold, owned by Bayard Dominick of New York; E. W. Price's Shrewsbury, and Walter R. Patten's Sweetheart. The Harold led for over half the distance, with the Sweetheart second. The Eagle took the lead after the third lap and held it to the finish, crossing the line only 17 seconds ahead of the Harold. The Eagle's time for the fifteen miles was 37:20.

In the second race eight yachts entered and only three finished. The Eagle won handily in 29:54:06. The Sweetheart was second in 31:10, and the Shrewsbury third. The Harold and Sweetheart are now tied in the Rice Cup series, with the Eagle in second place.

Two other interesting races were sailed, being for the championship pennant, won by E. W. Price's Shrewsbury, and the Fifth Class pennant, which went to Charles Woolley's Peg.

W. R. Joline's Hazel L. won the South Shrewsbury Club pennant, covering the fifteen-mile course in 33:00. Edgar Morris's Ram won the Fifth Class pennant.

BILLIARD PLAYERS TIE.

Vignaux, Cure, and Sutton Will Play Off for International Championship.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—Vignaux (French) won the sixth game in the international billiard championship tournament played here this evening, defeating Louis Cure (French) in twenty-one innings. The score was 500 to 403. Vignaux's average was 23 4-5 and Cure's 19 1-5. The best runs were—Vignaux, 136, 102, 64, 30, and 26; Cure, 83, 51, 44, 36, and 25.

Vignaux's victory was greatly applauded, but makes him, Sutton, and Cure even, as each has won two games and lost one, necessitating a final series, which will be played on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday next. Count de Dree umpired the game, which lasted three and a quarter hours.

St. Paul's Hockey Team Wins.

At the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night, the boys from St. Paul's School, Garden City, defeated the hockey players of Erasmus High School by a score of 7 to 2. This was one of the championship games of the Long Island Interscholastic Hockey League tournament. The Erasmus boys were no match for their opponents, the score being 5 to 1 in favor of St. Paul School at the end of the first half. The line-up:

St. Paul, 7.	Position.	Erasmus, 2.
Lang	Goal	Gallagher
Drake	Point	Cassidy
Lachaw	Cover point	Foote
Russell	Forward	Smeltzer
Murphy	Forward	O'Donoghue
Booth	Forward	Beevers
Coughtry	Forward	Earle

Goals—Murphy, 4; Booth, 3; O'Donoghue, 1; Smeltzer, 1. Referee—Mr. Dobby, Crescent A. C. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Buffalo Won Inter-City Bowling.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The Buffalo Bowling team, Gebhard and Foster, won enough games to-night from Wolf and Cordes of Brooklyn to decide the match for $1,000 a side in favor of the local men. Five games were played to-night, the Buffalo team winning two of them. Buffalo won ten out of fifteen games played in Brooklyn and six out of ten played last night, making the total score with to-night's play: Buffalo, 18; Brooklyn, 12. The scores of to-night's games were:

Gebhard and Foster, Buffalo	393	355	390	340	355
Wolf and Cordes, Brooklyn	413	400	371	360	317

Harvard-Yale Challenge Received.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Harvard-Yale challenge for an athletic meeting with Oxford-Cambridge this Summer has been received.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 20.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

American Investment Company, to acquire by purchase or otherwise investment bonds and other securities; capital, $150,000.

Little Lucky Mining Company of New York, to engage in mining gold, silver, and other metals; capital, $100,000.

Had Three Guests on the Bench.

Judge Foster of General Sessions had three guests with him on the bench yesterday morning. They were George Ehret, the brewer, and Capt. von Berg and Capt. Bardelibes of the Imperial German Army. The soldiers have been making a study of conditions in this country, and have visited the West Indies and South America, on orders from the Emperor. Judge Foster met them while on a short Southern cruise. While in this city they are the guests of Mr. Ehret.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Circle Bowlers Win Three Games in National League Tournament.

In the tournament of the National Bowling League last night the Circle Bowling Club team won three straight games, one after a tie, from the New Jersey Bowling Club five. The scores follow:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Starr's National Alleys.

NEW JERSEY B. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	CIRCLE B. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Lawrence	182	189	176	Mosher	212	151	224
Duncan	177	181	152	White	171	171	202
Corydon	188	140	177	Cole	175	172	154
Buck	169	210	160	McAdam	205	224	169
Coffman	219	169	201	Le Baurbeau	202	171	223
Total	945	889	866	Total	965	889	972

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

Cordes & Holden's Alleys, Brooklyn.

Equitable Life. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	New York Life. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Burgess	177	184	151	Hertz	183	146	143
Rudd	145	151	161	Bogue	186	169	145
Friedberg	211	146	129	Wood	143	132	165
Hoffman	175	145	159	Perryman	189	115	145
Bernard	173	168	159	Vogelsang	164	179	235
Total	881	824	759	Total	765	741	833

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Cohen, Green & Co.—Cohen, 126; Green, 201; Brown, 150; Kleemeyer, 161; Fernald, 168. Total, 816.

McIntyre & Marshall—S. Miller, 177; Williamson, 108; Gatenby, 174; Parsons, 174; W. Miller, 194. Total, 822.

SECOND GAME.—Cohen, Green & Co.—Cohen, 156; Green, 189; Brown, 169; Kleemeyer, 212; Fernald, 148. Total, 859.

J. H. Jacquelin & Co.—McDonald, 146; Thomas, 137; Ahern, 169; Thoma, 133; Ross, 192. Total, 777.

THIRD GAME.—J. H. Jacquelin & Co.—McDonald, 135; Thomas, 127; Ahern, 151; Thoma, 115; Ross, 113. Total, 641.

McIntyre & Marshall—S. Miller, 161; Williamson, 130; Gatenby, 182; Parsons, 183; W. Miller, 165. Total, 811.

HARLEM NAVY LEAGUE.

Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Friendship Boat Club—Dewes, 186; Higbie, 160; H. Ebling, 191; Brodbeck, 171; Brown, 176. Total, 898.

Dauntless Rowing Club—Biddle, 155; Instone, 147; McKevitt, 186; Anderson, 146; Rogers, 149. Total, 783.

SECOND GAME.—Dauntless Rowing Club—Biddle, 165; Instone, 148; McKevitt, 208; Anderson, 169; Rogers, 185. Total, 875.

Metropolitan Rowing Club—Richards, 150; Ratz, 156; Ficken, 133; Nelson, 181; Amend, 125. Total, 761.

THIRD GAME.—Metropolitan Rowing Club—Emerson, 168; Ratz, 163; Ficken, 179; Nelson, 187; Amend, 167. Total, 864.

Friendship Boat Club—Dewes, 186; Higbie, 171; H. Ebling, 178; Brodbeck, 144; Brown, 228. Total, 907.

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Schwartje & Arps's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Kountze Brothers—Loomis, 146; Forsdike, 137; Brown, 129; Gilson, 168; Schmitt, 163. Total, 743.

Merchants' National Bank—Paymter, 134; Dolan, 168; Toffey, 178; McKay, 179; Van Hennick, 131. Total, 790.

SECOND GAME.—Kountze Brothers—Loomis, 164; Forsdike, 141; Brown, 133; Gilson, 191; Schmitt, 147. Total, 776.

United National Bank—Kuehne, 111; Eldridge, 263; Gennerich, 154; Long, 148. Total, 581.

THIRD GAME.—United National Bank—Kuehne, 101; Eldridge, 140; Gennerich, 97; Long, 125. Total, 463.

Merchants' National Bank—Paymter, 150; Dolan, 180; Toffey, 156; McKay, 208; Van Hennick, 138. Total, 832.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.

Cadien's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—B. S. Wheeler & Co.—Vinece, 93; Smith, 135; Foote, 88; Burrows, 180; Kerr, 154. Total, 650.

E. F. Keating—Ogg, 134; De Verter, 92; Morgan, 76; Shurger, 80; Carroll, 132. Total, 514.

SECOND GAME.—E. F. Keating—Ogg, 102; De Verter, 80; Morgan, 61; Shurger, 106; Carroll, 144. Total, 493.

Dimock & Fink Company—Bassford, 154; Rabe, 118; Weber, 164; Hamilton, 133; Welling, 142. Total, 654.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH ST.

KNOWLEDGE IS OF TWO KINDS

"We know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find information on it."

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Appletons' Universal Cyclopaedia and Atlas is a complete university education in the home. It answers all questions and furnishes full information upon more than 600,000 topics; it is also a complete atlas and gazetteer; all articles are new and authentic; more than 3,000 of the world's greatest educators, scientists and litterateurs have contributed to make *this* the *best* cyclopædia in the English language. This great reference work is adopted as the authority in all Goverment departments, also in schools and libraries throughout the country, because it is the only American cyclopædia now published. The knowledge of the world in 12 royal octavo volumes.

"THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA OMITS SO MANY TOPICS of general interest as to oblige its purchasers to supplement it by some more popular, if less monumental, work. Of course, to an American, all foreign encyclopædias, even the newest edition of Chambers', with all its excellences, are defective in practical use, for they necessarily omit a great number of subjects in which Germans, Frenchmen or Englishmen feel no interest whatever, but which, to our countrymen, are not only important but indispensable as a part of that general information which all intelligent American men and women should possess."—*The Bookman* (magazine of literature).

Without an Education Your Hands are Tied.

The American Cyclopaedia Sets You FREE!

10c a Day Pays for This Great Educator.

10c. a Day. Complete Sets Delivered at Once.

The Only American Cyclopaedia Now Published.

The Authority in Government Departments, Libraries and Schools.

Appletons' Universal Cyclopaedia and Atlas,

With Companion Volume of Educational Courses in Study and Reading.

Read This Carefully.

Special Club Offer to Early Subscribers.

In order that the new Appletons' Universal Cyclopædia and Atlas may become quickly known, we will present The Companionable Volume, "Educational Courses in Study and Reading," Free to early members of the American Cyclopædia Club. Mail coupon for full conditions as to club membership.

A New Departure.

Educational courses in study and reading. This volume is what its name implies. It makes it possible to pursue a course of study and reading in 156 departments, among them mathematics, physical sciences, descriptive geography, biology, botany, zoology, language, literature, mythology, history, civics, politics, economics, in all its branches. The Manual Arts—applied science, engineering, mechanical, civil and electrical. The Fine Arts—dress and fashions, games, medicine and surgery, law, education, and educational science, philosophy and ethics, the Bible and the various theologies, &c.

Visit our Book Dep't and inspect the work.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.
AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA CLUB,
Sixth Ave. and 20th St.

MAIL THIS COUPON.
SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.,
New York.
Please send me (free) ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET OF APPLETONS' UNIVERSAL CYCLOPÆDIA AND ATLAS and the Guide Offer, also details of the club rates.
Name..........................
Address..........................
Town..........................

Perfection

cannot be reached by any article that is not a straight, honest one. This is indisputable. Our

OLD CROW RYE,

also our Scotch Whiskies, SOUVENIR and BONNIE BRIER BUSH, we guarantee to be straight and precisely as represented.

H. B. KIRK & CO., New York.

Soltaire

Eye-Glass Prices.

Eyeglass Faults.

12

We are showing how certain eyeglass faults are avoided by our way of doing optical work. In parenthesis let us say that good work with extra facilities and large patronage is less costly than ordinary work under other conditions.

We charge no more than you have habitually paid for less desirable eyeglasses.

E. B. Meyrowitz

OPTICIAN,

THREE STORES { 104 East 23d St., near 4th Av. 125 W. 42d St., B'y & 6th Av. 650 Madison Av., cor. 60th St.

PARIS, 3 RUE SCRIBE.

CAREY & SIDES

MEN'S & BOYS'

Clothing on Credit.

READY MADE AND TO ORDER. WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

80-82 4th Ave., Just above 10th St., N. Y.

Basketry

NEW ENGLAND REED COMPANY,

12 Green St., Boston.

Manufacturers and Importers of Natural and Colored Reeds, Raffia, Splints, Willow, Flag, Sea-Grass, Cane, Braided Rush and Straw.

ERADELINE

takes the Grease out of all silk, satin, cotton and wool fabrics; cleans kid gloves and laces.

SPOT

All kinds of spots of grease or paint disappear before the touch of Eradeline from silk, satin, lace, woolens, cotton or kid. It does not weaken the fabric or the coloring, and does not leave an odor.

Descriptive Circular and Testimonials sent on request. For Sale Everywhere. PRICE, 25 CENTS. ERADELINE MFG. CO., 123 Liberty St., New York City.

FOR 27 YEARS NEW ENGLAND'S FAVORITE

UNION MADE **7-20-4** 10c. CIGAR.

N. Y. distributor, Albert H. Hillman, 34 Park Row. R. G. SULLIVAN, MFR., MANCHESTER, N. H.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
(Commencing at 10 o'clock)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.

Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.

Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

Wagons, open and top, new, second-hand; suitable for any business; windlass, furniture, and rack trucks at low prices. 234 East 23d St.

Automobiles.

The Warwick runabouts, surreys, and tonneaus, with the De Dion 8-horse power motor, now on exhibition. Long Acre Automobile Stand, 117 West 44th St.

The Warwick runabouts, surreys, and tonneaus, with the De Dion 8-horse power motor, now on exhibition. Long Acre Automobile Stand, 117 West 44th St.

OUSTED A CRIMINOLOGIST

Head of National Education Bureau Objected to Scientist's Plans.

Dr. MacDonald Wanted to Experiment on School Children and Prof. Harris Removed Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Prof. W. T. Harris, the head of the United States Bureau of Education, has a peculiar controversy on his hands. It has grown out of his action in removing from the bureau Dr. Arthur MacDonald, who has for many years been conducting some unique inquiries into the statistics of criminology.

In a laboratory in the Department of Education Building, equipped with all manner of instruments for the study of psychology, Dr. MacDonald has made a large number of special investigations which have been published in reports from time to time. Of late it has been his aim to apply some of the principles which have seemed to result from his inquiries to the examination of pupils in public schools. To this course there has been violent objection.

Dr. Harris, discussing the matter to-day, admitted that the reason for dropping the criminologist from the Department of Education was a difference of opinion between himself and Dr. MacDonald. He said he had recommended that the study of education as a preventive of crime and pauperism be dropped from his bureau. He gave as a reason for his action that, if a certain child should become known as possessing bodily signs of degeneracy, it would create a suspicion against that child and work injustice to it.

"Common humanity," continued Dr. Harris, "makes a child born of criminals and possessing signs of degeneracy an object of tender care and commiseration. That a child who is so unfortunate as to inherit a high palate or protruding ears or a distorted form should be singled out and labeled as a criminal before he has done the first criminal act is in the opinion of most people a fiendish method of treating the unfortunate. It would not be tolerated in any civilized community.

"After the child has made himself known as a criminal by overt acts all agree that he may be separated from the rest of the community and that he may be placed in a reform school.

"For a teacher to take an inventory of bodily peculiarities relating to the form and size of the skull, the position and shape of the ears, the height of the cavity of the palate within the mouth, is a piece of impertinence that would not be tolerated in any community.

"While it is proper and will always remain proper to punish children for crimes of theft and of personal assault upon others, it will, I trust, never be permitted in any civilized community to mark out for observation children who happen to inherit bodily signs of degeneracy in such a permanent form as the shape of the skull or ears or mouth.

"I need not say that it is entirely contrary to the spirit of our criminal law to prejudge and condemn a human being for the shape that he has inherited and not for the deed which he personally commits."

ARMY DEPARTMENT CHIEFS.

Col. Burton Probably Will Succeed Gen. Breckinridge and Col. Humphrey Picked for Gen. Ludington's Place.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The advancement of Inspector General Breckinridge and Quartermaster General Ludington to the grade of Major General, with a view to their retirement from active service, raises the question as to who will succeed them at the head of their respective departments.

The promotion of Gen. Breckinridge came as a surprise to the army, and as there was no anticipation of his retirement from the head of the Inspector General's department there has been no movement on the part of any officer of that department for the succession.

Under the Army Reorganization act, both these prospective vacancies may be filled by the President from officers of the respective departments not below the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, and the officers so appointed are to continue for a term of four years, and to have the rank of Brigadier General while so serving. They must be nominated and be confirmed by the Senate as in case of ordinary promotion.

The expectation is that Col. George H. Burton, the senior Colonel of the Inspector General's department, will be appointed to succeed Gen. Breckinridge, although it is not improbable that Col. Peter D. Vroom, who stands next on the list to Col. Burton, may be advanced, with a view to his immediate retirement with a higher grade. Col. Vroom will reach the retiring age April 18, 1906, while Col. Burton will not reach that age until January, 1907. Col. Vroom is the only officer of the Inspector General's department who served in the civil war, and he will be urged for advancement at this time, with the understanding that he will be transferred to the retired list.

Col. Burton was graduated from the Military Academy in 1865, was assigned to the Twelfth Infantry, and was subsequently transferred to the Twenty-first, in which he gained his Captaincy Aug. 16, 1871. He was made Major and Inspector General in 1885, and has had continuous service in that department since that date.

Col. Burton is a native of and was appointed to the Military Academy from Delaware. He is an efficient and well-equipped officer, and his appointment to the head of the corps would insure the promotion of its efficiency and would be especially opportune at this time, as the organization of the General Staff will most likely include the Inspector General and several other officers of that corps.

In the case of Quartermaster General Ludington the question of a successor has been considered by the authorities, and there is little doubt that a Quartermaster General has been decided upon. It is the expectation that Col. Charles H. Humphrey will succeed him.

Col. Humphrey went to Cuba with Gen. Shafter's army, and later was sent to China with Gen. Chaffee. Upon the retirement of the troops from Peking he remained with Gen. Chaffee, and has been in the Philippines ever since. He has had continuous foreign service since 1897, and is the general choice of the army as Gen. Ludington's successor.

Col. Humphrey entered the military service in 1863 as an enlisted man in the Fifth United States Artillery, was made Second Lieutenant in the same regiment May 8, 1869, and in 1879 was transferred to the Quartermaster's department, with the rank of Captain.

ENSIGN WORTMAN TO BE TRIED.

Secretary Moody Reverses the Findings of the Naval Board That Investigated the Massachusetts Accident.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Secretary of the Navy Moody has ordered the trial by court-martial of Ward K. Wortman, the Ensign in charge of the eight-inch turret of the Massachusetts when the recent explosion occurred on that vessel, which resulted in the death of the entire gun crew of nine.

This is a reversal of the recommendation of the court of inquiry. The detailed report of the court of inquiry which investigated the accident was made public at the Navy Department to-day. Capt. Converse was the senior member. The court met on board the Massachusetts Jan. 16, and made a thorough inquiry.

The report shows that the young Ensign was in charge as division officer of ten guns, including the four eight-inch turret guns and six six-pounders.

Although in its conclusions the board says that the Ensign committed a "grave error, not necessarily fatal," in directing the opening of the breech to return electric firing, it explains that this procedure was not in violation of any drill regulations, and it was believed by the division officer to be in accordance with the provisions of the drill book in a similar case. The board declares that the gun and torpedo drill book instructions are indefinite and should be revised thoroughly by a special board, appointed for the purpose.

The board's findings were approved by Rear Admiral Higginson, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, including the opinion that the division officer "acted, as he believed, in accordance with existing instructions and his best judgment under the circumstances, and that no further proceedings are necessary in this matter."

Secretary Moody, however, took a different view, and in his indorsement ordering the court says: "In view of the findings of the board that Ensign Ward K. Wortman, United States Navy, committed 'grave error' and that the result of this error was the death of nine men, the conclusion of the board that no further proceedings are necessary is not concurred in, and it is ordered that Ensign Wortman be tried by court-martial."

IOWA AND THE TARIFF.

Probable Significance of Gov. Cummins's Visit to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Gov. Cummins of Iowa, accompanied by Mrs. Cummins, is visiting Washington for rest and recreation. The Governor called on the President to-day, his visit being entirely informal and social. Gov. Cummins is understood to be a candidate for renomination by the Republican State Convention next Summer.

The advanced notions of Gov. Cummins on the tariff have brought him into conflict with many Eastern Republicans, but this fact is not likely to cause the Governor or the Iowa Republicans any annoyance. The Iowa idea is that tariff rates should be changed to meet changed conditions, and there is no doubt that a declaration of that kind will be made in the State platform to be erected next Summer. Gov. Cummins declined to discuss the probabilities of platform utterances.

"Of course," said he, "no one knows in advance what a convention will do or what it will say. If I should be nominated for Governor I assume that the platform will not be inconsistent with utterances of the party in the past."

There was talk some time ago of ex-Speaker Henderson being a candidate for Governor of Iowa, but the ex-Speaker has announced that he will not be a candidate, and the indications now are that Cummins will have no serious opposition for the nomination. Notwithstanding the disclaimer of the Governor, it is believed that he will hold conferences with the President and other Republican leaders in regard to the political outlook in the country.

SURRENDER SOLDIER'S BODY.

Army Authorities Grant in Part Request of Mrs. Richter, Who Alleged Cruelty to Her Son.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Mrs. Ellen C. Richter of Rochester, N. Y., who came to Washington to inquire into the death of her son in the Philippines while serving in the Twenty-eighth Infantry, has succeeded partly in accomplishing her object. The President has not replied to her letter in which Lieut. Sinclair is charged with inflicting cruelties which caused the death of the soldier, but she has secured a copy of the proceedings of the court-martial before which Sinclair was tried, and has succeeded in having orders issued for the return to the United States of the body of her son.

"I am convinced," said Mrs. Richter, "that the published story of my wrongs is what induced the War Department to grant my request, after persistent refusal to furnish me, for more than a year past, with a copy of the court-martial proceedings. While the President did not answer my letter, I feel that my appeal was not lost upon him. My poor boy will be brought home to me soon, and a part of the injustice done me will be obliterated. It now remains to have Lieut. Sinclair dismissed from the United States Army, and this will be done if I am able to accomplish it."

A new complication in the case has been discovered. On the official records of the department the cause of Private Edward C. Richter's death is given as appendicitis. According to Lieut. Sinclair's statement in the letter announcing to Mrs. Richter her son's death, the cause of death was suffocation. The evidence of the court-martial brought out the fact that the young man had received the "water cure."

BOUGHT BY NEW YORK BANK.

City National Takes Half of New Stock Issued by a Washington Institution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Announcement is made that the Riggs National Bank of this city has arranged to increase its capital stock from $500,000 to $1,000,000. A significant feature of this increase in capitalization is the fact that one-half of the new issue of stock will be taken by the National City Bank of New York, which will give the latter 2,500 shares, or one-fourth of the entire capital stock of the Riggs Bank.

Arbitration of the Sala Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—A cablegram received at the State Department to-day from Minister Powell at Port-au-Prince says that he has arranged with the Government of Santo Domingo for the beginning of the arbitration of the Sala case in Washington March 18. The arbitrators are Frederick Van Dyne, the Assistant Solicitor of the State Department, and Señor Quaichalis, the Bolivian Minister.

Brig. Gen. Baird Retired.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Brig. Gen. George W. Baird was placed on the retired list to-day. For many months past Gen. Baird has served as the chief disbursing officer of the army in this city. He was born in Connecticut, and entered the army in August, 1862, as a private in the First Battery, First Connecticut Artillery.

SCHLEY RESOLUTION TABLED.

Effort to Get Congress to Take Up the Controversy Fails.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The last of the efforts to get Congress to do something about the case of Rear Admiral Schley was strangled to-day in the House Committee on Naval Affairs. Mr. Mudd (Rep., Md.) tried to secure a favorable report on the resolution to give to Admiral Schley the pay and emoluments of a Rear Admiral on the active list. It was laid on the table. Mr. Mudd was the only Republican who voted against the motion to table, and two Democrats, Messrs. Tate of Georgia and Rixey of Virginia, voted for it.

The Committee on Naval Affairs has been vigilant in heading off all attempts to get the Schley case up in such a form that it could be discussed in the House. At the opening of the first session of this Congress there was a flood of resolutions, some of which went so far as to provide for a Congressional investigation of the extent to which Mr. Maclay's book was inspired by naval officers. The Naval Affairs Committee, however, succeeded in making it plain that nothing radical could be discussed.

The result was the concentration of efforts of the Schley men upon the more conservative resolution which has just been tabled.

CURRENCY BILL TAKEN UP.

The House Wrangles Over the Fowler Measure for Three Hours, Accomplishing Nothing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The House to-day spent three hours wrangling over the Fowler Currency bill. Mr. Fowler moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole to consider the bill. Mr. Padgett (Tenn.) moved to proceed to consideration of war claims, and as this was Friday Mr. Dalzell, who was in the chair, ruled that the latter motion took precedence. Mr. Padgett's motion was voted down, 87 to 121.

Mr. Bartlett (Ga.) attempted to raise the question of consideration against the Fowler bill, declaring that it would be a waste of time to consider a measure which it was not intended should become a law, but the Chair held that the question was virtually raised by the motion to go into Committee of the Whole. Accordingly the vote was taken upon the latter motion.

When the vote was announced, 118 to 89, Mr. Hay (Va.) moved to adjourn. The Chair held that this motion was not in order, whereupon Mr. Hay appealed from the decision of the Chair. The Democrats forced another roll call on the question of sustaining the Chair.

The Chair was sustained, 110 to 73, whereupon the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Lawrence, Mass., in the chair) to consider the Fowler bill. Democratic objection was made to dispensing with the first reading of the bill and it was read in full. When the reading was completed the committee rose and on motion of Mr. Fowler the House at 5 P. M. adjourned.

LADIES VISITING NEW YORK unattended will appreciate an elegant, modern hotel, receiving only women as lodgers: the new

Hotel Martha Washington,

extending from 29th to 30th Street, 100 feet from Madison Avenue. Rooms at moderate prices. Superior Restaurant for Ladies and Gentlemen. Every comfort and careful service.

JAMES M. CASE, Manager.
Write for booklet before you select an hotel.

ACT ON PHILIPPINES CURRENCY.

House Committee Decides on Two Changes in the Senate Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The House Committee on Insular Affairs by a strict party vote to-day authorized a favorable report on the Philippines Currency bill as it passed the Senate. It will recommend, however, that the measure be amended by striking out the Senate provision for an international monetary commission, and also by the insertion at the end of Section 3 of these words:

Provided, that debts contracted prior to Dec. 31, 1903, may be paid in the legal tender currency of said islands existing at the time of the making of said contracts unless otherwise expressly provided by contract.

The bill will be considered by the House Tuesday.

WANTS A BIG AQUARIUM.

Mr. Bowers, for the Fish Commission, Urges That a Building Be Erected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—One effect of the creation of the Department of Commerce and Labor has been to induce the Fish Commission, which was made one of the bureaus of the new department, to start an agitation for a new building. Commissioner Bowers called at the White House to-day and urged Secretary Cortelyou to advocate the idea.

What he wants is an aquarium. The business offices are to be kept in the building where they now are.

"I have had some estimates made of the cost of a suitable building for our business," said Mr. Bowers, "and they show that it can be constructed for about $500,000. With an additional appropriation for a large and well-constructed aquarium we would be fitted up in a manner that the business deserves.

"Our aquarium at present is maintained from our small contingent fund. With the facilities we have for the collection of all species of fish by steamers, cars, and through our special agents, we should be given a commodious aquarium, one that would not only meet our needs and wants, but one that would attract the attention of visitors from all over the world."

Elkins Rebate Bill Is Signed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The President late this afternoon signed the Elkins rebate bill. With the signing of this measure the Administration's anti-trust programme for this session of Congress is completed.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The House yesterday passed the Fortifications Appropriation bill.

The House has agreed to the conference report on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

The House Committee on Printing has reported favorably the Senate resolution providing for the compilation under the direction of the Attorney General of all State laws relating to trusts and to the organization and regulation of corporations.

A resolution was adopted by the House yesterday to print 24,000 copies of the memorial address on President McKinley, delivered in the House a year ago by Secretary of State Hay—16,000 for the use of the House and 8,000 for the use of the Senate.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has authorized a favorable report on the bill, which has passed the Senate, providing that service in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps shall be credited in computing the necessary thirty years' time for the retirement of petty officers and enlisted men of the navy.

Representative Sulloway yesterday introduced a bill reciting "that in the administration of the pension laws any enlisted man in the military service of the United States during the war of the rebellion shall be held to be entitled to pension for any disability contracted by him during any and all enlistments recognized by the War Department as valid, providing his disability or disabilities were contracted during the performance of military duty within the meaning of the pension laws, any ruling or decision of the Secretary of the Interior to the contrary notwithstanding."

REGULATION OF ICE TRADE.

Senator McCabe Proposes Supervision in a Bill at Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Ice harvesting on the Hudson River would be seriously affected by a measure introduced to-day by Senator McCabe, a Brooklyn physician. Cutting of ice from a point 500 feet north of Waterford and 1,000 feet south of Coxsackie or within 3,000 feet of any village, town, or city of more than 10,000 inhabitants on the Hudson River would be forbidden.

The bill also provides that in cities of more than 1,000,000 inhabitants ice dealers must obtain licenses from the Health Commissioner and display this license on each wagon and a sign with black letters ten inches high showing whether "natural ice" or "manufactured ice" is for sale. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the city would be authorized to employ agents to enforce the act.

GOV. ODELL ON BOND ISSUES.

Proposes That Additional Powers Be Given to Local Authorities.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Gov. Odell to-day sent a communication to the Legislature pointing out that numerous bills to legalize town bonds are brought before the Legislature each year.

"The insistence of purchasers of bonds for their validation on the slightest pretext will in the near future make it necessary for every bond to be legalized by special act of the Legislature," he declared. He suggested that power to legalize such bonds be vested in some local authority.

BILLS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 20.—In the Assembly to-day these bills were passed:

Mr. McNAIR'S—Regulating the commutation of highway labor.

Mr. DOYLE'S—Setting apart a portion of Battery Park, New York City, for an athletic field.

These bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

By Mr. BEDELL—Imposing a tax of $3 on every $100 worth of premium quoted in policies issued by insurance companies not authorized by the State Superintendent of Insurance to do business in this State. The money is to be paid into the fund of the exempt firemen's benevolent funds.

By Mr. ALLSTON—Providing for biennial town meetings in all counties having a population between 50,000 and 54,000.

By T. K. LEWIS—Amending the insurance law relative to fraternal beneficiary societies by striking out the provision that permits organizations to promise to pay a certain cash sum other than a death benefit within five years.

By Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Providing for the appointment of two additional city Magistrates and police clerks in New York City. It divides Bronx Borough into two court districts, with the Bronx River the dividing line.

By Mr. BEDELL—Compelling Magistrates or police officials to immediately bail in $1,000 railroad employes arrested on criminal charges arising out of injury through accident in first-class cities.

By Mr. NEVILLE—Providing for the refunding of certain sums, with interest, illegally paid for assessment on property when said assessment has been annulled.

By Mr. HEWITT—Compelling the labeling of cans or jars containing preserved meats or fish.

By Mr. NEVILLE—Redistricting municipal courts in New York City and increasing the number of districts from eleven to thirteen.

By Mr. LITTHAUER—Fixing the rate of ferriage on the Ninety-second Street Ferry in New York City at 1 cent in rush hours and 2 cents the remainder of the day.

Goodyear-Akron Rubber Horseshoe Pads are particularly valuable for heavy teaming work. Ask your shoer for "Phoenix" pad with thick heels.—Adv.

KNOX NEW YORK

The Spring Styles of

KNOX HATS

Now Ready

AT

452 Fifth Avenue,

212 BROADWAY, Corner Fulton St.;
194 FIFTH AVE., (5th Ave. Hotel);
340 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN;
187-189 STATE ST., CHICAGO,

AND THROUGH OUR AGENTS EVERYWHERE

Correct in Shape and Style.
None Genuine Without Trade Mark.

M'CULLAGH LIKELY TO GO

Unless Gov. Odell Relents He Will Not Be Reappointed.

Superintendent of Elections Sees the Governor and Mr. Odell Talks of Reports About Mr. Elsberg.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Superintendent of Elections McCullagh came to Albany to-day and had a conference with Gov. Odell. He denied that his visit was due to reports that the Governor had concluded not to reappoint him. He said he came to see the Governor about an entirely different matter, and that the subject of his reappointment was not broached.

When the Governor was asked about the report that Senator Elsberg was to have the naming of Mr. McCullagh's successor, he said that Mr. Elsberg had not suggested to him the name of any person for the place. From this statement the conclusion was drawn by those to whom it was made that there was nothing in the report that Mr. Elsberg's recommendation in connection with the filling of Mr. McCullagh's position was to be honored by the Governor.

Politicians here who are in close touch with the situation do not think that this conclusion was warranted. Their understanding is, not that Mr. Elsberg has asked to name Superintendent McCullagh's successor, but that the suggestion was made to him that he might have that privilege, provided of course that he named a man of whom the Governor could thoroughly approve.

It can be stated with knowledge that unless the Governor changes his mind, Mr. McCullagh will not be reappointed. When the Governor was reinaugurated he had fully made up his mind to reappoint Mr. McCullagh. On New Year's Day the Superintendent came to Albany and saw the Governor. He then had no doubt about his reappointment. He called upon Attorney General Cunneen, and in the presence of others said that the matter was practically settled. Mr. Cunneen congratulated him and expressed the hope that their official relations would be pleasant.

Then came the Lessler bribery scandal. It led the Governor to reconsider the advisability of sending in Mr. McCullagh's name to the Senate. Mr. Odell realized that the reappointment of Mr. McCullagh would provoke a bitter fight by the Democrats against his confirmation. His expectations in this respect were accurate. Nothing would suit the Democrats better than to fight Mr. McCullagh, because they believe his renomination would afford them a rare opportunity to make political capital.

Senator Platt wants McCullagh reappointed. So does Lemuel E. Quigg. Mr. Quigg was in Albany this week, and is understood to have put in a good word for his fellow-sufferer from Congressman Lessler's talkativeness and Mr. Doblin's versatility in the matter of sworn statments.

If the Governor remains firm in his intention not to reappoint Mr. McCullagh, then those who are close to the situation see every reason why he should consult Senator Elsberg about Mr. McCullagh's successor. Moreover, Senator Elsberg's friends are confident that he will do so. They do not believe that the Governor will permit the declared enemies of Mr. Elsberg to name a man for this important place and thus aid, indirectly if not directly, the plan which the friends of Senator Platt in the Republican organization of New York County are forming to bring about Mr. Elsberg's retirement from political life.

While Mr. McCullagh denied to-day that the matter of his reappointment was broached between him and the Governor, he betrayed that he was no longer certain that his name would be sent in. He said he could not take any stock in the story that Senator Elsberg would have the choice of his successor, but admitted at the same time that he did not know what the outcome would be.

"Even if Senator Elsberg should have the naming of the man for my place," he said, "I do not know of any reason why he should be opposed to me. Our relations have always been of the friendliest."

The Civil Service Commission to-day sent word to State Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks that his request for the exemption of an Inspector's place from the civil service regulations had been honored. This is the place which Mr. Hendricks desired for William L. Coughtry, the friend and lieutenant of William Barnes, the Republican leader of Albany County. The request for the exemption was made upon an order from Gov. Odell that a place must be made for Mr. Coughtry in the Insurance Department.

SENATOR ELSBERG EXPLAINS.

Says There Is Nothing in the Report That He Could Pick Superintendent McCullagh's Successor.

With reference to dispatches from Albany that intimated that Gov. Odell had advised Senator N. A. Elsberg that his choice of a successor to John McCullogh as Superintendent of the metropolitan election district would be considered favorably, Senator Elsberg said yesterday:

"The basis of that report is something that I know nothing about. The Governor has certainly made me no such offer, but if he did so, a contingency I consider very remote, I do not think I would have any difficulty in finding among my constituents some one who would be very glad to accept the position. There is nothing in the story. While I have not made any particular inquiries concerning the Governor's possible action in filling the place, I am not aware that he will not reappoint Mr. McCullagh."

Concerning a report that he had declined to introduced several bills that had been sent to him by Franklin Bien, directed against Richard A. Canfield, the Senator said:

"I don't know that I ought to dignify the report by a denial. It is true that Mr. Bien sent me some bills amending the Penal Code, and asked me to introduce and push them. I have so many other measures committed to my care, and have half a dozen others to present, that it would be a physical impossibility for me to give them the attention that would be expected, had I introduced them.

"Whether the proposed amendments are aimed at Canfield or not, I can't say, but I consider each of the amendments worthy of support and I shall do all that I can to secure their passage. At my suggestion the Bien measures were introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Clark."

MR. McKELWAY TO BE REGENT.

He Withdraws His Resignation from the State Board at the Request of Gov. Odell.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—St. Clair McKelway of Brooklyn to-day withdrew his resignation from membership in the State Board of Regents. He changed his determination at the solicitation of Gov. Odell and a large number of friends who desired him to continue as a member of that educational body.

Gov. Odell this afternoon gave out this statement of explanation:

"St. Clair McKelway forwarded to me recently his resignation as a member of the State Board of Regents and I transmitted the same to the Legislature at his request. Since its transmission I am advised by the Attorney General that it is necessary for this resignation to be addressed, not to the Governor, but to the Secretary of State.

"In response to a request for such a paper from Mr. McKelway he has addressed me stating that his physicians have said to him that a rest would restore his health to a condition which would permit him to resume his duties as a Regent in the near future, and that in response to the expressed wishes of many of his friends and those interested in educational matters he has decided to recall the resignation.

"Mr. McKelway's services have been so valuable to the Regents and to the cause of education generally that I am sure every one will join in the desire of his colleagues and educators throughout the State that he retain his membership on the board, and I think the State is to be congratulated upon the fact that he will be able to resume his duties as a Regent and upon his determination to recall his letter of resignation."

MILITIA LAW DISCUSSED.

State Authorities Will Await Interpretation of the New Statute.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Gov. Odell and Adjt. Gen. Henry have held several consultations during the past week on the Dick National Guard law recently enacted by Congress and signed by President Roosevelt. No steps will be taken to place the National Guard of this State under the operations of that law until a full interpretation of its provisions shall have been rendered by the War Department.

Apprehension as to the effect of the law on the militia organizations of this and other States has been expressed by National Guard officers, and so the State authorities intend to learn precisely what will be done by the National officials before assenting to the law.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Sporting and Athletic Supplies.

Special Sale of Early Spring Consignments.

How this announcement must tingle the blood of the enthusiastic sportsmen, coming as it does with the opening of the Sportsmen's Show, WHERE WE HAVE A FINE EXHIBITION. New stocks just received from the factories. Elaborate assortments of Shotguns and Rifles and all sporting paraphernalia. To add eclat to this special occasion we have marked every article at a striking introductory price.

GUNS.

SHOTGUNS: fine double-barrel breech-loading gun; pistol grip; extension rib, figured twist or Damascus barrels; priced elsewhere at $12.95; special — 8.75

SHOTGUNS: single-barrel breech-loading Shotgun; top lever; pistol grip; genuine twist barrel; a fine-looking and serviceable arm — 4.95

We have in stock a full line of the finest makes of Shotguns such as the Parker, Lefevre, Smith, Syracuse, etc., at lowest possible prices.

RIFLES.

STEVENS MAYNARD 22-CAL. RIFLES: a neat light all-round target or small game rifle — 2.50

Full lines of Winchester, Marlin and Savage Rifles at low prices.

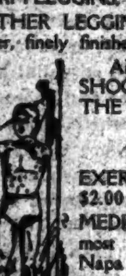
SPORTSMEN'S CLOTHING.

CORDUROY REVERSIBLE COATS: warm and weather proof; good for all outdoor purposes — 5.25

SWEDISH DOGSKIN COATS, for sporting use or driving; special at — 12.00

STORM LEGGINS, canvas, per pair — 50c

LEATHER LEGGINS, knee size, of fine black grained leather, finely finished — 1.45



AMMUNITION, CLAY BIRDS AND TRAP SHOOTERS' SUPPLIES AT LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

ATHLETIC SUPPLIES AND CLOTHING.

EXERCISERS; STYLE O. WHITELY, $2.00 grade; each, special — 1.25

MEDICINE BALLS; extra well made throughout; a most popular gymnasium requisite; covered with red Napa Kid.

1 lb.	2 lb.	4 lb.	6 lb.	9 lb.
75c.	1.45	1.75	2.95	3.45

BOYS' BOXING GLOVES; "every boy should have a set and learn the 'manly art;'" prices are very low for such A1 goods; at

1.75, 1.45, 1.25, 95c. & 75c

MEN'S BOXING GLOVES; per set of four:

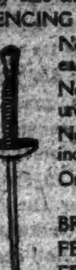
6.00, 5.25, 4.95, 3.95, 2.95, 1.95, 1.45 & 95c

ROLLER SKATES, Hemacite wheels, both all clamp and half clamp; $1.25 grade — 75c

CHILDREN'S ROLLER SKATES, black wheels, 50c. grade — 30c

BALL-BEARING CYCLE SKATES; extension style; fit any size shoe; for boys or girls; special, per pair — 3.25

FENCING FOILS, the finest assortments of best imported blades:



No. 200 FOIL, cord-wound handles, figure 8 guard, each — 65c

No. 210 FOIL, red leather, wire-bound handles, figure 8 guard, each — 95c

No. 235 FOIL, the most popular for women, 32 inch, light blade, bell guard — 1.45

Others at 1.95, 2.25 & 2.50

BROADSWORDS, Italian style, per pair — 5.25

FENCING MASKS, plain, $1.50 grade — 98c

FENCING MASKS, with ear guards, each — 1.25

FENCING MASKS, with head and ear guard — 1.68

FENCING MASKS; broadsword masks, each — 7.50

FENCING PLASTRONS; plain canvas; neatly finished; for men, women or children — 75c

FENCING PLASTRONS; of finest chamois or green Napa leather, as desired; all sizes — 1.45

GAUNTLETS, from 4.00 to 98c

Full line of Chest Weights, Gymnasium Apparatus, Striking Bag Platforms, etc.

SWEATERS.

BOYS' SWEATERS; pure wool; navy blue, with white or red trimmings, as desired; sizes 6-14 — 95c

BOYS' SWEATERS; extra heavy; in Oxford gray, with red collar and cuffs; a pretty and serviceable garment; also in red, navy blue, etc. — 1.45

MEN'S FINE SWEATERS; extra heavy, collegiate style; a fine warm garment; 10-in. neck; $6.00 qualities — 3.95

Others at 2.95 and 1.95

WOMEN'S BLOUSE SWEATERS; in assorted pretty fancy patterns and colors; a warm and stylish looking article — 4.50 and 3.95

Full line INFANTS' SWEATERS our specialty. Special Sweaters made to order if desired.

To Base Ball Clubs: We are prepared to fill your orders for club uniforms at lowest prices. Send for samples and measurement blanks.

(Third Floor, East.)

THE PERSONALLY CONDUCTED, $6.00 A BERTH, TOURIST PARTY

is what you should look into if going to

CALIFORNIA, OREGON OR WASHINGTON

—ON THE—

$33.00 RATE FROM CHICAGO

In fact the guide accompanied or so called personally conducted party, is "the only way" to travel to get the full benefit of the overland trip at the reduced rate. The semi-weekly

JUDSON-ALTON EXCURSIONS

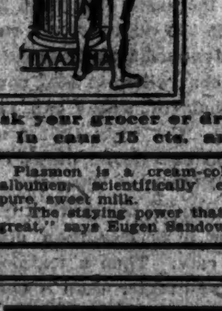
in particular fulfill all the requirements of this special service, namely: through cars, clean wholesome beds, good fast time, Rocky Mountain scenery, a select and intelligent company, and information enroute. Information not only on history and scenery, but also about land, investments, irrigation, etc. So often have our excursion managers gone back and forth over the route that they are among the best informed men on the subject of western property. Particularly they know everything about the railway trip, relieving their passengers of the care of baggage, train connections and the responsibilities of travel.

The Judson-Alton parties have back of them the guarantee of the Chicago & Alton, Missouri Pacific, Denver & Rio Grande and Rio Grande Western Railways, the Southern Pacific Company, the Oregon Short Line and Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

If you want to know more about the Judson-Alton Excursions cut off the coupon on the right, fill out the blank spaces, and mail it to Mr. W. J. Bogert, Gen'l Eastn. Agt. C. & A. Ry., 201 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Cut on this line, fill out the blank spaces plainly and fully and mail this coupon to Mr. Bogert.
Name. Town. State. Street.
Going to ... Probable date of departure ...
Mr. W. J. Bogert, Gen'l East'n Agt. C. & A. Ry., 201 Broadway, New York, N. Y. ... No. 8

PLASMON COCOA



55 Per Cent. Plasmon.

A blood-invigorating and muscle-making beverage of the highest order. For athletes it will be found invaluable.

Ask your grocer or druggist for it.
In cans 15 cts. and 25 cts.

Plasmon is a cream-colored powdered albumen, scientifically extracted from pure, sweet milk.
"The staying power that it gives me is great," says Eugen Sandow.

Plasmon Co. of America
Centennial Building,
New York.

Literature mailed free for the asking.

DR. TOBIAS'

VENETIAN LINIMENT.

The Pain Destroyer of the World!

LEST YOU FORGET!

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Pains in the Limbs, Back or Chest, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Etc., Etc.,

IS ABSOLUTELY THE BEST.

Now is the time, do not delay,
But test its marvellous powers while you may;
If from lame back, sore chest, or other ill of ease bereft

Sold by all druggists. Price 25 and 50 Cents.

DEPOT, 40 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

The New-York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 21, 1903.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office..........41 Park Row
Harlem Office..........129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON..........Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA..........Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES,

WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE IMPRUDENT MR. GROSVENOR.

Whether President ROOSEVELT views with indifference or with disgust and alarm the effort of Gen. GROSVENOR to put life into the Frye Subsidy bill will depend upon the Presidential point of view. If the head of the Nation shares the belief of the Nation that the labors of GROSVENOR will come to nothing, the mention of the word subsidy will not disturb the serene atmosphere of the White House. But if there is any reason to fear that the bill may actually be passed and sent to the President for his signature, his mind would be a prey to disturbing emotions.

By a multitude of public utterances Mr. ROOSEVELT has proclaimed to every voter in the country his desire to see the trusts and combinations put under healthy restraint. He has told the country that in his belief there is a public danger in the present tendency toward the concentration of capital. He has insisted that Federal authority should assert its control over their operations. He even went so far as to suggest a Constitutional amendment to enlarge the power of Congress over business done in the States. With his sanction and encouragement a "publicity" provision was inserted in the act creating the new Department of Commerce and Labor. The Elkins Rebate bill is a measure drafted to carry out his policy. The bill providing for greater expedition in proceedings begun under the Sherman Anti-Trust act represents a further compliance by Congress with the Executive wish. It may be justly said that the President has put upon the legislation of the session in respect to trusts the stamp of his mind and his desire. Now let us suppose that Mr. GROSVENOR, Chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, should get the Subsidy bill reported, that it should be passed and sent to the President. Could the President possibly sign it after having signed the three anti-trust measures? Would he not instantly expose himself to destructive doubt and ridicule from one end of the country to the other as to a fundamental trait of character he is everywhere acknowledged to have—his sincerity and straightforwardness?

The Committee on Ship Subsidies of the Merchants' Association of this city in a letter of protest addressed to Chairman GROSVENOR accepts the estimate that the Frye Subsidy bill "will make a grant of from $12,000,000 to $20,000,000 annually from the public Treasury"; and declares that it will not aid the development of the shipbuilding industry. It is notorious that the chief beneficiary of this bounty would be the International Navigation Company. At bottom the Frye Subsidy bill is a job gotten up in the interest of that company. But the International Navigation Company has recently gone into a "trust," the great Atlantic shipping combination. The Executive pen could never sign during one session of Congress three bills to restrain the trusts and one bill granting a bounty of millions of dollars annually to a company that has just organized itself into one of the biggest of all the trusts. High as is the character of Mr. ROOSEVELT, and great as is the public confidence in his sincerity, he could not do that. It would destroy any President, for it would be convincing proof that he had not dealt in good faith with the Nation.

On the other hand, he would much dislike to veto a measure which is professedly an expression of the settled policy of his party. The Republican Party is quite shameless in bounty giving and bounty grabbing. But its leaders, at least, have some regard for the man they will probably make the party candidate in 1904; at least, they must have some regard for his availability. It is, therefore, most unlikely that Mr. GROSVENOR's efforts will be crowned with success. The outlook for the ship subsidy job at this session could not very well be blacker.

TRANSIT FACILITIES FOR THE FUTURE.

For the first time in our municipal history the problem of providing New York with adequate facilities for interborough transit has been treated comprehensively and with an intelligent regard to the needs of the future. The plan prepared for the Rapid Transit Commission by its Chief Engineer, Mr. WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS, and approved by that body, may not be perfect in all its details, and some of its suggestions may be open to discussion; but it has the conspicuous advantage of utilizing what we have, prescribing the additions which in the judgment of experts seem most immediately and imperatively necessary, and unifying in one co-ordinated system the overhead and underground avenues of travel which must be the dependence of New York for another quarter of a century. Opportunities for critical discussion may be suggested by the plans, and it seems at first glance as if the judgment of Mr. PARSONS was at fault as to some of the details of his extensive scheme of public improvements. Probably, however, if all the considerations involved were known and could be weighed as carefully as they undoubtedly have been in the preparation of this report, it would be found that good and sufficient reasons explain every apparent error or omission of the plans.

It may also be assumed that the public discussion to which this report will give rise, not only in the newspapers but in the councils of organized bodies now more or less intelligently active in municipal affairs, will discover any defects in the scheme of the Rapid Transit Commission and suggest the improvements possible in its details. Hasty and ill-considered discussion would be apt to overlook a great many considerations which the conscientious and careful engineer has found it necessary to take account of. In such a case as this it is prudent for the disinterested citizen to follow the example of the courts—take the papers and reserve decision. He has before him the wisest, most comprehensive, and most suggestive plan ever offered for his consideration, and as such it merits study before it is discussed.

So far as the elevated railroads are concerned, the plan contains little which at one time or another has not been offered to the Manhattan management by the Rapid Transit Commission, and declined on the ground that to promote the public convenience in these ways would cost more than the owners of the elevated lines were willing to pay. If the new ownership realizes, what the old one did not and could not, that no investment of capital could be wiser than in providing facilities for the greater convenience of the people of New York, the problem is very much simplified. It is scarcely probable that the recommendations of the report relative to third tracks, superposed structures, and extensions would have been made in ignorance of the willingness of the ownership of the control of Manhattan to do whatever is possible or practicable to improve its service and increase its earning power. Such an understanding means substantial progress. Better provision for connecting the terminals of the three bridges than is proposed might appear desirable, but perhaps the tunnels under the East River will divert travel from the bridges over it to such an extent that what is provided for in this way is deemed sufficient.

It will also be of public interest to know why, in selecting new routes for subways, the splendid and practically continuous avenue from the Battery to the Harlem River made up of Greenwich Street, West Broadway, Hudson Street, and Eighth Avenue, seems to have been overlooked. A west side trunk line subway is a necessity of the near future, and this route would seem to be the best which can be found below Fifty-ninth Street, and for that matter above it. This, however, may be included among the details which discussion will make clear to all in interest. We offer it as a suggestion and not as an objection.

The presentation of this plan will confirm the public confidence in the capacity of the Rapid Transit Commission to deal wisely and comprehensively with this great problem, so emphatically expressed by the Chamber of Commerce at its meeting on Thursday. The efforts to embarrass the commission in its administration of the trust committed to it need no other rebuke than its own work furnishes.

THE CANALS AND THE RAILROADS.

How far the railroads serving the commerce of this port have outstripped the canals in development was in part shown by the striking figures cited by Mr. A. B. HEPBURN at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday. We say in part because most of the figures of Mr. HEPBURN related to the progress of the last few years only. Had they covered the entire period since 1862, when the improvement of the canal system practically came to a standstill, they would have been even more impressive.

Mr. HEPBURN showed that within the last twoscore years, during which the canals have been neglected, the capacity of a canalboat has increased only from 220 to 240 tons, while the capacity of a railway train has advanced from 300 tons to 2,700 tons. The boat which in 1862 could carry 7,333 bushels of wheat can now carry only 8,000. The train that could then carry 10,000 bushels of wheat can now carry 90,000 bushels. Then the capacity of a boat was 75 per cent. of that of a train; now it is less than nine-tenths of 1 per cent. Then a trainload was but one-third greater than a boatload; now it is more than eleven times as great. Since the canals are intended to be and could be a check on the roads, as is shown by the certainty with which freights on the roads are advanced every season with the closing of the canals, the efficacy of that check has, by the neglect of the State, steadily diminished, until it is, broadly speaking, less than a tenth of what it was and might be.

While no money has been expended on the canals except the $9,000,000 so notoriously wasted, the Central Railroad, their immediate rival, has steadily increased its facilities in the State, and has become a part of an interrelated system operating nearly 10,000 miles of road, with a capital a dozen times the cost of the proposed enlargement and improvement of the canals. Mr. HEPBURN also pointed out that within the last two years the various railroad companies directly or indirectly serving the commerce of this port and therefore in competition with the canals have expended or arranged to expend amounts the total of which is a quarter of a billion of dollars.

This is the history of railroad policy as compared—as contrasted—with the policy of the State toward the canals. It has undoubtedly been pursued to some extent with the purpose of meeting the competition of the canals, and so far as it has had that purpose it has been practically unopposed by the State. This should cease to be the case. It is the plain interest of the people of the State that the natural roadway of commerce across the barrier of the Appalachian range, which the canals first made available, should be kept in the highest state of usefulness. It is the interest of the people that the railroads should not have an unchecked opportunity of engrossing the traffic with only such restraint as their own mutual rivalry may impose. At the same time there is no question that the improvement of the canals would tend to the real prosperity of the roads, and that it would create and develop a traffic in which they would have a profitable share. The canals would contribute to the growth of the cities and towns along their banks, and this growth would make trade for the roads. The canals would carry for the most part the bulky goods and the materials of industry; from the business thus built up there would be constant increase in the opportunities of the roads. There is no essential antagonism in their interests and those served by the canals, of which, indeed, the roads of this State were originally the offspring. No public improvement has been proposed in many years that has more promise of general advantage equitably distributed than the development of the canals to carry 1,000-ton barges.

THE SPIRIT OF TUSKEGEE.

Every year now there gather at Tuskegee, Ala., several hundreds of negroes from all parts of the South to confer, under the general direction of the Faculty of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, as to the best means of promoting the permanent interests of their race. The conference that has just closed was the twelfth, each of which has been larger and more effective than its predecessor. The aim of the conferences may be gathered from the following simple and straightforward statement of Principal BOOKER T. WASHINGTON:

From the first it has been the main work of this conference to confine itself to a simple and informal consideration of the methods and means of securing homes, the freeing ourselves from debts, the saving of money, the encouragement of intelligent producers, the payment of taxes, the cultivation of habits of thrift, honesty, and virtue, the building of school houses and churches, the securing of education and high Christian character, and friendship between the races.

We do not see how an impartial observer of the situation in the South with no prejudice of race, or even an intelligent man of either race, with a sincere desire to advance the character and the prosperity of both, could indicate to the negroes objects better worth pursuing than Dr. WASHINGTON thus summarily points out. And the true history of the past decade shows beyond all cavil that the influence of the successive conferences has been more effective than could have been expected in promoting the earnest and practical pursuit of these objects. There have been thousands of negroes who have undertaken with much success to clear themselves of debt, to increase the returns of their industry, to live more decently, to school their children, and to lead more useful lives in a spirit friendly to their white neighbors. Certainly what tends to make the negroes self-supporting and self-respecting should, so far as it is adopted, make them respected by the whites, and if it does not, the blame is with the whites.

THE OVERSHADOWED SENATE.

Mr. HENRY LOOMIS NELSON's magazine article on "The Overshadowing Senate" has called public attention anew to a very real public nuisance and danger. But just at present it is the overshadowing Senator who appears as the nuisance of the hour. It behooves the Senate itself to take some order to circumvent or suppress him. And this not merely in the public interest, which seems to be very little thought about in that august body, nor even in the interest of the dignity of the Senate itself, which also is much neglected by its members. But it must be intolerable to the Senate that an object which all the Senators but one or two desire to promote should be defeated by a contemptible minority of recalcitrants, contemptible not in number alone. That is the spectacle we are now witnessing. It has always been within the power of a single Senator to postpone a vote on any question on which he might be alone, so long as his physical endurance lasted. Just after the war there was a leather-lunged bore from Kentucky who was regularly put forward to talk to death any measure to which the minority objected. But he at least represented somebody besides himself, and his behavior was a venial offense compared with that of the filibusters upon a question upon which the sense of Congress and of the country has already been taken.

It is no more necessary than it is easy to account for Senator MORGAN. We may charitably suppose him to be the victim of a fixed idea. But consider QUAY, and consider him from his own ostensible point of view. He avows that it is his spite with regard to the treatment by the Senate of his Statehood bill that has made him resolve to "hold up" the Senate until the Senate yields its judgment to his on that measure. Anybody is at liberty to impute even worse motives to him, and when the question is of QUAY, the worst motives are always the most probable. But on his own showing he is engaged in holding up the Senate out of spite.

If he succeeds he will bring the Senate not merely into odium, but into ridicule and contempt by showing that it is helpless in the face of a single Senator, who is actuated, on his own showing, by base and unworthy motives and who may be actuated by motives still baser and more unworthy. Evidently it behooves the Senate to devise some means of frustrating such an attempt. If it stands QUAY's impudence, it will stand anything.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Grief thickly streaked with resentment is expressed by The Druggists' Circular at the way in which the Board of Health conducted, and especially at the way in which it made public the results of, its recent investigation into the nature and composition of the phenacetin powders sold in this city. In the vehemence of its disapproval the organ of the druggists not only asserts that the board's action has given an enormous amount of free advertising to a patented substance the sale of which in this country is monopolized by a particularly greedy firm of foreign manufacturers, but it does something more than hint that if somebody on the board didn't know and intend to accomplish precisely this end, then the somebody was the ingenuous victim of a very obvious little conspiracy. That, however, is merely the manifestation of extreme pain, and need not be taken seriously, either in or out of the Board of Health. As much can be said, too, in regard to The Circular's indignation because the board did not select for its test an "official" drug, in which there is a recognized standard and over which the retailers have a control they can not—or rather do not—exercise over phenacetin. No doubt the scandal in that case would have been less, but the object of the board was not to protect the feelings of the druggists, but to guard the public from carelessness and negligence as well as from dishonesty. Drugs which there is little opportunity and less temptation to sophisticate are perhaps usually sold under their own names and in good quality, and there is less need for the board's chemists to devote their time to them. What The Druggists' Circular fails to take into account is the special obligation resting upon its patrons to assure themselves that their wares are true to name and of the expected energy. It may be, as The Circular insists, that the druggists in most instances sell the phenacetin that is sold to them, but it is entirely mistaken in its contention that this circumstance is any justification for what the Board of Health revealed. The public neither knows nor cares anything about the Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld or the profits it exacts or the lawsuits it brings in defense of a possibly iniquitous monopoly. The public pays whatever the pharmacists demand, and has the best of rights to consider itself swindled, and by them, when it does not get what it asks for.

—Elsewhere than in Newark should this week's slaughter of school children on a grade crossing teach the lesson that such death traps should not be permitted to exist in communities pretending to be civilized. New York State has an enormous number of these crossings along its railway lines—something over 8,100—and, though appreciation of their danger led to the passage in 1898 of a law for getting rid of them at the joint expense of the State, the towns in which they exist, and the railway companies, appropriations for doing the work have since been made so infrequently and in such small amounts that at the present rate the last grade crossing will not disappear for 132 years! The whole subject was elaborately discussed in a recent issue of The Railroad Gazette, in an attempt to arouse public sentiment on the matter and overcome a reluctance to spend money that is in this instance a most extravagant form of economy, as well as brutally heartless. And while New York is not alone in its neglect of the grade-crossing evil, it has not the poor excuse of doing as much as other States. In Massachusetts, for instance, the work is going ahead at a rate that may fairly be called rapid in comparison with ours, and as a result her grade crossing fatalities last year, in proportion to total population, were only half as many as New York's. It is to be noticed, however, that while we impose upon the railway company only half the cost of raising or depressing an existing grade crossing, and divide the remainder equally between the State and the town, in Massachusetts the company pays 65 per cent., the town 10 per cent., and the State the one-fourth allotted to it here. This difference, though small, may account in part at least for the greater energy shown in Massachusetts, and may contain a useful suggestion for us.

—It may have been noticed that in telling yesterday how the work of attending to the injuries of the victims of the explosion in Fort Lafayette was interrupted for several minutes in order that a newspaper photographer might take a flashlight picture of them, we mentioned the name of the Surgeon Major in charge of the men and left out that of the paper for which the picture was made. That was because we felt that the responsibility for what seems to us a most unpleasant incident rests entirely upon the military doctor, whose authority in the matter was absolute, and whose duty it was to judge the propriety of granting the photographer's request. As for the photographer himself, he only knew that he wanted an interesting—or sensational—picture, and the official permission to make it justified him, in some degree at least, in assuming that he would do no harm by using the privilege granted. He failed only in good taste, and—well, it is not worth while to discuss that delicate point. The episode is of no particular importance, for it is not to be supposed that the injured men were really harmed by the taking of the photograph, but they do seem to have been worried by it, and that was bad enough. The explanation of the readiness with which liberty to take the picture was granted may or may not be explained by the fact that it was to show not only the victims of the explosion, but also those who gave them prompt and skillful aid. The yearning for even the semblance of fame is a hard one to conquer, and it often leads very estimable people astray on questions of good taste—and others.

—So much money is to be made on so small an investment by conducting prizefights under the pretense of holding boxing matches for "points," that it is no wonder those who have the taste and talent for managing such affairs are persistent in their efforts to bring about a relaxation of the law which has put an end to this particularly profitable form of "sport" in New York State. And, knowing the very diverse quality of our legislators, it is as little wonder that the would-be managers of prizefights under other names should have no trouble in finding members willing to introduce and advocate the passage of bills pretending to modify, and in reality repealing, the statute the passage of which, after long delay and a hard struggle, was, if not exactly a credit to the State, at least the removal of an ancient disgrace. Decent people should exert whatever influence they have to keep the law as it is, and they should hold to a heavy responsibility every Senator and Assemblyman who lends himself to secure tolerance for what is always brutality and is usually fraud. The law as it is interferes in no way with boxing properly so called—with boxing, that is, for sport and exercise. It is only the professional fighters and the professional managers of fighters that it troubles, and the more they are troubled the better it is. The scheme now under consideration has not a single merit, its elaborate precautions against a revival of the old abuses are all illusory, and every vote that may be cast for it will be a vote again to permit men to batter each other with their fists for the amusement of other men differing from themselves only by lack of brute courage and a disinclination to endure pain.

—Attention surely, and commendation we think, are deserved by the Armstrong bill for the examination, certification, and registration by the Board of Regents of trained nurses. This measure has been carefully drawn, and it has received the approval of most if not all of the doctors who have examined its provisions. These are, in effect, that any resident of the State, over twenty-one years old and of good moral character, holding a diploma from a training school for nurses connected with a hospital giving a course of at least two years and registered by the Regents as maintaining in this and other respects proper standards, and who shall have received from the Regents a certificate of his or her qualifications to practice as a registered nurse, shall be styled and known as a registered nurse, and no other person shall assume such title. Other sections provide for examinations, the waiving of them in certain cases, and the revocation of certificates on sufficient cause. This law would benefit competent nurses and protect the public from incompetent ones. It establishes no monopoly, and leaves the privilege of personal service as it is.

PRESSURE OF SUBSIDY PROMOTERS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Though appreciating that you are doubtless yourselves alert, our information from various sources convinces us that there is far more than mere formal pressure on the part of subsidy promoters to secure favorable action at this session of Congress. We summarize as follows the more important of the information we have received from Republicans, as well as Democrats:

Not merely Gen. Grosvenor, Chairman of the House Committee on Marine and Fisheries, in which the Subsidy bill is now held, and those on the committee who are known to be favorable to subsidy, but Senator Hanna and other Senatorial friends of subsidy, as well as subsidy promoters outside of Congress, have been very active, publicly and privately, and great pressure has been brought to bear on some (and we believe all) members of the committee opposed to the bill.

As to the Democratic members of the House committee, we find an impression that on Monday next, the date fixed by Gen. Grosvenor for the vote in committee, two or three members will not be present. Whether this impression comes from knowledge of personal plans of the Democratic members to be absent over the holiday on Monday, the day set being such this year instead of the 22d, which comes on Sunday, or whether, as also reported, some of them cannot be present for special reasons, we do not know. But it is clear not merely that it will be attempted to get a vote to report the Subsidy bill, but by the absence of certain Democratic members to make them share responsibility for this.

It would be dangerous to have the bill reported in any shape, for with the House demoralized as it is, the Speaker so peculiarly circumstanced as to increase this, and the slaughter of private or local bills which an unscrupulous "coterie" can threaten—taken in connection with the "gag" rules of the House—almost any result is possible there.

If once passed in any shape, nothing but obstructive tactics in the Senate would prevent the disagreement between the two houses being sent to "conference." The Senate conferrees would, of course, stand by their bill, and the House conferrees naturally, headed by Gen. Grosvenor, be ready to join them, after which the friends of subsidy could compel agreement on the Senate bill as the alternative of an extra session.

It is therefore of the utmost importance that the Republican members opposed to subsidy be properly supported, the Democratic members constant in attendance at every meeting of the committee, and that the bill be not reported from the committee, either with or without amendment.

TARIFF REFORM COMMITTEE,
CALVIN TOMKINS, Chairman.
New York, Feb. 19, 1903.

Had to Walk Elevated Tracks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of the unfortunates caught last Friday evening in the elevated block, and who, with many others, walked the tracks from the One Hundred and Tenth Street curve to the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street Station, may I, through your columns, enter a protest against the indifference of the Manhattan Railroad people in the hope that the new management may guard against such vexatious occurrences in the future?

The station agent at One Hundred and Fourth Street, I have since learned, knew the up-town road had been blocked for some time. Why, then, was not somebody stationed on the One Hundred and Fourth Street platform to notify the up-town trains as they arrived that there had been a block for some time and given passengers an opportunity of leaving the train there? Instead of this, we were blissfully ignorant of the situation until halted by a solid line of trains. Then, on the guard telling us we might not start for a couple of hours, probably fifty or more of us walked the tracks, which is anything but safe now, with the third rail, and especially after dark.

It may be station agents cannot act in emergencies like this without orders from headquarters. If this be so, the sooner they are allowed a freer hand the better for the traveling public.

MORNINGSIDE AVENUE.
New York, Feb. 16, 1903.

NUGGETS.

Always Welcome.

A Georgia rural editor has this sign tacked on the door of his sanctum:

"We're at home to the dollar whenever it rings!"—Atlanta Constitution.

One Advantage.

Mrs. Kingley—You say you like colored servants better than white because they are slower. How is that?

Mrs. Bingo—It takes them longer to leave.—Town and Country.

Quite Fabulous.

"That foreign gentleman is said to have fabulous wealth."

"That's what it is," answered Mr. Cumrox; "fabulous wealth. I don't believe $50 of it is genuine."—Washington Star.

Not a Bit Superstitious.

"I am afraid you are superstitious."

"'Deed I isn'," said Mr. Erastus Pinkley; "some folks is a-skyaht of ghoses an' all kin's of critters; but as long as I has a rabbit's paw in my pocket I feels puffickly safe."—Washington Star.

AN INTERPRETATION.

From The Washington Star.

There's a person who puzzles my poor little wit,
Far more than the sages who solemnly sit
In judgment on all things of heaven and earth,
And whose words seem to take up more room than they're worth.
'Tis the good-natured friend who is moved now and then
To give me a moment and take up his pen,
And send me a letter, dashed off with such speed
That there's only one word out of six I can read.

But I'm learning at last that a zigzaggy line
Means "The weather out here is remarkably fine";
Some marks like the footprints of chickens gone lame
Mean, "We're well and we hope this will find you the same."
A crisscross that's followed by queer curlycues
Means, "There's nothing to write that is real news."
While a loop and a dash and a line long and slim,
Mean, "No more at present. Your friend always, Jim."

SHAKESPEARE GIVEN IN HIS OWN WAY

"Twelfth Night" Given Without Scenery at the Empire Theatre.

An Interesting and Instructive Experiment in the Practical Aesthetics of the Old Dramatists.

Those who saw "Twelfth Night" as it was given yesterday afternoon by Mr. Franklin Sargeant and his pupils of the Empire Dramatic School received a fuller and truer impression of the manner in which Shakespeare intended his plays to be acted than has ever before been possible to the American public. And for those who were willing to profit by it, there was a deep lesson in the practical aesthetics of the production of old English plays.

This is, of course, not the first attempt in this direction. In 1895 the English Department of Harvard University produced Ben Jonson's "The Silent Woman" in Sanders Theatre, Cambridge, with the co-operation of Mr. Sargeant and his pupils; and a few years later "The Knight of the Burning Pestle" of Beaumont and Fletcher was given by Mr. Sargeant and his pupils here at the Empire Theatre. At Cambridge the chief stress was laid on the antics of the trained Elizabethan audience impersonated by an army of 150 undergraduates. In "The Knight of the Burning Pestle" the nature of the play again centred attention on the trained audience. At this moment Mr. F. L. Short is producing "Romeo and Juliet" at Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse, with archaeological intentions.

The performance of yesterday differed from all these in the fact that chief stress was not laid on the external aspects of the Elizabethan theatre, but on the play itself. There were no ladies in stage boxes, no drunken roysterers before the footlights, no apple girl. The successive scenes were not indicated by placards. Only such portions of the Elizabethan theatre were reproduced as were necessary to the acting of the play in hand.

There were two doors at the back of the stage and between them an alcove with sliding curtains in front. The doors served for all the entrances and exits, as was the case in Shakespeare's theatre. The alcove was occupied throughout by the Duke Orsino's band of musicians. In the olden time it was probably put to various uses. Thus, that most amusing Folio stage direction "Enter Othello and Desdemona in her bed" doubtless meant not that the pair were to enter in the conjugal four-poster of antiquity, but that Othello entered while the alcove curtains were drawn, disclosing Desdemona in her bed. In the play yesterday the alcove might have been used for Malvolio's cell; but Mr. Sargeant chose to have a grating placed in one of the two doors, and the scene went off capitally.

At the sides of the stage curtains were hung over a pole. In the scene in Olivia's garden these curtains were made to represent the trees behind which Sir Toby, Maria, and Fabian hid while Malvolio was reading the letter. They did quite as well as the property bushes of modern Shakespearean productions, even when they are on the magnificent scale of Tree's production of this very play two years ago in London. And why should they not? For after all is said they were quite as much like a real garden. The division between scenes was indicated by the voidance of the stage, which was sometimes accompanied by a shifting of the few chairs and tables that rested in sight throughout, or by the fetching or carrying of incidental properties like Sir Toby's punch bowl. After a few minutes the eye became accustomed to these things and failed to notice them.

The play, meanwhile, unfolded simply and quickly. The Folio text was given in full, necessitating eighteen different scenes, but the performance lasted only from 2:25 to a little after 5. There were waits between acts to refresh the audience, during which the Duke's band played delicious old English music, but for the rest, scene followed scene in rapid succession, giving a life and sign and concentration to the narrative that is impossible under modern conditions.

The absence of placards denoting the changes of scene was never felt. Whenever a doubt might have arisen, Shakespeare had taken pains by some deft touch in the lines to indicate the place. A member of the audience who had never seen the play before followed every change with ease and entered into the full spirit of the story. And what a good story it is! full of Elizabethan lovemaking, ingenuous, unrestrained, heartfelt, full of Elizabethan character comedy as innocent as it is gay. The acting was not above the modest average of these student matinées, but the spirit of the play came out with a force and a freshness that has frequently been lacking in productions of gorgeous scenic magnificence.

Mr. Daniel Frohman has promised us matinée revivals of the old comedies at his new Lyceum Theatre. If he had been at yesterday's performance he would have realized that every cent put into scenery will do him both artistic and commercial damage.

Stella Archer's Viola, if a bit affected and oversentimental, was pretty in face and rich in voice, but oh, those unpadded doublet and hose! Anita Sylvia was a pretty and spirited Maria. The Antonio of Philip Huffield was vigorous and firm. The Malvolio of Ernest Crawford was the most finished performance of the afternoon, both vigorous and restrained.

MAY ENGAGE MME. TERNINA.

Mr. Conried Said to be Negotiating—Chance for Philadelphia Opera.

That Mme. Ternina will be here again next season is regarded as quite probable. One of the German singers said yesterday that he understood that Manager Conried was negotiating by cable for her return. Mr. Conried himself said last night that he would not announce any of his plans until next week.

Regarding the giving of opera in Philadelphia, he said that too still was undetermined. It is thought, however, that he will be obliged to do so, in order to make any profit on his seasons.

Rights Secured by Charles Frohman.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Charles Frohman and George Edwardes have secured the English, American, and German rights of the musical play "Madame Sherry," which they will produce jointly in London this Spring and in New York in the Autumn. Mr. Frohman has also secured from George Edwardes the American rights of his next musical production.

Notes of Play and Opera.

William McConnell, who was reported a few days ago to have given up his position as manager with Amelia Bingham because of disagreements with that actress, will go next week with C. B. Dillingham as the manager of "The Little Princess." Miss Bingham says that Frank McKee will take charge of her business affairs.

* * *

Marie Cahill was forced to appear in the latter part of "Nancy Brown" last night wearing a street costume in place of the gorgeous $1,300 costume of a royal Princess. The reason was that the stage garment disappeared en route from the maker's establishment to the theatre. It had been sent back for alterations, and still is missing.

* * *

Alfred Hertz, the conductor of German opera at the Metropolitan, plans to leave New York about April 29 and arrive in Madrid May 8 to conduct an opera the night of his arrival. This race against time is occasioned by an offer which he received yesterday to go to Madrid and conduct at the Royal Opera House there four performances of Wagner and four concerts.

* * *

Eliot Gregory and Henry Roger Winthrop have been selected as additional Directors in the Conried Grand Opera Company.

* * *

"The Earl of Pawtucket," although compelled because of a previous contract with Elsie De Wolfe to close at the Madison Square Theatre on March 18, will not leave the city. Kirk La Shelle, the owner and producer, said last night that the show would resume, after a two weeks' rest, at the Manhattan Theatre on March 30.

"DER MEISTERSINGER" AT THE OPERA.

First Performance This Season of Wagner's Comedy.

Wagner's great comedy, "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," was produced for the first time this season last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House. The patrons of that institution have had to wait a long time for this work, which has in former years exercised a potent attraction upon the musical public; it brought to the Opera House a large audience, but not one of the largest, that witnessed a performance in many respects full of the spirit of the work, and one that brought out many of its beauties. So full is it of them, so overflowing with melody, so charged with all the resources of musical expressiveness, that it seems an inexhaustible fountain, a music drama comparable only with "Tristan and Isolde" in its richness and moving power, though it works at the opposite pole of emotion, and in the opportunity it gives all who are concerned in its performance and the task it imposes upon them. Last evening's performance was not one to efface memories of some previous productions of "Die Meistersinger," but in some matters it was a singularly successful one.

It was so in the spirit that animated the whole, and that made it a living and vividly picturesque presentation of the life and emotions that belong to it; a spirit of genial comedy and thoroughly Teutonic heartiness and good humor. Herein is one of the most elusive and difficult tasks that "Die Meistersinger" offers to its interpreters, a task which it seems as if none but German interpreters can successfully accomplish. Yet the performance labored under certain disadvantages. Mr. Van Rooy, who was the Hans Sachs, was still suffering from hoarseness, so that an apology for him was printed upon the programme; and in Mr. Anthes there was a Walther von Stolzing who came far from realizing the engaging qualities that Wagner conceived for his Franconian knight.

His appearance was, to begin with, rather unprepossessing, lacking the grace and chivalrous bearing of the character, and much was missed of the ardor, the impulsiveness, the flaming indignation of his scene with the Meistersingers in the first act, of the tenderness and passion of his scenes with Eva. He failed, in fact, to carry conviction as Walther von Stolzing. His vocal expression of all the emotions that take him through these experiences was equally far from what the part demands. His voice sounded metallic, and there was little emotional coloring in it. Mr. Anthes evinced his familiarity with the more obvious aspects of the character, and with its routine upon the stage, but of its poetic beauty he failed to show forth much.

Mr. Van Rooy's hoarseness limited the power of his singing at many points. It frequently showed itself in the quality of his tone, and led him to restrain his utterance, and he sang some of his most important passages with a subdued style that is quite foreign to him. Yet even with this there was much that was beautiful in his singing, and his vocal difficulties could not harm the beauty and fitness of his characterization, the serene reposefulness and thoughtfulness which he brings to the front in it, the sound good sense, the poetic elevation of spirit.

Mme. Gadski made her first appearance in New York as Eva in this work; she has grown greatly since that time, and her Eva has gained much, as she has grown in artistic stature. But it still has the girlish freshness and naïveté, the grace and sweetness that characterized it then, with more of vocal power and color. It is a charming impersonation in every way. Mme. Maurer was excellent as Magdalene; not so deliberately humorous in intention as some of the most recent Magdalens we have had, but amusingly representative of the German firmness and sentimentality.

The only American in the cast was one of the most successful of its members. Mr. Bispham's Beckmesser has long been familiar as one of the most excellent representatives the part has ever had here, and it took its place as one of the distinctive and effective features of the picture, supremely comic in its design and deliciously elaborated in its details. David is one of the characters that it has been found most difficult to fill in "Die Meistersinger," but in Mr. Reiss there is one who admirably meets most of the requirements of the part—elastic and youthful in action and most appropriate in personal appearance.

Mr. Hertz conducted with great energy and brought out many of the most beautiful effects of the score with eloquence and a splendid stress of passionate utterance; but there were passages in which he seemed singularly stiff and unyielding in his readings.

MME. SCHULTZE'S SONG RECITAL.

A song recital was given in Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon by Mme. Christine Schultze, assisted by her sister, Mme. Marie Lowe, that was distinguished in several respects from a good many of the recent entertainments of the same kind that have been given there. For one thing there was a large audience that nearly filled the hall; for another the two singers gave a number of duets for female voices that are not often heard in public, by Rubinstein, Dvorak, Schumann, and Mendelssohn; each sang a number of songs, all of which were by German composers, from Schubert to Strauss—there was not a single old Italian master represented on the list, as the usual routine of the present day song recital seems to require.

Both Mme. Schultze and Mme. Lowe sing with nice taste and intelligence. The latter is frankly a contralto; the former has a voice of low range which she uses in what cannot but seem a mistaken effort to make it avail as a soprano, with the result that its quality is not always as agreeable as when she remains in the lower ranges. She sang her songs with admirable sincerity and fine feeling; in her duets the two sisters showed a complete understanding of each other and an admirable agreement in the spirit and method of their interpretations. Miss Theresa Triacca played the accompaniments with quite unusual skill and sympathy.

MRS. THOMPSON THE DONOR.

Her Anonymous Gift of $250,000 to Teachers College Supplemented by One of $100,000.

Dean James Earl Russell of Teachers College announced yesterday that the college had received a gift of $100,000 from Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson of this city, and also made public the fact that Mrs. Thompson was the anonymous donor of $250,000 presented to the institution last Spring.

The first donation was given for the building and equipment of a school for the study of physical education and school hygiene. The architect's plans for the proposed building called for an expenditure of $350,000, and Mrs. Thompson added $100,000 to her original gift to meet the demand.

Mrs. Thompson's husband, the late F. F. Thompson, was a Trustee of Teachers College for many years, and Mrs. Thompson has served on the Board of Trustees since his death. Both have given generously to the college on several occasions.

Mrs. Thompson's home in this city is at 283 Madison Avenue, but she has a Summer place at Canandaigua, N. Y. Last year she gave $100,000 to be used for the building and endowment of a hospital in Canandaigua, two other residents of the town contributing $50,000.

Ground for the new school has already been broken. The building will be erected between the main Teachers College Hall and the Horace Mann School, at One Hundred and Twentieth Street, on Morningside Heights.

MR. CARNEGIE AND STEVENS.

Institute Receives a Third Gift from Him, This Time of $125,000.

Announcement was made in Hoboken yesterday of an additional gift of $125,000 by Andrew Carnegie to the endowment fund of the Carnegie Engineering Laboratory of Stevens Institute. The gift was in railroad bonds, and was sent to Alexander C. Humphreys, the new President of the institute. Mr. Humphreys is at present in the South and is expected to return next week.

This gift makes the third to the institute by Mr. Carnegie, all of them applied to the Laboratory of Engineering, at the dedication of which on Feb. 6 of 1902 he chose his own epitaph: "Here lies a man who knew how to get around him men who were cleverer than he." The original gift for the laboratory was $50,000, made on May 20, 1899, for the erection of the building. The second was $100,000 as a laboratory endowment fund.

AFTER RAILWAY RAIDERS

Metropolitan's Counsel Tracing Reports Affecting the Road.

W. C. Whitney Denies Having Sold Traction Stock—Market Advances and Rumors Are Halted.

Rumors adverse to the interests of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company stopped short yesterday, and the stories denied or disposed of, the traction corporation and its securities' stocks became practically buoyant in a quiet market, the other stocks raided on Thursday rising with them.

Officials of the Metropolitan did not, however, content themselves with the changed situation. They and their lawyers held several conferences and discussed plans to prevent future raids and circulation of malicious stories.

"The investigation," said one of counsel for the Metropolitan, "is still going on. Of course, it is too early to expect that we can make anything public, but the Metropolitan is not going 'to let up.' These raids and this rumor mongering must stop and their sources be determined."

Before the stock market opened yesterday William C. Whitney sent the following communication:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent raid upon the securities of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was opened with a statement, published some days ago, that I had sold 30,000 shares of its stock. I did not affirm or deny this, deeming it of no consequence. This has been followed by an avalanche of lies alleging defalcations, mismanagement of assets, and I see that the inference to be drawn was that I knew of something adverse to the property, and was therefore selling; and I now see that I was made to play a part in the general scheme.

I therefore ask sufficient space to say that I have not, within six months at least, sold a share of Metropolitan stock, and I know of no reason for selling it. W. C. WHITNEY.

New York, Feb. 20, 1903.

There was only one rumor sent out on the Wall Street slips yesterday concerning Metropolitan, as "an unconfirmed report." It was to the effect that "insiders" had taken over at 160 the entire holdings of Metropolitan held by interests concerned in the litigation against the corporation. This was accepted as referring to the Wormser, Cutting, Content, and Rice suits to break the lease of the Metropolitan to the Interurban. Authority for the Metropolitan denied the story. The banking and Stock Exchange house of I. & S. Wormser said:

"We do not deign to take any notice of rumors spread broadcast by irresponsible persons. Our attorneys are actively engaged in prosecuting our suit to annul the lease of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to the Interurban Company."

There was a disposition in some quarters to credit a story circulated on Thursday that the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange had taken up the rumors affecting Metropolitan and another that the committee met "in secret" Thursday night to consider the subject. Authority on the transactions of the committee said:

"It has never had the subject of Metropolitan before it in any way, and so far nothing before it in this regard would prompt any discussion, investigation, or action."

There was confirmation yesterday of the story that counsel for the Metropolitan had talked with District Attorney Jerome. This was accepted, after counsel for Metropolitan had refused to discuss the subject, as indicating that Metropolitan had taken the first step to pursue raiders. A story of a discrepancy of $2,000,000 due to experimenting in compressed air as a motive power was laughed at by officials of Metropolitan. "It's made out of whole cloth," said one of its counsel.

The Wall Street "slip" bureau from which on Thursday first emanated the story of a two-million-dollar defalcation by an official of Metropolitan said in one of its issues yesterday:

The assurance this morning that Metropolitan and Mr. James R. Keene are O. K. will operate to restore confidence. Meantime the short interest has become larger, and a better technical condition exists in the stock market.

Another news "slip" bureau, not identified with the Keene interests, sent out a bulletin which said, in part:

There was very strong presumptive evidence all day [Thursday] that a well-known veteran operator, nominally confined to his room by illness, was a seller of stocks on a considerable scale and endeavored as far as possible to depress prices. It is, of course, out of the question to associate the Metropolitan rumors with this operator's bear campaign. Evidently the one arrived happily to help out the other. It is not clear why the inside finances of predecessors of the Metropolitan Street Railway should have any influence on the general market at all, and this view finally prevailed, for there was a fairly satisfactory recovery toward the close, although the list on balance has lost ground.

In dealings of nearly 20,000 shares on the Stock Exchange yesterday Metropolitan scored a net advance of 2½ points, opening at 137¾ and closing at 139¾, Thursday's closing having been at 137¼. Metropolitan Securities closed at 121, a net gain of 2 points.

WIDOW'S PRACTICAL JOKE.

Invited Thirty Importunate Friends to Her Wedding with "Mr. Wydemann," a Tailor's Lay Figure.

"I was tired of being ridiculed by my friends because I did not remarry," said Mrs. Annie McMahon of 44 Bleecker Street, Jersey City, yesterday, in explaining a practical joke she had played on thirty of her friends last Wednesday night. "I have been a widow several years and my kind friends thought it time I should provide my three children with a second father. I thought differently, but they persisted, and I resolved to teach them a practical lesson, if possible. They call it a practical joke, I believe.

"I sent out thirty invitations to my wedding, which I set for 7:30 o'clock P. M. Wednesday, Feb. 18. I called the bridegroom 'Henry Wydemann.' I knew no one of that name, neither did any of my friends. For that reason my announcement caused a commotion among them. They were on hand promptly at the time named—some of them came earlier, in fact. Naturally they were all anxious to see 'Mr. Wydemann.' I told them he lived in the West and had sent me a telegram saying his train was delayed and he would not arrive until 8 o'clock.

"When the time came I had the servant ring the door bell. Closing the parlor door I hurried to the street door where I pretended to meet 'Mr. Wydemann,' rather effusively, and smuggled him in by a side entrance into an alcove at the rear of the parlor across which I had drawn a heavy curtain. After allowing my fiancé a few minutes' rest before presenting him to my guests, I drew back the curtain and announced 'Mr. Wydemann.'

"For reasons I will explain presently 'Mr. Wydemann' did not advance to meet my friends. He remained silent and motionless. For a moment the silence was fairly oppressive. Then curiosity got the better of my guests and two or three of them cautiously stepped forward for a nearer view of the bridegroom. When they got near enough to see him distinctly there was a roar of laughter, and two of them unceremoniously dragged 'Mr. Wydemann' out under the chandelier. Poor fellow! he made no objection, for he was simply a wax figure attired in evening dress, a bogus bridegroom I had hired from a nearby tailoring establishment.

"I think my friends felt the rebuke, for after the first burst of laughter a deep stillness pervaded the room. It was not broken until I told them that I had evoked 'Mr. Wydemann' solely to please them; that I did not want him or any other husband, and if any other unmarried woman present wanted 'Mr. Wydemann' she was welcome to him. Then I appeased them by inviting them to a 'wedding supper' in the dining room. After that they went home.

"I think the lesson was effective, for not one of them has since asked me why I don't get married again."

An Address Desired.

Will the lady who signed the name Isabella N. Jones to a letter to the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES kindly forward her address to this office?

PORTRAITS OF PRINCE HENRY.

A Gallery of Likenesses by Schwill—Large Collection of Small Porcelains and Art Objects Belonging to Frederick W. Hunter at American Art Galleries.

Mr. William V. Schwill is showing a score or more likenesses of ladies and gentlemen in the Heinemann Art Gallery, 500 Fifth Avenue. Among them are two oil portraits and two preliminary drawings in pastel of Prince Heinrich of Prussia, one of which has been prepared for a New York club.

The Prince, who made so favorable an impression during his visit to America, must look at things very differently from his august brother, the Kaiser, or else he judges that what is suitable to the latter is not fitting for him. At any rate he has not availed himself of the neat, soldierly undress uniform of the German Navy, still less of the glittering costume in which an Admiral appears during gala ceremonies at the German Court. He is painted in ordinary walking dress; so the artist is not helped by the obvious advantages that might come to his aid from a costume, advantages which the Kaiser rarely fails to seize when he sits for one of his multitudinous likenesses. It is a trifle disappointing not to have Prince Henry's tall slender figure in uniform. But the comely face with its gray-blue eyes is there and the expression of candor that wins foreigners as well as Germans. Prince Henry resembles strongly neither the Emperor Frederick nor his mother, the late Empress Dowager, neither is he like his brother Wilhelm, nor his uncle King Edward. These portraits are straightforward likenesses, to all appearance those of some unassuming gentleman, and as such will doubtless give satisfaction to himself and the people who ordered them.

The talent of the artist for seizing a likeness is shown in the large seated portrait of Dr. Jacobi and the head of Mr. Frank Damrosch. Particularly successful is the head of Prof. Widmann. Mr. Karl Bitter, the sculptor, and Mr. Dana Gibson, the illustrator, are among the number. Mr. Schwill is an American of German parentage, who has studied in Munich and other European capitals. One of the best portraits here is that of a lady in full length; another is a likeness of the artist's father.

The Hunter Oriental Objects.

A collection of Chinese and Japanese curios and works of industrial art belonging to Mr. Frederick W. Hunter is to be sold at the American Art Galleries on Thursday next in the afternoon, and also on Friday and Saturday afternoons, the auction beginning promptly at 3 o'clock. Vases from old Chinese kilns in powdered blue, teadust color, pure white, cream and yellow pates, black plum blossom decorations, blue and white jars in hard and soft paste, robin's-egg and coral, are marked for the Saturday sale. A number of jade and jadeite bowls, ornaments, and miscellaneous carvings, small objects in amber, agate, crystal, and amethyst, and half a hundred snuff bottles of all shapes, colors, and materials will be disposed of the same afternoon. On Friday a series of fifteen lots of small miscellaneous objects, nineteen pieces in each lot, will be offered as an entire collection of minute Japanese art works, if an offer of $500 can be got for the whole series; otherwise each lot will be sold separately. These objects include fine work in lacquer, ivory, porcelain, gold, silver, wood, iron, and bronzes of different kinds. A large collection of inros for cosmetics and medicines will be sold on Friday; also many buttons to keep the inro in place below the girdle, the well-known Netschkes, in which the fun and fancy of the Japanese have always found an outlet, most of them carved with great patience and skill from ivory. On Thursday, the first afternoon sale, a general epitome of Mr. Hunter's collection will come to the hammer—Japanese pottery, antique metal work, incense burners, wooden netshukes, and netshukes in silver, lacquer, tortoiseshell, porcelain, and semi-precious stones, netshukes in mask shapes, old Kutani porcelain, and old Kioto ware, Satsuma and Imari, more inros, likewise kakemonos or picture-rolls of silk and paper, Chinese and Japanese embroideries—a little of pretty much everything.

The collection represents a good section of the arts of Japan and China, usually in specimens of no great size, such as find a place in small cabinets. It will prove attractive to persons who do not feel inclined to pay great prices, but look for bargains suited to their purses. The infinite variety and endless ingenuity of the Orientals may be seen in these miniature pieces.

DR. MUELLER'S RETURN.

The Lorenz Operation to be Performed on Patients in the Beth Israel Hospital.

Dr. Friedrich Mueller, assistant to Prof. Lorenz, in a letter received by Dr. Isidor Singer, President of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, writes that he expects to arrive here on board the steamship Barbarossa, about March 10, on his way to Chicago to attend to the after treatment of Lolita Armour, whose congenital deformity was treated by Dr. Lorenz.

Dr. Mueller performed the bloodless operation three times in the Beth Israel Hospital in this city, and each case, according to Dr. Isaacs, is progressing splendidly. Dr. Mueller and Dr. Singer are close friends, and as a special favor, Dr. Mueller has promised that he will remain in this city for five days and perform the Lorenz operation in a number of cases under the auspices of the B'nai B'rith in the Beth Israel Hospital. The patients are to be selected in the lower east side from written applications, which may be addressed to Dr. Singer at the headquarters of the B'nai B'rith, at 106 Forsyth Street.

Dr. Mueller will remain in this country, as he has been offered, and he will accept, the chair of orthopedics in the Medical College of the University of Chicago.

LASKER'S BIG CHESS GAME.

Played on Fourteen Boards Against Twenty Players.

Champion Lasker wound up his tour at the Brooklyn Chess Club on Thursday evening by playing on fourteen boards against twenty players, some of whom consulted on one board. After the séance it was found that Lasker had won ten games, lost three, and drawn one.

William M. de Visser, A. E. Blackmar, J. H. F. Bowman, and E. A. Gross in consultation, S. G. Ruth and D. M. Evans in consultation; C. Curt, H. C. Dickerson, Harry Zirn, Leon Blumenfeld, Dr. H. Keidanz, W. B. B. Ingalls, S. B. Chittenden, and R. Calwell in consultation; J. Hausleither and T. C. McIlvaine, J. D. Elwell and A. W. Fox in consultation; W. Southwick and C. A. Lawrence were his adversaries. Of these Zirn, Elwell, and Fox and W. Southwick and Lawrence won, while Keidanz drew.

Manhattan College Leaders in Oratory.

Twelve students of Manhattan College participated in the annual contest for a gold medal for oratory in De La Salle Hall yesterday, and the leaders were William R. Farrell, Daniel C. Haggerty, and Raymond Sullivan, who will meet for the final competition in May. The judges were the Rev. Dr. Francis Wall, pastor of the Church of the Holy Rosary; the Rev. Dr. William Donovan, pastor of the Church of the Guardian Angels; George B. Robinson, John Whalen, Thomas F. Byrne, and Joseph McCloskey.

Entertainment for Dominican Sisters.

A reception, a dance, and a euchre party were given in the Hotel Savoy last evening by the Helpers of the Sick Poor to aid the Dominican Sisters, who visit the sick poor in their homes. About $2,000 was realized. About 500 persons were present, and seventy-five tables were occupied by the card players. Father Logan, prior of the Dominican Order; the Rev. Peter J. O'Callaghan, and many of the Paulist Fathers and pastors in west side churches attended.

Conrad N. Jordan's Illness.

Dr. Louis A. Queen, who is caring for Conrad N. Jordan, the Assistant United States Treasurer, who has been ill at his home, 607 West End Avenue, said last night that Mr. Jordan's condition had improved somewhat during yesterday, and that he was in as good a condition as could be expected. Mr. Jordan contracted a cold several days ago, and pneumonia developed.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The ball at Chatsworth is to be the principal event of the day. There are several luncheons and receptions this afternoon, and this evening the Saturday Dancing Class will meet at Delmonico's.

⁂

At the wedding on April 14 of Miss Pauline Babcock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Hollingsworth Babcock, and Henry E. Holt, son of Robert S. Holt, formerly of New York but now residing at Summit, N. J., Miss Ida E. Holt, a sister of the bridegroom-elect, will be the maid of honor and Miss Edna M. Cook and Miss Hilda H. Goodwin will be the bridesmaids. Mr. Holt's brother, Robert, will be best man and his ushers are to be members of Squadron A, of which troop Mr. Holt is a member.

⁂

The most original entertainment on Monday is to be given at Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's. It is to be an evening affair, and the guests will appear in Japanese costumes. Harry Lehr is directing the affair and selecting the colors and the costume to be worn by each guest. The whole thing is to be Japanese throughout, and as artistic as possible, but it is not to be a large affair.

⁂

There is to be a meeting of the Badminton Club this afternoon in the Twelfth Regiment Armory, Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue.

⁂

Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler will give a reception this afternoon at her home, 1,025 Park Avenue, to the Dames of the Revolution.

⁂

Quite a large party will go to Chatsworth this morning to remain until Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Davis will be members of the party. There is to be a dance in the clubhouse.

⁂

Miss Aleid Schenck, not Miss Nathalie Schenck, has gone to the New Orleans Carnival. Miss Nathalie Schenck is at Arleigh as the guest of Mrs. Pembroke Jones.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, better known as Seton Thompson, gave a largely attended reception yesterday afternoon in their residence at 80 West Fortieth Street.

⁂

Philadelphia was gay last night. Besides many teas and dinners there were several dances, including the second assembly in the Academy of Music. Among the dinner givers were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer and Mrs. W. Hinckle Smith. Mr. and Mrs. J. Bertram Lippincott left the Quaker City for Florida yesterday.

⁂

Dramatic readings from Byron's "Childe Harold" are to be given by the Rev. James Townsend Russell in Memorial Hall, Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, this evening. The Rev. Mr. Russell is the rector of St. Thomas's Church, and the proceeds of the readings are to be used toward the building of a new parish house of St. Thomas's Church. There is to be music, besides the readings.

⁂

At the funeral of Clinton Adams, the late Secretary of the Calumet Club, in the Church of the Transfiguration, yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Houghton officiated. The President and many members of the Calumet Club and members of the Knollwood Club attended the services.

⁂

Mrs. John Hays Hammond will gave a theatre party this evening. Her guests will go to the Casino and afterward to Delmonico's for supper.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Gen. J. H. Wilson, and Miss Wald have left New York for a three weeks' trip to Cuba.

⁂

Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and her party started yesterday afternoon for the Adirondacks. They will return on Tuesday.

⁂

The Baroness Dobzenski, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Prince, Mrs. William D'Oench, and Miss D'Oench are booked on the Neckar, that will sail to-day for Naples.

⁂

Charles Lanier of 30 East Thirty-seventh Street has gone to Jekyl Island for a month. Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. McCurdy and Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCurdy have left for the South. They will go to Palm Beach.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones have gone to their place near Wilmington, N. C. They will be absent several weeks. Among their guests are Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Laura Swann, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, Marshall Kernochan, Edward Crowninshield, William Lehr, Frank Hoppin, and I. Townsend Burden, Jr.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Mrs. Roosevelt gave a musicale this afternoon. Several hundred guests were invited to a recital by the Washington Symphony Orchestra in the East Room of the White House. Mr. Clifford Alexander Wiley, baritone, was the soloist of the afternoon. At the conclusion of the music tea was served in the State dining room.

The Ambassador from Austria-Hungary entertained at dinner this evening the British Ambassador and Lady Herbert, to meet whom were present the Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne, the Secretary of the Navy, the Assistant Secretary of State, Senator and Mrs. Depew, Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan Mott of New York, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. Chapin, Mme. Peres, Mrs. Slater, Edward Morrell, the Baroness Von Palm, Miss Patten, and Count Hoyos.

Senator and Mrs. Foraker this evening gave a dinner party of twenty-four covers. Their guests included Justice and Mrs. Peckham, Justice and Mrs. Holmes, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw, Senator Frye, Senator and Mrs. Aldrich, Senator Kean, Senator Bacon, Senator Beveridge, Mrs. Hobart, Capt. and Mrs. Cowles, Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood, Mrs. Warder, Miss Boardman, Miss Kean, and Miss Foraker.

NEW ASBURY PARK BANK.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Feb. 20.—Local capitalists to-day forwarded to Washington an application for a charter for a new National bank in this city, to be known as the Seaboard National Bank. If a favorable reply is received the new bank will be placed in running order within a week. The signers of the application are Frank B. Conover, Clarence S. Steiner, James M. Ralston, John Steinbach, Henry Steinbach, Martin L. Bamman, and Dr. James F. Ackerman. The new institution will be capitalized at $50,000, with a surplus of $50,000. The seven capitalists named have subscribed the entire amount of stock. It is probable that the National Park Bank will be its New York correspondent.

President Albert C. Twining of the wrecked Monmouth Trust Company was served with a subpoena to-day commanding him to appear at Trenton to testify concerning the loan by the Trust Company of $22,500 to the Frazer Mountain Copper Company, of which he is President, and the purchase by the Trust Company of 381 shares of the stock of the First National Bank the day the latter concern was closed by the Government. The subpoena is returnable next Tuesday, when application will be made for a receiver for the trust company by Attorney General McCarter.

ASBURY PARK BANK'S AFFAIRS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The first report of the receiver of the First National Bank of Asbury Park, N. J., showing the assets and liabilities of the bank at the date of suspension, with the receiver's estimate of the value of the assets, has been received by the Controller of the Currency. The liabilities reported are:

Individual deposits	$310,334
Certified checks	1,435
Certificates of deposit	7,164
Cashier's checks	202
Due to National banks	23,613
Due to other banks and bankers	732
Rediscounted paper	15,000
Bills payable	70,000
Total	$380,730

The assets, exclusive of capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits, are classified as follows:

Good	$151,384
Doubtful	250,974
Worthless	90,000
Total	$492,367

Of the assets marked "doubtful" it is estimated that about $141,000 can be classified as reasonably good.

STIRRED A REPUBLICAN CLUB.

Member Criticised Fellow-Members and Wanted Edward M. Shepard Indorsed for Mayor.

At the meeting last night of the Madison Square Republican Club, one of the Republican organizations in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, Assemblyman Howard Conkling presided, but Thomas J. Quinn, a member, occupied the centre of the stage. He wanted Edward M. Shepard indorsed for Mayor.

Mr. Quinn, who is a member of the Entertainment Committee, first found fault with the expenditures of that body, and although he had the support of Alderman Herbert Parsons and others he was outvoted, but succeeded in having a committee of investigation appointed, his motion being seconded by the acting Chairman of the committee.

Then as Treasurer of the Committee on the Distribution of Coal Mr. Quinn told of the distress prevailing in the district, and, by way of comment, added:

"You, Mr. Chairman, gave $100, and I thank you; I, a poor newspaper agent, gave $100, but there are several men here to-night holding Federal, State, or local offices who did not give a cent. They ought to be ashamed of themselves, and they would be if they could see the distress in this district as I have seen it."

Mr. Quinn capped the climax by offering the following resolution, which was promptly tabled, and the meeting adjourned:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this loyal and active Republican organization that our party faces—though as yet afar off—a situation where the boldest and most patriotic instincts of our members are called upon to meet a struggle in which by the common rule of three as applied to the late Gubernatorial election, indicates that defeat almost certainly faces our party next Fall in the election of a Mayor of the City of Greater New York.

Resolved, That an alliance with the best man that Tammany was ever forced to nominate is the best reliance of the honest, hard-working, and New York-loving men of our party, and our citizens dictate that we should now and here declare for Edward M. Shepard for the Mayor of Greater New York.

Resolved, That Mayor Low has our confidence, respect, and allegiance, but that, as a public, we seek and demand the greatest good of the greatest number without regard to party.

Resolved, That in Edward M. Shepard, in his political and private life, we know a man who will, if elected, prove an insurmountable barrier to the licensing of crime which has disgraced the city, and unless we forget party for the common good, will disgrace the rule of the dastardly organization which public decency and the acumen of its misdirected leader compelled to be forced to the front as its standard-bearer in our noble fight of 1901.

Resolved, That our first and last object is to make the rights, human and legal, of the meanest citizen of this great city as safe as that of its wealthiest and most peaceful, and that the greatest exponent of this cardinal principle of municipal good has been Gen. Francis V. Greene, the present Commissioner of Police. He has not talked, but acted. He has dismayed protected gamblers. He has scattered the criminals who were licensed under his predecessor. It may be said that no one is safe in the rough parts of New York City. They are not. Because the crooks have been driven from their stronghold. Two years ago they sat safe in one saloon, in five in one block. They could do as they pleased then. In the other five they were safe. They are safe nowhere now, and they must take a chance in the street.

Resolved, That our Legislature is confidently expected to give our Chief of Police a term of office sufficiently long enough to make perfect his perfect plan.

Resolved, That we want Edward M. Shepard as Mayor of New York and Francis V. Greene as Commissioner of Police. No citizen will have cause to tremble for himself, his family, his honor, or his hard-earned savings.

Delaware Senatorial Ballot.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 20.—The twenty-seventh ballot for United States Senator resulted:

Long term—Addicks, 20; H. A. Du Pont, 8; ex-Senator Higgins, 2; J. Wilkins Gooch, Democrat, 20.

Short term—Addicks, 18; ex-Senator Higgins, 8; Judge William C. Spruance, 2; H. A. Richardson, 2; J. Harvey Whiteman, Democrat, 20.

IN THE SHOPS.

Many black-edged sash ribbons are being shown with the new light gowns. They are bright-colored, flowered ribbons, and the black on the edges is half an inch deep on some of the ribbons, and on others there are several narrow lines of black.

⁂

Bright-colored flowers on white grounds in parasols have the soft indistinctness that is shown in the bright patterns of evening silks, and that prevents a garishness of effect. In many of the parasols there is a pattern in a panel, massed on the lower half. One of the patterns, which is beautiful, shows wide-open tulips, the petals flaring backward slightly. They are in rich shades of red and yellow, and there is an indistinct mass of flowers in a delicate shade of heliotrope, forming a soft line or foundation below the brighter colored blossoms.

⁂

Another beautiful parasol shows clusters of poppy blossoms in red in the lower part of each section.

⁂

A black chiffon parasol is shirred over the ribs and finished with a ruffle around the lower edge. In the panels are appliqued long, narrow medallions of heavy cream lace, extending nearly the full length of each panel.

⁂

The ever-present grapes are made of ribbons and sold in bunches for ornaments. One bunch is made of black ribbon, each grape being as large as a good-sized natural grape, round and full, and there is a knot of bright-green ribbon at the top. Another bunch of grapes is made of green ribbon, and it has a knot of white ones at the top.

⁂

Black cat brooches are large and thick through, like the pug dogs' heads that have been seen so much recently in gold. The black cats cost $1.50 apiece when there is a sterling silver foundation, and 75 cents when the foundation is white metal. The latter wears almost as well as the silver. The eyes of the cats are of Rhinestones that are very brilliant.

⁂

There are pretty little things in shirtwaist pins. They are in good taste and not so conspicuous as many of the sets. There is a small but solidly made safety pin, and in the centre of it is a head. There are dogs' heads, horses' heads, and a woman's head, and there is a pin with a spray of flowers across. The pins with heads cost 75 cents for a set of three. They are of sterling silver.

⁂

Embroidered fronts of white linen for shirtwaists, in different designs, grapes, fleur-de-lis, and the usual variety, cost $3 a set.

⁂

Charming in a shepherd's plaid silk in black and white is one plaided off by narrow white and bright-green stripes into larger open plaids.

⁂

A white gown of lace and tucks has broad bands of a fine lawn embroidery set into skirt and bodice, making a pretty contrast.

⁂

Another white gown is trimmed effectively with broad ruffles of grape embroidery in white. Two of the ruffles are at either side of the front at the top of the skirt, facing each other, and are carried down, the ruffles being very full, nearly to the bottom of the skirt, where they turn and are carried around to the back. That gives the effect of an overdress open down the front. There is a shoulder collar, formed of two narrower ruffles of the embroidery, put on very full. Around the sleeve, midway between elbow and wrist, there are two more ruffles. The sleeve is full below the ruffles, and it gathers into a band at the wrist. It is one of the prettiest and most effective of the white wash gowns of the season.

⁂

Here are thermometers for the individual who will gauge the temperature. They are on stickpins and are in the shapes of tall boots, low shoes, hearts, and other things, and are in colors, pink, blue, heliotrope, and even red, white, and blue. They cost 5 cents apiece.

⁂

Here is a black tulle hat, trimmed with what appear to be big, black jet nail heads. The hat is a variation of the three-cornered shape, with two rows of the jet heads around the upper edge of the rim inside and out.

When the head is wrong, everything is wrong. Make the head and heart right with DR. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Adv.

REPORT ON STATE CHARITIES.

Fiscal Supervisor Bender Asks for the Abolition of the Salaries Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—In his annual report made public to-day, Harry H. Bender, Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, made one recommendation which is likely to stir up trouble between his department and the Department of Charities. He suggests the abolition of the department's salary classification commission. The members of this commission are William R. Stewart of the State Board and Controller Miller.

Inasmuch as Mr. Bender's department was created over the protest of Mr. Stewart, the Fiscal Supervisor's recommendation that a commission of which Mr. Stewart is the head be abolished, is, it is thought, calculated to promote further friction between the officials. In this connection Mr. Bender says in his report:

"When this commission was created the charitable institutions were under the control of the Controller and were managed by the Bureau of Charitable Institutions in his department. As the chief fiscal officer of the State the Controller could not devote his time to a study of conditions existing in each of these, and the office of Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities was established to relieve the Controller of this work.

"A comparison of the pay-rolls of New York State institutions with those of other States shows that salaries in this State are much higher than elsewhere and are steadily increasing under the provisions of the present salary schedule, which makes length of service the basis of increase and does not take into consideration the fact that there is a wide difference in the amount of work required to fill similar positions in different institutions.

"In the larger ones the work is much harder than in the smaller ones, but the schedule does not provide for a corresponding difference in pay. In a number of instances increase in pay of employes has not been accompanied by an increase in efficiency. Efficiency should be the chief ground for increased pay and increases should be made upon the recommendation of the Superintendents, with the approval of the Fiscal Supervisor."

With regard to his recommendation that the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford be closed, he says:

"There are at present in all three of the women's reformatories inmates who are not proper subjects for reformatory work. These include feeble-minded women and incorrigibles. If the feeble-minded women were transferred to the New York State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, at Newark, and the incorrigibles sent to the Women's Prison, at Auburn, where there is plenty of room for them, the remainder easily could be cared for at the Western House of Refuge for Women, at Albion, and the New York House of Refuge for Woman, at Hudson.

THE TREATY WITH CUBA.

Favorably Reported, Without Amendment, by Cuban Senate Committee.

HAVANA, Feb. 20.—The Committee on Foreign Relations this afternoon submitted to the Senate its report recommending the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with the United States without amendment. The report urges ratification because, it says, while Cubans might desire still more favorable relations with the United States the treaty as a whole unquestionably favors the interests of Cuba.

Cuban products, it is pointed out, are limited chiefly to two, and the markets for these are not assured and not opened up in the measure that Cuba needs. This condition can be overcome only by giving advantages to the market which is her best customer. The United States, being a gigantic consumer of Cuba's products and being convenient for the supply of her requirements, offers a favorable future for her commercial relations. Cubans always advocated a convention defining the commercial relations between Cuba and the United States as one of the fundamental solutions of Cuba's economic crisis and a necessity to her prosperity. The pending treaty will retain an open market in Cuba for United States manufactures and protect Cuba from ruinous reprisals.

The report analyzes in detail the articles of the treaty and gives reasons why it will be mutually advantageous. The committee remarks that it would be better had the preferential rates fixed the actual figures on each article instead of the percentages of reduction. The committee does not believe that the treaty will give the United States immediate control of the Cuban market, because of the non-adaptability of American merchants to Cuban wants, and it considers that the greater facilities and credit offered by European merchants will still give Europeans chances for sales in Cuba.

No special opposition to the treaty in the Senate is anticipated.

AID FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Charity Organization Society Makes Appeal for $5,000.

The Charity Organization Society's Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis renews its appeal for $5,000 for the special relief of cases under its care. The committee has now 100 families in charge, in each of which there is one or more victims of the disease. Among these there are not less than twenty for whom care in sanatoria or board in private families in the country is regarded by their physicians as absolutely essential. All of the sanatoria are filled to overflowing and most have waiting lists. The committee is therefore obliged to board these patients in suitable private boarding houses.

For the remaining patients who cannot be removed from their homes special diet and other forms of relief are required in an amount which cannot easily be supplied from existing relief agencies. Contributions made in response to this appeal to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be publicly acknowledged, and will be devoted strictly to the purpose indicated.

The society desires to acknowledge the receipt of $1,000 from George F. Warner and $5 from Mrs. Arthur S. Higgins in response to its recent appeal.

STRICKEN WHILE VISITING.

Death of the Wife of Lieut. Commander Charles E. McKay.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 20.—Mrs. Mary Heald McKay, who was an active worker in the Orange Bureau of Associated Charities and the Grove Street Congregational Church of this city, was stricken by heart disease yesterday while visiting Mrs. Mary Holskamper, a widow of 133 North Grove Street, East Orange, and she died before the arrival of a physician.

Mrs. McKay was the wife of Lieut. Commander Charles Edmund McKay, a veteran of the civil war, and a daughter of John H. Heald of New Orleans. During the visit of the fleet of Admiral Farragut to that city during the war she and Commander McKay met. At the close of the war they were married. Mrs. McKay is survived only by her husband. She had a large acquaintance among children, who addressed her affectionately as "Auntie Kay."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Karl von Scherzer.

VIENNA, Feb. 20.—Chevalier Karl von Scherzer, the well-known traveler, died to-day at Göritz. He was the author of several books of travels in the United States.

Karl von Scherzer was born in Vienna, May 1, 1821. He was at first a printer, and worked at the case in Leipsic and Paris, but soon gave way to his passion for roaming. He came to the United States in 1852, and for three years remained on the Western Continent, visiting the States of Central America, with the idea of gaining material for publication. He also passed some time in the West Indies at this period. In 1856 he joined the Austrian Novara expedition, which went around the world.

Thirteen years later he was put at the head of an expedition for the exploration of Eastern Asia. Before returning to Europe he traveled from Japan to California, and then again went to Central America, passing most of the time in Guatemala. In 1872 he became Austrian Consul at Smyrna.

Among several published books by von Scherzer are "Travels in the Free States of Central America," which when brought out was at once declared to be a standard work; "Descriptive Parts of the Voyage of the Austrian Frigate Novara Around the World," "The World's Industries," and "Economic Life of the Nations."

Charles C. Doolittle.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 20.—Major Gen. Charles C. Doolittle is dead at his home here, death ensuing as the result of a complication of diseases, especially heart trouble, superinduced by inflammatory rheumatism contracted at the time of the civil war. He is survived by a widow and five children, two of whom are professors in the Oberlin Conservatory of Music, and another is a missionary in Syria. One daughter—Mrs. Albro Blodgett—is a singer of note and another—Mrs. Alexander L. Smith—the wife of one of Ohio's most prominent attorneys. Gen. Doolittle enlisted with the Fourth Michigan Volunteers at the outbreak of the war, and rose to the rank of Brigadier General, commanding a brigade at Nashville. At the close of the war he was regularly brevetted Major General.

The Bishop of Southampton.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Bishop of Southampton, the Rev. and Hon. Arthur Temple Lyttelton, died this morning at Petersfield, Hampshire.

The Rev. and Hon. Arthur Temple Lyttelton, fifth son of the fourth Lord Lyttelton, was appointed Bishop of Southampton in 1898. Born in London in 1852, he became tutor at Keble College, Oxford; after being ordained, and after remaining there three years he went to Selwyn College, Cambridge, as Master. In 1893 he became Vicar of Eccles. In 1896 he was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to Queen Victoria.

Mgr. James McDermott.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The Right Rev. Mgr. James McDermott, for forty years rector of St. Mary's Church, Glens Falls, died to-day. He had been in an enfeebled condition since June last. On Monday he underwent a surgical operation, but did not rally. He was born in Ireland in 1836, educated at Baltimore, ordained a priest in Albany in 1862, and was immediately appointed to the parish at Glens Falls. In December, 1901, Pope Leo, in recognition of his services in the interest of Catholic education, appointed him Prothonotary Apostolic, which carries with it the title of Monsignor.

Maurice Edward Viele.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Maurice Edward Viele, one of Albany's prominent retired business men, died to-day. He was the son of John L. Viele, and was born in Waterford, N. Y., May 17, 1823. In 1845, in partnership with Alexander Davidson, he established an iron and hardware house, which is now known as the Albany Hardware and Iron Company. He had served as a Trustee of Rutgers College since 1858, as a Trustee of the Albany Orphan Asylum since 1850, and as a Trustee of the Albany Academy since 1872. He was identified with several religious and charitable organizations.

Obituary Notes.

MRS. BURRALL HOFFMAN died on Thursday in her residence at 155 East Thirty-seventh Street. She was a Miss Bradley and a distant relative of Bishop Wainwright of Virginia. She was also a relative of the Hoffman family of this city.

ELIHU C. MACOMBER, one of the pioneers of Hopewell Junction, Dutchess County, N. Y., is dead at his home there. He was sixty-nine years of age. He was the leading merchant of the place and served several terms as Postmaster.

DAVID D. ACKER died suddenly on Thursday at Ocean Beach, Los Angeles County, Cal. He was the son of the late David D. Acker of this city, once a member of the firm of Acker, Merrall & Condit. Mr. Acker was a lawyer, and he had not lived in New York for many years.

JEAN CLARA WALTERS, once an actress of National fame, is dead at East Oakland, Cal. Forty-five years ago she made her début, playing the Duchess of York in "Richard III." at the Newark Theatre, Newark, N. J. Later she played in many cities with John McCullough, Fanny Davenport, and other stars. She died in poverty, her estate being valued at $100.

JAMES M. LEAVITT died on Thursday in his home at 97 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born seventy-seven years ago in Turner, Maine. For many years he was engaged in the manufacture of umbrellas in Brooklyn. He was the founder and chief supporter of the Leavitt Institute in his native town, and at the time of his death he was preparing to build a dormitory there in memory of his wife.

DIED.

ACKER.—Feb. 19th, suddenly at Ocean Beach, Los Angeles County, Cal., David D. Acker, beloved husband of Kate H. Acker, and son of the late David D. Acker.

BANKER.—On Friday, Feb. 20th, at his residence, Green Ridge, Staten Island, Edward Banker, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral private.

BANKER.—At Irvington-on-Hudson, Friday, Feb. 20, of pneumonia, Ellen Josephine, wife of the late James H. Banker. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CULLOM.—On Wednesday, Feb. 18, at Silver City, N. M., Fred H. Cullom, beloved husband of Annie N. Cullom, (née Crowen.) Funeral on Monday, Feb. 23, at 8 P. M., from 360 Bergen Avenue, near Forrest Street, Jersey City, N. J. Interment at Nyack, N. Y.

FLYNN.—Suddenly, on Friday, Feb. 20, James Flynn of 130 West 133d St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GERSTLE.—On Thursday, Feb. 19, at his residence, 65 West 94th St., Henry, beloved husband of Mary Gerstle, in the 80th year of his age. Funeral service at the Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., on Sunday morning, Feb. 22, at 9:30. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. European papers please copy.

HANNAH.—Feb. 18th, at Sacramento, California, in his 44th year, George Ludlow Hannah, son of the late George Hannah of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

HASTINGS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 18, Fanny de Groot, wife of Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, daughter of the late Henry and Mary de Groot. Funeral services at No. 27 West 46th St., on Saturday morning, Feb. 21, at 10 o'clock.

HOFFMAN.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 19, at 155 East 36th St., Mary Wainwright, wife of Burrall Hoffman, and daughter of the late John N. Bradley. Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at Trinity Chapel, West 25th St., on Saturday, Feb. 21, at 3:30 P. M.

IVINS.—At Trenton, N. J., on Feb. 17, 1903, suddenly, of heart failure, E. T. Ivins, who has been in the employ of the Thomson Meter Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., for over ten years. Funeral service at his residence, 240 Spring Street, Trenton, N. J., at 11 A. M. Monday, Feb. 23d.

JAMES.—At Highwood, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 19, Charles Francis, only son of Thomas L. and the late Emily Freeburn James. The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, at the Church of the Atonement, in Tenafly, N. J.

LEONARD.—On Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1903, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. J. Walsh, 867 Pavonia Av., corner Romaine Av., Jersey City, Owen Leonard, beloved husband of the late Julia Leonard. Funeral on Saturday, Feb. 21, at 9 A. M.; thence of St. John's Church, Boulevard and Van Winkle St., where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered for the happy repose of his soul. Greenwich Council No. 177, Knights of Columbus, also New York Undertakers' Association are invited to attend.

MYERS.—At Aiken, S. C., Monday, Feb. 16th, 1903, George L., only son of ex-Controller Theodore W. Myers, aged 31 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

NICHOLS.—At her home, 166 East 85th St., on Wednesday, Feb. 18, Emmeline S. Nichols, eldest daughter of the late Ellick and Euphene Nichols, aged 82. Funeral ceremonies on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

NOLAN.—On Thursday, Feb. 19, after a lingering illness, Mrs. G. Terrilhon Nolan, widow of Dr. Joseph Allan Nolan, at her residence, 829 Park Av. Funeral Saturday morning, 10 o'clock, at Church St. Vincent de Paul, 23d St. and 6th Av.

PARMELEE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1903, Mary E., wife of William S. Parmelee and daughter of the late John F. Butterworth. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service at her late residence, 450 Westminster Av., Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 21, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SCHLEY.—On Friday, Feb. 20, Muriel, infant daughter of Grant Barney, Jr., and Jane Selby Schley. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

TEFFT.—At Great Barrington, Mass., Thursday, Feb. 19, 1903, William Erastus Tefft, 2d, son of the late Erastus T. Tefft, aged 52 years and 1 month. Funeral will be held on Monday morning at 11 o'clock in All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, corner 66th St. and Madison Av. Interment private.

TURNER.—On Friday, Feb. 20, Grace Demarest, wife of William L. Turner and daughter of the late John H. and Charlotte Rutter Moss. Services will be held at her residence, 75 East 55th St., on Monday, the 23d inst., at 11 A. M. Please omit flowers.

WYCKOFF.—At Stamford, Conn., Thursday, Feb. 19, Frank Tieman Wyckoff, aged 46 years. Funeral services will be held at late residence, Spofforth, Strawberry Hill, Stamford, Conn., Saturday, at 2:30 P. M.

THEODORE B. STARR

Diamond Merchant, Jeweler and Silversmith,

MADISON SQUARE WEST

Between 25th and 26th Streets. Established 1862. 18 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus. 25 years as above.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

No connection with any other house in this line of business.

DEATHS REPORTED FEB. 20.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Feb.
BRAMMAN, Eliza M., 132 W. 120th	79	19
BARTHOLOMEO, Veronica, 414 E. 64th	29	17
BAUMANN, Robert, 71 1st Av.	52	19
BIETMAN, Yetta, 104 Orchard St.	5	17
BLOCK, Alexander, 24 E. 109th St.	81	18
BRINCKMAN, Henry, 618 E. 13th St.	27	17
BLUMLING, Henry, 335 6th St.	3	19
BAILEY, George F., 340 W. 57th St.	84	20
BYRNES, Edward, 1,148 1st Av.	60	19
CARROLL, Thomas, 443 W. 17th St.	1	19
CASSAMASSINA, A., 423 W. 41st St.	24	20
COSGROVE, Michael, 224 E. 95th St.	41	20
CARROLL, Gertrude E., 322 E. 78th	1	19
CUACO, Bernardino, 221 E. 111th St.	16	20
DORMAN, Mary E., 423 W. 56th St.	1	18
DALES, Thomas, 16 Cornelia St.	58	16
DICKEY, George, 9 Chatham Square	48	18
DE FINO, Anthony, 323 E. 112th St.	1	19
DUFFY, Norah, 1,735 2d Av.	53	18
DORAN, Catherine, 41 W. 8th St.	55	19
BEHLER, Gillis L., 314 W. 135th St.	62	20
EXTRA, Bingus, 111 Essex St.	55	18
FEENEY, James B., 135 W. 62d St.	18	18
FILOPPI, Michele, 195 Mott St.	7	20
FEISTEL, Joseph, 267 W. 130th St.	46	18
FORNI, Pietro, 325 E. 105th St.	34	15
FLATORO, Ethel, 256 Rivington St.	2	18
FELTMAN, Gussie, 506 W. 55th St.	38	16
FIELD, Caroline, 60 W. 104th St.	56	20
GANZENMULLER, Edith R., 530 6th	4	18
GOLD, Max, 26 Allen St.	1	19
GUNNARSEN, Martha, 1,259 Park Av.	1	18
GOODMAN, David, 211 Division St.	1	20
GLATZER, Hannah, 705 8th Av.	45	19
HOLOHAN, Hugh A., 647 W. 152d St.	8	19
HARPER, Jane, 261 W. 132d St.	60	18
HART, Catherine, 490 W. 56th St.	58	18
HEATH, Margaret, 24 Rose St.	28	19
HANNIGAN, Helen, 324 E. 56th St.	1	19
HELLER, Charles A., 532 W. 142d St.	48	18
HARTUNG, Charles, 641 E. 12th St.	41	19
HANFORD, Adam, 61 Frankfort St.	70	16
HOLTON, Margaret, 127 10th Av.	71	18
HURLIHY, Nancy, 71 E. 101st St.	58	18
HOFFMAN, Mary W., 155 E. 36th St.	51	19
HICKEY, Patrick, 203 W. 63d St.	32	19
ILLINGSWORTH, S., 554 W. 47th St.	70	19
JAGDAL, Gustav T., 360 W. 43d St.	66	18
JOHNSON, C., Manhattan State Hosp.	54	17
JOHNSTON, Samuel, 223 W. 18th St.	61	16
KELLY, Rose W., 204 E. 26th St.	45	18
KOLLENDER, J., 822 Lexington Av.	28	18
KOSTMEYER, M., 205 E. 29th St.	25	17
KANERTZ, William, 694 9th Av.	41	16
KLAUS, Katherine, 302 E. 80th St.	32	19
KENNEDY, Bridget, 126 W. 27th St.	36	18
LABRIOLA, A., 105 Thompson St.	4	19
LYNCH, Helen, 53 E. Houston St.	1	19
MORCA, Clara, 200 Mott St.	1	19
MURRAY, W. J., 533 W. 144th St.	28	19
MANHEIM, Rebecca, 426 W. 124th St.	41	18
MALONEY, Mary H., 155th St. and Amsterdam Av.	48	19
MAHER, Howard H., 320 E. 26th St.	8	19
MANN, Andrew, 538 W. 45th St.	80	19
MURRAY, Thomas J., 224 E. 21st St.	36	18
McGUIRE, Rosanna, 135 W. 106th St.	48	19
McCUE, Eliza, 319 E. 38th St.	65	16
NEALIS, Catharine A., 73 E. 116th St.	32	17
NOLAN, Georgina T., 829 Park Av.	46	19
PURDY, Harriet F., 166 W. 128th St.	85	18
POSNER, Abraham, 69 Market St.	42	19
PIERNEY, Edward, 354 W. 50th St.	2	19
POSTEL, Mamie, 435 W. 48th St.	25	18
QUAIL, Edward, 87 Oliver St.	61	18
RICHTER, Herman, Bellevue Hosp.	60	16
REILLY, Catherine, 62 Gansevoort St	61	19
RAIMONTE, Michele, 2,013 1st Av.	1	20
RICHARDSON, George W., Governors Island	30	18
SCHOPPEL, Andrew, 508 E. 88th St.	69	18
STOLZENBERGER, Teresa, 1,544 Madison Av.	34	19
STEARNS, William, 105 Clark St., Brooklyn	61	19
SCHULER, Lizzie, 324 E. 82d St.	4	19
SCHULEPRER, Rose, 182 Attorney St	1	18
SCHEIN, Adolph, 172 Orchard St.	21	19
SPALTZA, Teresina, 328 W. 41st St.	1	20
SMITH, Alfred E., 18 Bank St.	40	19
SULLIVAN, Mary, 592 Water St.	90	19
SAUN, Samuel, 139 Goerck St.	1	20
TAYLER, Martha, 41 W. 99th St.	1	19
TOBIN, Philip, 2,162 5th Av.	53	19
TERRY, Catherine B., 1,060 Amsterdam Av.	73	19
TOBIN, Michael, 351 W. 32d St.	72	20
VAN DORN, Gilbert, 307 W. 143d St.	63	18
WATISHEL, Veronica, 307 E. 78th St	64	19
WALKER, Sara A., 1,498 Lexing'n Av	47	18
WATERS, Michael, 1,661 Madison Av	61	19
WOLF, Maria, 174 E. 106th St.	66	18
WALLACE, R. R., 410 E. 120th St.	74	19
YOUNG, Elizabeth, 258 W. 121st St.	73	17
ZIPF, Florian, 301 W. 128th St.	61	18

Bronx.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Feb.
COLILLO, Lucy, 386 E. 187th St.	1	19
CUNNINGHAM, D., St. Joseph's Hosp	45	19
GRANT, Ransom R., 2,669 Marion Av	67	18
HAGEN, Paul, 947 E. 152d St.	2	19
JACOBY, Abraham, 782 E. 173d St.	58	20
MARKOWITZ, B., 278 St. Ann's Av.	5	19
McDERMOTT, Daniel, Lincoln Hosp.	40	18
McGOVERN, Minnie, 740 E. 143d St.	29	19
MYLES, Patrick, Seton Hospital	46	19
PRENTICE, H. C., Westchester Av.	20	18
SIEMS, John, St. Joseph's Hospital	24	18
TOBIAS, Emily T., 642 E. 140th St.	53	17
TOMASELLO, Franco, 480 E. 152d St.	1	18

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Feb.
ARATA, Rose, 110 Frost St.	1	19
BAUER, Rosa, 600 Humboldt St.	60	17
BECK, William M., 21 E. 7th St.	1	19
BILLUCCIA, Peko, Norwegian Hosp.	18	16
CATTONE, Gaspare, 132 Vermont St.	18	20
CALYER, Elizabeth, 761 Grand St.	78	18
DICKINSON, Mary C., 296 Schermerhorn St.	58	18
DOHERTY, Margaret, 85 Clay St.	1	19
DE LORRAINE, Claude, 996 Hancock	65	19
DE LORRAINE, E., 996 Hancock St.	24	19
DONOHUE, Mary, St. Peter's Hosp.	55	19
DE VALLE, Antonio, 316 Carlton Av.	19	19
ENDRESON, H. J., 31 Columbia Place	1	18
FORDHAM, E. J., 667 Carroll St.	65	19
GAGLIASTRO, Theresina, 2,528 Atlantic Av.	1	19
GALEIN, Sarah T., 443 Court St.	34	18
HAYWARD, Julia E., 458 State St.	61	19
HEIL, Henry, Infants' Hosp.	1	18
HAMILTON, Margaret, 297 Lexington Av.	79	17
HOWE, E., 70 S. 3d St.	55	18
IVERSON, Johannah, 636 Hicks St.	28	17
IMLAY, J. H., 268 Linwood St.	51	18
JENSEN, Mary E., 137 Jackson St.	32	20
KENDALL, John A., 367 Quincy St.	52	19
KENMETT, Elizabeth, 1,473 De Kalb Av.	27	20
LOHMANN, George, 207 Frost St.	36	16
LANG, Oscar, 185 Manhattan Av.	1	18
LEAHAN, John, 5 Nostrand Av.	32	19
LANZER, C., Union Av. and Scholes	75	19
MARINO, Giuseppe, 53 E. 4th St.	44	18
MEYER, F. P., 198 Water St.	2	19
MORRISON, Betsey A., 604 Lorimer	82	19
OCHECHINE, Wilhelmine, 130 Roebling St.	61	20
PAYNE, James, 146 N. Elliot Place	33	18
PROSSLER, Anthony, 446 De Kalb Av	68	19
REEGAN, Anna, Home for Aged	70	19
RUDZICK, Julia, L. I. St. Hosp.	44	19
SELLERS, W., Kings County Hosp.	32	18
SCHAFER, H. A., Jr., 229 Winthrop	13	20
THONE, Fritz, 7th Av. and 84th St.	82	18
VIELBY, Philomena, 908 Willoughby Av.	1	16
WILLIAMS, Laura, L. I. St. Hosp.	26	20

"THE NAME IS EVERYTHING."

Esterbrook

on a pen is an absolute guarantee of its excellence

Professional No. A1. The Expert Penman's Favorite. Very elastic. Over 150 varieties of other styles to suit every purpose. All stationers have them. Accept no substitute.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.

Works, Camden, N. J. 26 John Street, N. Y.

COUGHS, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Effectively Relieved.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Fac-Simile Signature of John I. Brown & Son on every box.

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Drs. MacArthur and Chives speak at 11. Pastor's evening subject: "God's Voice in Horeb's Cave." 13 series.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Need of Patience"; 7:45 P. M., "First in the Hearts of His Countrymen." Everybody welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th St. Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the pastor. Bible school, 9:45 A. M. YOUNG LADIES' & YOUNG MEN'S CLASSES.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. 31st St. REV. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning, patriotic service, subject, "Washington and the Present Age"; evening subject, "The Voice of Blood." Sunday school and Bible class, 9:30 A. M. Wednesday evening meeting, 8 o'clock.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square South.—EDWARD JUDSON, pastor, will preach 10:45 and 7:30; also in charge at Mariner's Temple, Chatham Square. Preaching by Mr. Sears, 10:45, Mr. MacMurray, 7:30. Both churches open all day, and daily service every night through the year.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH AV., near 126th St. W. C. Bitting, pastor.—11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St. Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Public worship, 11 A. M. Preaching by the Rev. Wm. J. Peck, D. D. 15-minute organ recital preceding evening service. Public worship, 8 P. M. Preaching by Rev. George A. Gordon. 3 P. M., Bible class, conducted by Dr. William H. Thomson. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway and 76th St., Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 A. M. Special evening choral service, with sermon, at 8 P. M.

PILGRIM, (CONGREGATIONAL,) MADISON Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—The rector, Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and at 4:30 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. LEWIS PARKS, S. T. D., Rector. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. 8 P. M.—Choral Evensong. The Rector will preach. Organ Recital, 7:40 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST., Rev. George Alexander Strong, Rector. 8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning service; preacher, the rector; 8 P. M., seats free, evening service; preacher, the Rev. J. L. Lasher.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn mass and sermon, 10:45. Evensong and sermon, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, FIFTH AV. and 10th Street, Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Morning service and sermon 11 A. M. Musical service, 4 P. M. Offertory, "By Babylon's Wave," by Gounod. Address by the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith, "The Open Door." Evening service, 8 P. M. Address by the rector, "Food and the Spiritual Life." Special service Ash Wednesday, 11 A. M. Free Organ Recital Wednesday, Feb. 25th, at 8:15 P. M. Special service on Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 P. M. during Lent.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street. Rev. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector. 8 a. m.—Holy Communion. 11 a. m.—Morning Prayer; Preacher, the Rector. 4 P. M.—Evensong; preacher, Rev. John Williams. 8 P. M.—Evening Prayer; Preacher, Rev. August Ulmann, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and Sixth Avenue. Rev. HENRY MOTTET, D. D., Rector. 7:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 9:30 A. M.—Children's Service. 11:00 A. M.—Service and Sermon. Noon.—Holy Communion. 4:00 P. M.—Service and Sermon. 8:00 P. M.—Evening Service and Sermon. ASH-WEDNESDAY SERVICES 7:30, 10, 11 A. M., noon, 5 and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th.—Communions, 7, 8, 9. Choral Celebration and Sermon, 10:30. Choral Evensong, 4 o'clock. Ash Wednesday, 7, 8, 9, 10:30; 5 and 8.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L. Holy Communion..........8 A. M. Morning Prayer; Preacher, the Rector, 11 o'clock. Choral service; Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton.......8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 East 27e rue.—Services religieux le dimanche à 10h.½ du matin et à 8h. du soir. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, recteur.

ST. ANDREW'S, HARLEM.—Communion, 8. Dr. Van De Water preaches at 11 on "Helpfulness"; to children at 4, on "Washington, the Churchman." At 8 P. M., Dr. Swentzel of Brooklyn preaches. Ash Wednesday services 7:30 and 10:30 A. M.; 4 and 8 P. M. The rector will preach a course of sermons on "Men of Old Testament" on Wednesday nights in Lent. Subject Ash Wednesday night, "Abraham." Strangers cordially welcome.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Avenue and 44th Street, the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Celebration of the holy communion at 8 o'clock. Regular morning service at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The Rev. David M. Steele will preach.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Stuyvesant Square, (16th St., east of 3d Av.) Rev. W. S. RAINSFORD, D. D., Rector. Monthly musical service Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. The choir will render Gounod's "Gallia" and the anthem, "Not Unto Us," by John E. West.

ST. MARK'S, 10TH ST. & 2D AV., REV. L. W. Batten, Ph. D., Rector.—At the morning service, 11 A. M., the sermon will be preached by the Bishop of Vermont. Other services at 8 A. M. and 8 P. M. During Lent short service daily at 5 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84TH ST., NEAR Central Park West, Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector.—Services, 7:30; holy communion, 11; morning prayer and sermon, 8; special sermon for the Washington Continental Guard.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity.—Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor, will hold services in the Y. M. C. A. Building, 318 West 57th St., 11 A. M.; Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor. Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (ST. James,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services, 11 and 4:30; Lenten services Wednesday, 4:30.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture; subject, "Character the Nation's Strength."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—Sunday, 11:30 A. M., Dr. Joseph Silverman on "Washington, the Inspiration for the New Century." All welcome.

AT EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, Near 8th Av. REV. ARTHUR JAMIESON, Pastor. Rev. Dr. James M. King will preach, morning, at 10:45, on Sources and Character of American Civilization.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., sermon by the Rev. S. B. Coe.

1703—1903. Bicentenary Celebration of the Birth of JOHN WESLEY, Methodism's Founder, Carnegie Hall, Thursday, Feb. 26, 8:15 P. M. Under the auspices of the Metropolitan Thank-Offering Commission. Addresses by President ROOSEVELT, Bishop ANDREWS, and Rev. Dr. DAY. For tickets apply by letter to S. M. WILLIS, 150 5th Av., inclosing return stamped and addressed envelope.

DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS will preach in Grace M. E. Church, West 104th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, at 11 and 8. Special musical service in the evening. Prelude, "If the Ghost of George Washington Should Come to Congress."

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Cor. 60th St. REV. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject, "COURAGE." Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Midweek Social Devotional Service, Wednesday at 8 P. M.

7th Av. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St. Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor. 10:45, Preaching by pastor. 4:00, Bible exposition. 7:45, Miss Danforth. All seats free. Mountain Choir To-night.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 51st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 76th St., west of Columbus Av. REV. JAMES OLIVER WILSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject—"The Man of One Idea—His Value to Society." Evening subject—"Washington—the Prototype of Patriotism and American Manhood."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West End Av. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. Preaching by the Pastor. 11 A. M.—"THE GLORIOUS GOSPEL." 8 P. M.—"THE SECRET OF HEART-EASE." Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., near 6th Av. Rev. Dr. JOHN J. REEVE, Pastor. 10:30—"The Vision of Faith." 7:45—"Repentance an Occasion of Rejoicing."

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. Rev. PLEASANT HUNTER, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 125TH St., Near Madison Av.—Services, 11 and 8; Rev. Daniel Russell, pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St., Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Manliness of Christ"; 8 P. M., "Conversion of the Man Born

Religious Notices.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, 700 Park Avenue. Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Professor William N. Clarke, D. D., of Colgate University. All are welcome.

BRICK CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE AND 37TH STREET. MINISTERS, WILLIAM R. RICHARDS, D. D., REV. SHEPHERD KNAPP. SERVICES SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 22D. DR. RICHARDS WILL PREACH AT 11 A. M. AT 4 P. M., ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. DR. RICHARDS WILL PREACH THE SERMON, AND OTHER CLERGYMEN WILL TAKE PART IN THE SERVICES. ADMISSION TO AFTERNOON SERVICE BY TICKET. SUNDAY SCHOOL AT 9:45 A. M. YOUNG LADIES' BIBLE CLASS AT 10 A. M. YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS AT 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY EVENING SERVICE OMITTED. SERVICE PREPARATORY TO COMMUNION IN THE CHURCH FRIDAY EVENING, 27TH INST., AT 8 O'CLOCK.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, Assistant.—Dr. Smith will preach at 11 A. M.; Mr. Keeler preaches at 8 P. M.; Sunday school at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

5TH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Ave. and 55th St. REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Pastor. On Feb. 22d, service at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morning topic: "Christ's Compassion for the Multitude." Afternoon topic: "The Lord's Anointed." The Home Sunday School and the Gentlemen's and Ladies' Bible Classes meet at 9:45 A. M. REV. WILBERT W. WHITE, D. D., at 7:30 P. M., will lecture on "Intercession, Based on Numbers, 14th Chapter." Wednesday Evening Service at 8:15.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue, corner of Twenty-fourth Street. Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach. Bible school in chapel, 9:45; classes for adults, 10 A. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. Rev. J. S. Dickie, D. D., pastor of the American Church in Berlin, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D., Westminster Presbyterian, 23d St., near 7th Av., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Song Service.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. Robert MacKenzie, D. D., Pastor. Rev. John Lewis Clark, D. D., Assistant. Services at 11 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor. At 8 P. M. Dr. Frissell, the Principal of Hampton Institute, will speak, and the Hampton Quartet of colored students will sing some of the Old Plantation Songs.

SPRING ST. CHURCH, SPRING, NEAR VARick.—Preaching Sunday morning, 10:45; Rev. J. W. Miller. Evening, 7:45; Rev. H. R. Bates. Subject—"Christ and the Workingman."

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday 10:45 and 7:45; Sunday school, 2:30.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Rev. George Alexander, D. D., pastor; Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:45 A. M.; Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St. Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., vesper service at 4:30.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Religion of Nature." Evening—"Og, the King of Bashan."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"Washington: the Christian Patriot." Evening—"The Love of Jesus Christ for the Man Who Has Betrayed Him."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Lesson of a Neglected Book." Evening—"Judah and His Tribe."

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., the pastor, will preach.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Dr. Kittredge will preach morning and evening; evening subject, "The Church—Its Simple Creed, the Value of Its Communion—the Condition of Membership." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) 4th Avenue and 20th Street, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor. Services and sermon by Rev. Samuel A. Eliot of Boston; services, 11 A. M.; all cordially invited; Sunday school in Parish House at 10 A. M.

AT LENOX AV. UNITARIAN CHURCH, COR. 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject, "What One Church is Doing." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Corner Park Av.—Services 11 A. M.; Dr. Savage will preach eighth sermon in series on the "Religion of Jesus"; subject, "The Way of Jesus"; Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in the chapel; entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

"THE BIBLE THE DRAMA OF MAN'S SPIRITUAL EVOLUTION AND REDEMPTION." An important lecture to students and lovers of the Bible, by the Rev. Frank Sewall of Washington.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, Thirty-fifth Street, between Park and Lexington Aves., 8 P. M.

Morning service, 11 o'clock, with sermon by Rev. Chauncey G. Hubbell. Subject: "The Kingdom Prepared from the Foundation of the World."

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St., FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Charles F. Patterson will preach. Morning subject—"As the Sparks Fly Upward." Evening service of music. Choir will render Mendelssohn's "Elijah."

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Ave. and 19th St. only. Sixty minutes of music To-night. Free. Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT and Mr. Radcliffe.

ANNIE RIX MILITZ.—Sunday, 3:30, "The Living Christ." Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St. Classes mornings and evenings, 249 Windsor Arcade during week.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN "Christ's Mission," 142 West 21st St., evening 7:45, Rev. James O'Connor preaches; subject, "Foreign (Catholic) Influences in Our Nation."

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 6.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av., 55th St., Bishop Sabine, Pastor.—11 A. M., Dr. Hoffman of Philadelphia preaches before the Cummins Missionary Society.

Gospel Campaign Committee. REV. JAMES M. GRAY, D. D., Marble Collegiate Church, 29th St. and 5th Av., Tuesday, 3:30 P. M. Subject, "The Epistle to the Romans." First Reformed Episcopal Church, Madison Av. and 55th St., Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Subject, "Messages from the Psalms." Admission free to both lectures.

HUGH O. PENTECOST, Lyric Hall, 723 Sixth Av., near 42d Street. Sunday at 11 A. M. "George Washington."

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St., Rev. M. A. Gerdsen, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M.

NEW YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION will hold a public meeting, Monday, Feb. 23, at 8 o'clock, Madison Av. Baptist Church, Madison Av., cor. 31st Street. "Preparation of Children for Church Membership." Discussion opened by Rev. G. U. Wenner, D. D. Sunday School Superintendents, teachers, pastors, parents, and all Christian workers are earnestly invited to be present and participate in the discussion of this important subject.

PATRIOTIC SERVICE FOR MEN. 7th Regt. Band, N. Y. Festival Chorus (300 voices), Four Park Sisters, cornetists. Brief speeches on "Washington," by Dr. Lorimer, Dr. Mackay, and Dr. Fagnani, Sunday, 3:30, auspices West Side Y. M. C. A. CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. and 7th Av. SEATS FREE.

Sacred Song Recital by MOODY INTERCOLLEGIATE QUARTETTE. The original male quartette which sang for Dwight L. Moody during World's Fair campaign in Chicago. Brief Address by CLAYTON S. COOPER at Y. M. C. A., 23d St. East, Sunday, Feb. 22, 3:30 P. M.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, CARnegie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Sunday morning, Feb. 22d, at 11:15 o'clock, lecture by Mr. W. L. Sheldon of the Society for Ethical Culture of St. Louis; subject, "The Religion of Epictetus." All interested are invited.

SPIRITUALISM.—First Association "Tuxedo," Madison Av., 59th St.—Sunday at 3, Mrs. Helen Temple Brigham and Miss Margaret Gaule. At 8, Miss Margaret Gaule.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for March 1, 1903.

Copyright, 1903, by John R. Whitney.

SUBJECT—Paul and Apollos, Acts, xviii., 24-28, xix., 1-7.

GOLDEN TEXT—If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him. Luke, xi., 13.

Have you received the Holy Ghost?

This was apparently—according to the A. V.—the first question Paul asked when he came to Ephesus. It is a very important question for every one to ask himself or herself now. He asked it of professed disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ—people who had been baptized. It implies that baptism is not sufficient to make any one a child of God. It is therefore a very strong argument against the doctrine of "baptismal regeneration." Yet it makes the work of the Holy Ghost an absolute essential. For when the jailer at Philippi—trembling with the conscious sense of sin—asked, "What must I do to be saved?" Paul did not reply—Receive ye the Holy Ghost—but "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ." When he came to Ephesus, however, to those who professed that they had believed, his first question was: "Did ye receive the Holy Ghost when ye believed?" (R. V.) It implies that they could not have truly believed unless they had. For, as he afterward wrote, "No man can say that Jesus is the Lord, but by the Holy Ghost." (I. Cor., xii., 3.)

This question is the special point of this lesson, and it comes before us at this time with peculiar appropriateness. For last week we saw that no matter what a man may say, or know, or believe, or do, he is "nothing" unless the love of God is shed abroad in his heart by the Holy Ghost. The circumstances leading to this incident, therefore, demand a careful consideration.

When we last considered Paul's ministry he was in Corinth. "He dwelt there a year and six months teaching the Word of God." (xviii., 11, R. V.) Then he felt impelled to revisit Syria. But when he left Corinth, he sailed from Cenchrea; just as when he came to Philippi he landed at Neapolis. For Cenchrea was the port of Corinth for its Eastern trade, and was about nine miles distant. There a number of disciples had been gathered, and a church established. (Rom., xvi., 1.) Paul's known companions were Aquila and Priscilla, but he may also have been accompanied by several others of the brethren.

After a brief delay at Cenchrea for the completion of a vow—probably of thanksgiving for some special mercy—made by Paul or Aquila, authorities equally learned differ very much as to which, they set sail. Their first landing place was Ephesus on the opposite side of the Egean Sea. At that time these two cities—Corinth and Ephesus—stood in very nearly the same commercial relationship to each other as Liverpool and New York now do. Vessels of all kinds were constantly passing between them. The voyage occupied from twelve to fifteen days.

The vessel probably remained at Ephesus for only a short time. Paul, however, improved his opportunity, and, entering into the synagogue, "reasoned" with the Jews concerning Christ. (xviii., 19.) Evidently considerable interest was awakened, for "they asked him to abide a longer time." (xviii., 20, R. V.) This, however, he could not do. The reason is not given in the R. V., but the A. V. says that Paul's reply to the urgent request was: "I must by all means keep this feast that cometh in Jerusalem"—probably that of "The Passover." But he said: "I will return again unto you if God will." This feast occurred early in our Spring of the year.

PAUL SAILS FOR SYRIA.

Leaving Aquila and Priscilla in Ephesus, Paul set sail again as soon as the vessel was ready. Prof. Ramsay says that it was "probably a pilgrim ship, carrying from Corinth to Ephesus many Jews for the coming passover, and directing its course accordingly." So without touching at any place on the way, in due time they landed at Caesarea, on the coast of Syria. Making no recorded stay in that city, Paul "went up" to Jerusalem and saluted the Church there. (xviii., 22, R. V.) We have no account, however, of what he did there, or how long he stayed.

But when he left that city, he apparently went direct to Antioch, in Syria, the then centre of Christian activity. The record of his stay there, however, is as brief as that of his stay in Jerusalem. We are simply told that "after he had spent some time there, he departed and went over all the country of Galatia and Phrygia in order, strengthening all the disciples." (xviii., 23.) This was his third missionary journey. Its details are not given to us, but its completion found him again in Ephesus. (xix., 1.) He had been gone at least six months—from the early Spring to the early Fall.

Soon after he left Ephesus, that city was visited by a Jew named Apollos. He came from Alexandria, the Grecian capital of Egypt, a scholarly city containing the greatest library of ancient times. About 300 years before Christ the Old Testament was there translated into Greek by seventy learned Jews, giving the world the version known as "The Septuagint." In the time of Paul it was still known as a city of great learning as well as of commercial importance.

Born and educated in such a city Apollos became a man distinguished for his learning and eloquence. In some way also, he had been "instructed in the way of the Lord, and being fervent in spirit he spake and taught diligently (or "carefully," R. V.) the things of the Lord Jesus," for he was "mighty in the Scriptures." (xviii., 24-25.) His study of "The Septuagint" had revealed to him very clearly God's love for men and His desire for their temporal and eternal welfare. It had also evidently given him some idea of a coming Saviour. In that sense, therefore, he could teach of "the things of the Lord Jesus."

So when he heard of the preaching of John the Baptist in Judea, he evidently at once recognized in him the fulfillment of prophecy, "the voice of him that crieth in the wilderness—Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make straight in the desert a highway for our God." (Isaiah, xl., 3.) He had not, however, as yet heard of the life, the death, the resurrection, and the ascension of Jesus, nor of the descent of the Holy Ghost on the day of Pentecost to abide with the disciples forever. He knew only the prophecies.

But his fervent spirit, and knowledge of the Scriptures, would not let him rest. On every side he saw that, as in the days of Noah, so in his days, "the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually." (Gen., vi., 5.) Men must, therefore, be awakened to know the wrath of God against sin. So he took up the work of John the Baptist, and with all the eloquence and fervor he possessed he preached repentance toward God. When he came to Ephesus, therefore, availing himself of the privilege accorded to every one who had a "word of exhortation for the people," (xiii., 15,) as he had probably done in Alexandria and other places, "he began to speak boldly in the synagogue," (xviii., 26,) calling upon his hearers to "bring forth fruits worthy of repentance." (Luke, iii., 8.)

Among his hearers there were two plain people, who made tents for a living. They were Aquila and Priscilla. For eighteen months they had heard the full story of redemption from the lips of Paul, and as they listened to the learned and eloquent Apollos, while they undoubtedly admired his earnestness and zeal, they were quick to see that there was a radical defect in his preaching. It was all true, but it was not all of the truth. So "they took him unto them, and expounded unto him the way of God more perfectly." (xviii., 26.) Thus the Holy Ghost, through these humble, earnest, Christian tentmakers, did more for Apollos by their friendly counsel in their own home than all of the great seminaries of learning had been able to do for him in Alexandria. And his docile, teachable spirit is seen in his grateful acceptance of the help thus given to him.

MINISTRY OF APOLLOS.

There are many Apollos still in the world, earnest, eloquent men, who teach and preach as if the bettering of human relationships was the chief end and aim of the Gospel; as if God had sent His Son into the world merely to lead men to deal more justly with each other, and to become more agreeable neighbors, rather than to reconcile them to Himself. Evidently more Aquilas and Priscillas are needed to "expound unto them the way of God more perfectly."

The ministry of Apollos in Ephesus, however, was a very short one. But it so commended itself to the disciples there that when he left to go to Corinth in Achaia, "the brethren encouraged him, and wrote to the disciples to receive him; and when he came he helped them much which had believed through grace; for he powerfully confuted the Jews, and that publicly, showing by the Scriptures that Jesus was the Christ." (xviii., 27-28, R. V.) Thus being enlightened, he exhorted his hearers in Corinth, not only to repent but to add to their repentance faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.

He evidently remained in Corinth for some time, and his ministry there was very effectual. Many were so captivated by his eloquence that they looked up to him as a clearer setter forth of truth than even Paul. Very soon, and very naturally, therefore the Corinthians became divided into parties. Some claimed to still follow the teachings of Paul, some of Apollos, some—under the Judaizing teachers from Jerusalem—that of Peter, and some simply that they were the disciples of Christ, without exalting for themselves any human leader. This party spirit Paul earnestly rebuked as soon as he heard of it, urging that none of them "be puffed up for one against another." (First Corinthians, i., 10-13; iii., 1-10; iv., 6.) Apollos also himself so far from encouraging this spirit, probably did the same thing, for when Paul wrote his rebuke to the Corinthians nearly three years later, (Conybeare and Howson,) Apollos was then with him in Ephesus, and although Paul "greatly desired" him to return to Corinth "his mind was not at all" to go. (First Corinthians, xvi., 12.) fearing probably that his presence there would add fuel to the flame. This party spirit in the Church, moreover, never separated Paul and Apollos. They remained warm friends and helpful fellow-laborers to the last, as is shown by the affectionate way in which Paul speaks of him in his letter to Titus not long before his final arrest, imprisonment, and death. (Titus, iii., 13.)

When Paul first visited Ephesus on his way to Jerusalem, his preaching apparently awakened a great deal of interest, but we do not read that it brought forth any fruit, although it undoubtedly prepared the way for Apollos. When he came, although the result of his labors was therefore greater, yet—owing probably to the shortness of his stay—only "about twelve men" were awakened. (xix., 7.) And these "twelve" were undoubtedly the fruit of his call to repentance, before he had learned from Aquila and Priscilla "the way of God more perfectly." So when Paul came again to that city he was welcomed especially by these "twelve," and heard in their midst, the work Apollos had done in their midst.

Apollos, it is said, "spake and taught diligently the things of the Lord, knowing only the baptism of John," (xviii., 25.) But he evidently did not know everything concerning him. For when John preached repentance, he always pointed his hearers to One who should come after him, and who should "baptize with the Holy Ghost" (Matt., iii., 11; Lu., i., 8; Mk., iii., 16.) In fact he said very distinctly of himself, that he did not know Jesus, "but He that sent me to baptize with water, the same said unto me: Upon whom thou shalt see the Spirit descending, and remaining on Him, the same is He which baptizeth with the Holy Ghost. And I saw and bear record." (John, i., 33-34.) But Apollos, not having heard of this, or not having understood it if he had heard, apparently laid no stress upon it in his preaching.

PAUL'S QUESTION.

So when Paul asked the twelve men who had been brought to repentance and the desire for a better life: "Did ye receive the Holy Ghost when ye believed?" they honestly replied: "Nay, we did not so much as hear whether the Holy Ghost was given." (xix., 2, R. V.)

In asking this question Paul did not so much refer to these special gifts of the Spirit which would enable them to work miracles as to those which convicted "of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment." (John, xvi., 8, R. V.) The power to work miracles apparently was not given to all believers, (I. Cor., xii., 10,) but only in certain cases, for some special reasons. It was afterward given to these twelve (xix., 6.) It was not, however, to confirm their faith, but to increase their power in ministering to others. Paul, however, knew from his own experience that he might plant and Apollos water, but there would be no fruit unless God gave the increase. (I. Cor., iii., 7.) He knew also that men were not born into the Kingdom of God by enticing words of man's wisdom or eloquence, "but in demonstration of the Spirit and of power." (I. Cor., ii., 4.) For our Lord Himself had said: "Ye must be born again," and "except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God." (John, iii., 5-7.)

This baptism of the Holy Ghost is, therefore, a radical necessity. It is an essential feature of the Gospel. John demanded repentance and reformation. Jesus demands regeneration. It is this which sets the Gospel far above every other scheme for the lifting of men out of the darkness of sin into the liberty and light of fellowship with God. For it lifts them by Divine power.

An earnest but self-sufficient heathen once said in substance to a missionary: "If I want to go to the upper rooms of my house, I can go up by an elevator, or by the stairs, or by a ladder. Why, then, cannot I go to heaven by some other way than by the Christian faith? Why is not my way as good as your way?"

Without hesitation, the missionary replied: "By any way, to reach your upper rooms, you must overcome the law of gravitation; the elevator, the stairs, and the ladder are simply contrivances to do that. You can do it in many ways. But in all history there has never been found any way to overcome the law of sin in our members—the natural gravitation of man to evil—except by the atonement of Jesus Christ. Therefore, there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved."

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What was Paul's question on arriving in Ephesus, and what is said of it?

What is said of his journey to Jerusalem, and of his third missionary tour?

Who came to Ephesus after he left, what was his character, and what did he preach?

How was he instructed in "the way of God more perfectly," and what is said of it?

To what place did he go from Ephesus, and what took place there?

What result of his ministry did Paul find when he reached Ephesus, and what was the answer to his inquiry?

To what gifts of the Holy Ghost did Paul refer, and how is the necessity of His baptism illustrated?

Religious Notices.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Ave. and 19th St. only. Gospel meetings every night. Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe leaders.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 244 Lenox Av., near 125th St.—Free lecture Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "Child Life: Its Influence on the Race," by Dr. J. P. Hyatt.

"VEDANTA AND THE TEACHINGS OF CHRIST," by Swami Abhedananda of India, Carnegie Lyceum, 3:15.

B'nai B'rith's Fiftieth Anniversary.

The fiftieth anniversary of the B'nai B'rith is to be celebrated on March 8 with a gala event in Temple Beth-El, Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue. There are to be musical exercises and addresses by prominent citizens. The order has a membership of 50,000 in District Grand Lodge No. 1. It has lodges throughout the United States and Europe, and at the celebration there are to be representatives in the city from the lodges in England, Germany, Austria, Asia, Africa, and other countries.

Guild for Crippled Children.

The first annual meeting of Auxiliary No. 1 of the Guild for Crippled Children, of which Mrs. Merle St. Croix Wright is President, is to be held on Thursday evening next in the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. The day home and school for the crippled children of the poor of the upper section of Manhattan is at 2,111 Madison Avenue, and it is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. Kindergarten, elementary branches, and manual industries are taught there. A number of eminent speakers are expected to address the meeting.

Teachers Sick, Classes Suspended.

Classes in twenty different subjects of study in the big Girls' High School in Brooklyn have been temporarily suspended because of a lack of teachers. At present five teachers of the regular staff are on the sick list, as well as two of the three substitute teachers assigned to the school. Because of a peculiar rule of the Department of Education, the school is unable to secure additional substitute teachers for the emergency.

Ball of H. C. F. Koch & Co.'s Employes.

The H. C. F. Koch & Co. Employes' Mutual Benefit Association had its tenth annual entertainment and ball in the New Harlem Casino last evening. Financially and socially it was a success. The entertainment proved an attractive feature of the evening. Under the direction of Hurtig & Seamon some of the best exponents of vaudeville were present.

New Mission Church and School.

A new mission church and Sunday school building will be erected by the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church on the north side of Sixty-second Street, 66 feet west of First Avenue. The structure will occupy a plot 48 by 100.5 feet, and will stand at the rear of the Young People's Mission, on Sixty-third Street. The plans have been prepared by Architects Robertson & Potter, and call for the outlay of $50,000.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE'S APPEAL.

Two Meetings in Behalf of Negro Education to be Held Here.

The industrial education afforded by the Hampton Institute as a means toward solving the negro and Indian problems will be discussed at to-morrow evening's service in the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway and Seventy-third Street, following a similar meeting in the West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The Rev. H. B. Frissell, the Principal of the school, will speak, and the work of the institute and its future will be described by T. B. Williams, a negro, and Miss Lucy Conger, a Sioux Indian, both graduates. Mr. Williams is a teacher and an agent of the newly formed Southern Education Board. The Hampton Male Quartet will sing.

The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute was established at the close of the civil war on the shores of Hampton Roads. Booker T. Washington is among its graduates, many of whom have, like him, devoted their lives to the elevation of their race. Its students now number 730 boarders and 400 day pupils from the surrounding country. Only one-quarter of the applicants could be admitted to the present term. Tuition is free, but students are required to pay their board and other expenses incidental to their education in cash or equivalent labor. About $80,000 a year, in addition, must be received from private sources, and the object of the meetings is to facilitate the collection of that fund.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. S. Thompson, sporting goods; 48 Leonard Street.

Panton & White Company, Duluth, Minn.; J. Panton, dry goods; Sixteenth Street and West Union Square; Victoria Hotel. A. Reid, silks and dress goods; G. Miller, books; F. Pride, house furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Freimuth, I., St. Paul, Minn.; J. W. Cousens, domestics and white goods; F. Fleischman, house furnishing goods; 395 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Small, William, & Co., Leavenworth, Kan.; L. Vanderschmidt, furnishing goods, notions, cloaks, and suits; F. Vanderschmidt, upholstery and white goods; Hotel Albert.

Beadell & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; H. Beadell, notions and furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Elliott, W. S., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; C. E. Thompson, carpets and upholstery goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Westheimer & Daube, Ardmore, Indian Territory; M. Westheimer, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.

Fair, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Freedman, house furnishing goods and toys; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; Miss L. Boetcher, waists, petticoats, ladies' and infants' wear; 47 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Pearse, Murphy & Co., Portland, Me.; T. J. Murphy, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kilpatrick-Thomas Company, Omaha, Neb.; W. H. Koenig, notions and laces; 258 Church Street; Hotel Normandie.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Lebolt, jewelry and cutlery; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; W. K. Melcher, Jr., prints, ginghams, linens, and white goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Navarre.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; B. F. McCloskey, furnishing goods, hosiery, and corsets; 335 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Company, Macon, Ga.; E. H. Macon, millinery, 395 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Horne-Stewart Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; B. S. Horne, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial; S. C. Barbour, domestics and linens; Hotel Navarre.

Michael Brothers, Athens, Ga.; S. Michaels, cloak, 355 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Burt, S. J., & Brothers, Ogden, Utah; W. L. Burt, cloaks, notions, and shoes; Murray Hill Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; B. Knight, silks; W. Rutledge, ladies' hosiery and knit underwear; A. J. Colfer, white goods; W. L. Shaw, dress goods; 621 Broadway.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Davidson, cloaks, suits, and waists, 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

The Hillsboro Dry Goods Company, Hillsboro, Texas; P. H. Pennington, dry goods; W. T. Sims, dry goods; Broadway Central.

Straus, Stumer, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Beatty, millinery; E. Duffy, millinery.

Sternberg, M. J., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. Straus, hats; Hotel Netherlands. Mrs. C. Bernach, suits; Hotel Marlborough.

Miller, L. J., Columbus, Ohio; china and toys; Grand Central Hotel.

Bennett, J. M., Chickasha, Indian Territory; dry goods; 113 East Seventeenth Street.

Boswell, McComers & Co., Greensboro, Ga.; T. L. McComers, general merchandise; Hotel St. George.

Eaucatinger, H. J., St. Louis, Mo.; hats; Sturtevant House.

Smidt, Myer, Nacodoches, Texas; S. Hirsch, dry goods; Vendome Hotel.

Rodenback & Gucher, Lyons, N. Y.; L. D. Rodenback, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Cronin, Miss N., Nashville, Tenn.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Winsonia.

Wren, Edward, Springfield, Ohio; dry goods.

Stainter, J. F., Dubuque, Iowa; dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Marsh, Mrs. L., Tyler, Texas; millinery; 137 East Twenty-first Street.

Foster, Mary E., Massillon, Ohio; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Richardson, D. F., Detroit, Mich.; statuary; Broadway Central Hotel.

Singer Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Heyman, cloaks.

Herzog-Ratsel Company, Chicago, Ill.; Nathan Herzog, petticoats; St. Denis Hotel.

Felter & Hutchinson, Huntsville, Texas; C. B. Hutchinson, dry goods; Hotel Raleigh.

Krapp, E., Detroit, Mich.; L. Simon, dry goods; Hotel Winsonia.

Smith, G. J., Fort Worth, Texas; Miss Stowers, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Tobin, Harry, St. Louis, Mo.; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; Freda Baer, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Abramson, L., Cottinwood, Minn.; general merchandise.

Brown, E., St. Louis, Mo.; general store; Broadway Central Hotel.

Meiss Brothers, Danville, Ill.; Alphonse Meis, dry goods; L. V. Nicholson, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Straus, Levy, Cleveland, Ohio; C. L. Young, millinery; 324 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Abt, Leo, Canton, Ohio; Millinery, cloaks, and suits.

Rodenbach & Gucker, Lyons, N. Y.; Fred Gucker, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Rollman Sons Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. H. Mack, dry goods; 72 West Eighty-ninth Street.

Richards, S., North Platte, Neb.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lehman Brothers, St. Joseph, Mo.; M. H. Lehman, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Thomas G. Hayes, Baltimore; W. E. Corey, Pittsburg.

HOLLAND.—J. Frank Murray, Pittsburg; Hopkins Hanford, Chicago; C. B. Warren, Detroit.

IMPERIAL.—Capt. F. J. Cleary, United States Navy.

MANHATTAN.—Sir Mitchell Thompson, Bart., Edinburgh.

FIFTH AVENUE.—D. R. Battles, United St[illegible] Maracaibo, Venezuela.

ALBEMARLE.—Evelyn Fitzgerald, London.

NORMANDIE.—Count Giuseppe Della Gherardesca, Attaché of the Italian Embassy to the United States, Washington.

MARLBOROUGH.—Capt. H. B. Stack, United States Navy.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Hudson Portland Cement Company, Hudson; capital, $3,000,000. Directors—W. A. McKenzie, Jr., B. B. Aylesworth, W. H. Michell, R. K. Dykes, and E. L. Barnes, Syracuse.

Herschell-Spillman Company, North Tonawanda, (to make merry-go-rounds;) capital, $200,000. Directors—Ida M. Herschell, E. C. Spillman, and L. T. Payne, North Tonawanda.

International Industrial Company, New York, (to manufacture machinery and handle inventions;) capital, $100,000. Directors—C. T. Dillard and H. H. Nieman, New York, and A. A. Keller, Montclair, N. J.

William S. Dudley, Incorporated, New York, (paints and oils;) capital, $4,000. Directors—W. S. Dudley, C. W. Burroughs, Jr., and J. H. Shaffer, Brooklyn.

Steel Concrete Construction Company, New York; capital, $40,000. Directors—L. B. Hanks, New York; T. K. Thomson, Yonkers, and C. T. Middlebrook, Jr., Cohoes.

Covering and Supply Company, White Plains, (insulating materials;) capital, $25,000. Directors—C. H. Lietze, New York; C. S. Wood, Roseville, N. J., and Emil Hochenadl, Brooklyn.

Wannemacher & Weis Company, New York, (hay, grain, and feed;) capital, $10,000. Directors—Louis Wannemacher, Frederick Weis, and G. M. Fleischmann, New York.

Charles C. Meigs Company, New York, (fish;) capital, $10,000. Directors—C. C. Meigs and J. H. Manwaring, Brooklyn, and C. D. Folsom, New York.

Pennsylvania Construction Company, New York, (contractors;) capital, $4,500. Directors—D. J. Morrison, Brooklyn; Morris Fortuin and G. E. Cooper, New York.

Carey Show Print, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. D. Harper, F. J. Carey, and Heth Lorton, New York.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

American Railway Equipment Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Kenneth K. McLaren, Horace Gould, and Howard K. Wood.

Kiernan-Hughes Company; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—James M. Kiernan, William Hughes, Louis V. Kiernan, and Emma Hughes.

Central Illinois Telephone and Telegraph Company; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Louis B. Dailey, Kenneth K. McLaren, and H. O. Coughlan.

Holland-American Investment Company; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—George C. Buell, John A. Devere, and John S. Garrison.

Alma Cement Company; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Robert S. Green, George E. Cutley, George W. Rurode, Marcy Holmes, and Joseph P. Cotton.

Mahon Coal Company; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—A. D. Mahon, J. S. Mahon, and Charles Dunlop.

C. S. Gibson Company; capital, $140,000. Incorporators—Samuel H. Richards, Charles A. Wolverton, and Thomas E. French.

Ragus Tea and Coffee Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Peter L. McLaren, William A. McBride, G. Everett Clapp, Patrick J. Kavanaugh, and Clarence F. Walker.

Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—C. H. Williams, Edmond Schaeffer, and A. Terhune.

New Jersey Underwear Company; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Frank M. Munn, William B. Riley, and A. Ashfield Baker.

Guarantee Credit Clothing Company; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Jacob Musler, Jacob Simon, Isaac Cohn, and Michael Musler.

Millville Republican Publishing Company; capital, $5,000. Incorporators—Alexander MacCallum, Thomas P. Austin, and George Doyle.

The Coal and Coke Securities Company; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Frank Lane, [illegible] C. Goodale, and C. A. Wilson.

The Ridgewood Land Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—John B. Morrison, Joseph H. Wehrle, Frederick Barton, Joseph Wendling, and Emil Schlather.

Campbell Novelty Company; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—William D. Ackerson, John D. Campbell, and Walton C. Whittingham.

Financial.

W. L. Douglas 7% Stock

SAFEST INVESTMENT IN AMERICA

Less than $400,000 of the issue of $1,000,000 Preferred 7% Stock of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. of Brockton, Mass., Remains for Sale in Lots of One Share or More. If you want Some of this Gilt-edge Stock You Must Act Quickly. Stock Pays 7% Annual Dividends, Payable Semi-Annually.

SHARES ARE FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

Sold at Par ($100.00) One Hundred Dollars Each.

The W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. is incorporated with a capital of $2,000,000; $1,000,000 of this is common stock, held by Mr. Douglas; $1,000,000 is preferred stock now offered at par, $100 per share. This stock is full paid and non-assessable, and pays 7% dividends.

Mr. Douglas cannot secure a single dollar of the profits of the great Douglas Shoe Co. until this 7% has been paid to the people who buy this preferred stock. As the business has not for twenty-three years failed to pay at least 7% on its entire capitalization, holders of this preferred stock are absolutely sure to get their 7% dividends.

Many people want to know why so large and prosperous a concern as this should offer 7 per cent. preferred stock to the public. The reasons are fully explained in the prospectus, but it is proper to state some of them here.

This business was founded and built up to the proud position of the largest concern of its kind in the world by the genius and untiring efforts of its head. He has now reached a time of life when he feels that he must set his affairs in order, although mentally and physically at his best and with the prospect of devoting many more years to the guidance of the affairs of the Company. This great business must be perpetuated, must be maintained, must remain in future years as it is now, the greatest shoe concern in the world. One man, even a young man, would need much assistance to carry on and enlarge a business like this, and much capital, much energy, and earnest efforts of many people are needed. A corporation never dies. Hence this business has been incorporated.

The present purpose is to get the public to become an interested part of the Douglas Shoe Company, and to assist it in its successful career, not only by their money, but by their help in all possible directions.

There is no question about the soundness of this enterprise. It is one of the solidest concerns in the world. There is much more than a dollar in actual assets behind every dollar of this stock, the magnificent plant and the great business of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company, with its 64 stores in 45 cities—all owned by the company.

This is better than a savings bank. No savings bank could have the resources behind it that this company has. The savings bank will pay you 3 to 3½ per cent. This stock pays you 7 per cent. From the savings bank you get nothing but your interest. The Douglas preferred stock is on the most conservative basis worth $200 a share to-day, instead of $100, and will continually increase in value.

Send for a prospectus which fully explains all these things. With it we will send a little folder which describes the great plant of this company, the business which has been done and is now being done, and shows you just what you are putting your money into and just how you are safeguarded in every possible way.

A large proportion of the preferred stock offered was immediately subscribed for, and subscriptions are coming in constantly, many of them being very large sums. It is impossible to say at what time all the stock will be subscribed for and the opportunity gone. The safe way is to fill out the attached coupon, stating how many shares you wish to purchase, in case investigation satisfies you. Upon receipt of this coupon an option certificate will be forwarded to you, entitling you to purchase the number of shares indicated, at any time within thirty days. This entails no obligation on your part, but simply makes it certain that you will be able to secure the stock provided you so desire. It gives you an opportunity to read over the prospectus and investigate the matter.

Address for prospectus and information and send subscriptions and certified checks to

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

(COUPON)

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.:

Please send prospectus of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company and special option certificate entitling me to purchase within thirty days ...... shares of the 7 per cent. preferred stock of the company. It is understood that this request incurs no obligation on my part, unless after investigation I subscribe for the stock.

Name..................

Street Address..................

City or Town..................

State.................. (137)

All stock sold this month will receive six months' dividend July 1, 1903.

Dividends are paid January 1 and July 1. If you do not want to wait for the prospectus, send the money and certificates of stock will be sent you by return mail.

Surrogate Notices.

MARSTON, ROSETTA B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSETTA B. MARSTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at her residence, Center Street, City Island, Borough of Bronx, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1902.

ANNIE ANDERSON HORTON, formerly ANNIE ANDERSON, Executrix.

DAVID CARLL, Attorney for Executrix, 40 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

Legal Notices.

Class D, XXc., No. 2883.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twenty-second day of January, 1903, FRANCES W. JACKSON, of New York, N. Y., hath deposited in this office the title of a DRAMATIC COMPOSITION, the title of which is in the following words, to wit: "The Two Orphans," a romantic play in four acts and seven tableaux, whereof N. Hart Jackson is sole author, and by him adapted from the French of Ad. D'Ennery and Eugene Cormon, the right whereof she claims as proprietor in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights.

Office of the Register of Copyrights, Washington, D. C.

HERBERT PUTNAM, Librarian of Congress. (Seal.) By Thorvald Solberg, Register of Copyrights.

In renewal for 14 years from February 1, 1903.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE THE 14th day of January, 1903, by the Honorable John J. Freedman, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against THOMAS SINNOTT, lately doing business at No. 118 West 125th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber and duly appointed assignee of the said Thomas Sinnott for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at No. 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of March, 1903.

Dated New York, January 14th, 1903.

WILLIAM A. FERGUSON, Assignee.

CHARLES W. SINNOTT, Times Building, New York City.

Surrogate Notices.

BRINCK, JAMES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES W. BRINCK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Charles E. Lydecker, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of March, 1903.—Dated New York, the 5th day of September, 1902. MARY E. BRINCK, Administratrix. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

FULLER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. FULLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of J. Frederic Kernochan, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of January, 1903. J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, FREDERICK W. STEVENS, Executors. GEORGE L. PECK, Attorney for Executors, 40 Cedar Street, New York City.

HEPWORTH, GEORGE H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson M. Powell, No. 29 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1903. Dated New York, the 20th day of October, 1902. ADALINE S. HEPWORTH, Executrix. WILSON M. POWELL, Attorney for Executrix, No. 29 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Last year The New York Times contained [illegible] lines of advertising.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1902-1903.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
THIS AFT., at 2—RENAUD, Scotti, De Marchi, Scott, Ed. de Reszke, Conductor, Mancinelli.
TO-NIGHT, at 7:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen. Special Prices. DIE WALKÜRE. Gadski, Homann-Betuk, Homer, Maurel, Marilly, Seyfarth, Bridewell, and Nordica; Burgstaller, Blass, Blishlad. Conductor, Hertz.
Sun. Eve., Feb. 22, at 8:30—GRAND POPULAR CONCERT. Sayward, Marilly, Bridewell; Saliguet, Steppan, Blass. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Mon. Eve., Feb. 23, at 8. (Revival)—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA. Gadski, Homer, Scheff, De Marchi, Campanari, Ed. de Reszke, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Tues. Eve., Feb. 24, at 7:30—DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN. Special Prices. SIEGFRIED. Nordica, Sayward, Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Bispham, Reiss, Blishlad. Conductor, Hertz.
Wed. Eve., Feb. 25, at 8—IL FLAUTO MAGICO (The Magic Flute). Sembrich, Homer, Sayward, Scheff, Bridewell, Marilly, and Gadski; Saliguet, Ed. de Reszke, Campanari, Reiss, Muhlmann. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Eve., Feb. 27, at 8—LA TRAVIATA. Sembrich, Dani, Scotti, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Eve., Feb. 28, at 7:30—GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. (Completing the "Ring" Cycle at Special Prices: $1 to $5 for seats. General admission, $1.50 and $1.)
WEBER PIANOS USED.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 22, 2:15. The Merry Musical Play, THE MAID AND THE BILLIONAIRE WITH JEROME SYKES

DALY'S Thursdays and Fridays at 8. DANIEL FROHMAN ANNOUNCES THE ANNUAL SERIES OF ILLUSTRATED LECTURES BY BURTON HOLMES
PORTUGAL.....March 5 and 6
DENMARK.....March 12 and 13
SWEDEN.....March 19 and 20
NORWAY (the Fiords).March 26 and 27
NORWAY (Midnight Sun).April 2 and 3
*** Sale of seats begins next Monday.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. FEBRUARY 21 TO MARCH 7. ADM. 50c. OPENS TO-DAY —AT 10 O'CLOCK— ADM. 50c. Largest Exhibit Ever Made of LAUNCHES, MARINE MOTORS, CANOES, GUIDES, TRAPPERS, INDIANS, FLY CASTING, CANOE TILTING, Rifle and Revolver Contests, Sportsman's Supplies, Golf and Tennis Goods. The INDIAN PLAY "HIAWATHA" (SONGS OF THE WOOD.) Orchestra and Chorus of 150 People. High-Class Soloists with Symphony Orchestra.

CARNEGIE HALL. This (Sat.) Afternoon, at 2:30. Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Gerlcke Conductor. Programme: TANEIEW, Overture, "L'Orestie"; MOZART, Aria from "Titus"; WAGNER, Aria, "Siegfried Idyl"; MENDELSSOHN, Aria, "But the Lord is Mindful," from the Oratorio "St. Paul"; TSCHAIKOWSKY, Suite No. 3, in G major, Op. 55. Soloist, Mme. Schumann-Heink. Seats $1.50 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Ave. Hotel) and Ditson's, at regular prices.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. T'd'y, 2:15. Tel. 768-38. DE WOLF HOPPER in "MR. PICKWICK" Next Mon., Washington's Birthday, Mat. Grand CONCERT 12 Big Acts To-morrow. FEB. 22ND Vaudeville

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 4,030-38. Mats. Wed. & Sat. A CHINESE HONEYMOON. Next Mon., Washington's Birthday, Mat.

CARNEGIE HALL. Wetzler Symphony Concerts. Last Concert Tues. Evg., Feb. 24, at 8:30. Conductor, H. H. WETZLER. SOLOIST, MME. NORDICA. Seats now on sale at Ditson's and Box Office.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. To-day and Wednesday. Henry W. Savage presents GEORGE ADE'S Witty Musical Success, SULTAN OF SULU "DO YOU FEEL A DRAFT?" Extra Mat. Washington's Birthday, Mon., Feb. 23d.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evg. 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2. MATINEE TO-DAY Special Matinee MONDAY (Washington D.) John C. Fisher's Gorgeous Production, THE SILVER SLIPPER. Monday, March 2, 150th Performance, Souvenirs.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK. INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY MATCH, YALE & HARVARD. To-night, 8:15 o'clock. Admission, 50 cts. Reserved seats, 50c. extra.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way and 30th St. Mat. Mon., Tues. & Sat. Extra Mat. Mon. (Washington's Birthday.) THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY, TWIRLY-WHIRLY. & Burlesque. THE STICKINESS OF GELATINE.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Monday Afternoon, March 23, at 3. MME. ROGER—MICLOS. Recital Schumann-Chopin. Reserved Seats at Ditson's, 867 B'way. WEBER PIANO USED.

CIRCLE 60th & B'way. DAILY MATS. 2:15. Evgs. 8:15. All Star Vaudeville. Chas. J. Ross & Mabel Fenton, & 10 other acts.

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. ANDREW MACK LAST WEEK. In his Best Play, THE BOLD SOGER BOY. Wk. Com. Monday Mat., Feb. 23, THE SMART SET.

THE DEWEY 14th St. near B'way. MATINEE TO-DAY SAM DEVERE'S OWN CO. To-morrow Night—Grand Concert—25c., 50c.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 2d St. | 23d St., 58th St. BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS. Reserved Every All. & Eve.—Full Orch.

HARLEM MARELLE GILMAN, Mgr. | Evgs. 8:15. Op. House. "The Mocking Bird." | Mat. T'd'y, 2:15. Next | EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY. | Sweetest Week. Julia Marlowe in "The Cavalier." | on sale.

AMERICAN 42d ST. AND 7TH AV. Mat. Daily (exc. Mon.) 25c. | The Sporting Duchess. Red Masks' Big Concert Sunday Night.

Victoria, 42 St. B'y. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day & Monday. Broadway. WALSH in RESURRECTION.

NEW YORK, B'way, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Extra Mat. Washington's Birthday (Monday.) WILLIAMS & WALKER "IN DAHOMEY"

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:30. Rose's Farewell Week To-day. Mat. & Sat., Salvini's "DIE RENEGAT."

WEST END! The Village Postmaster. Mat. To-day. 2d Week Skinner Mon. Mat. A MODERN MAGDALEN. Seats Now on sale.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. | BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 25—GREAT ACTS—25. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEES EVERY DAY, 25c. MAGDA.

EDEN | WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. MUSERIDIS KOLEA, the Wizard to-night at 9

CARNEGIE Recital Hall. Matinée TO-DAY at 2:30. AMELIA BINGHAM—"Trixy Mrs. Sobson." EXTRA MATINEE NEXT MONDAY.

GRAND —A DESPERATE CHANCE Mat. Wk. Frankie-Rose-Dot.

3RD AVE. Mat. To-day. EAST LYNNE Next Week—"SUWANNE RIVER."

Mrs. Osborn's PLAYHOUSE. To | ROMEO & Elizabethan Stage. | JULIET.

INDOOR TENNIS HONORS

Championship in Singles Reaches Semi-Final Round.

Cragin Brothers Defeat Little and Forbes in the Doubles—Leonard of Harvard Out of the Match.

Play in the indoor lawn tennis tournament for the national championship title yesterday advanced the competitors to the semi-final round of the singles and one bracket in the semi-finals was also gained in the doubles. The light was particularly good yesterday afternoon in the Seventh Regiment Armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, where the tournament is in progress. In consequence the men displayed excellent form and there was an abundance of high class sport which held a numerous gallery throughout the afternoon. Among the spectators was Miss Bessie Moore, the woman's national champion in the singles.

The feature of the day was the match in the second round of the doubles which engaged the Cragin brothers of the West Side Tennis Club, and the old-time Princeton champion, Raymond D. Little, who was paired with J. D. Forbes. It was a brilliant contest of team play against a clever but ill-matched pair. On their side of the net the Cragins at all times played safe, and to get the ball back within the court lines. Calhoun Cragin accomplished some pretty work in blocking Little's fast service and long drives. In handling high lobs effectively A. S. Cragin was unusually good. He was never over-anxious to stroke the ball, but always took plenty of time to get the full bound from which to make his return. The Cragins got the first set at 6–3. Then Little came up to the net and by a series of dashing cross court plays he secured the second set practically unaided at 6–1. The former Princetonian was unable to check the Cragins in the deciding set, which was won at 6–4.

There was an upset in the singles as the Harvard University player, Edgar Leonard, was defeated in straight sets by W. B. Cragin. This was a surprise and is only accounted for by the fact that the Harvard man finds it difficult to gauge the bound of the ball from the board floor. His opponent was in fine stroke and took the first set of the match at love.

When the day's play was finished Wylie C. Grant, the former interscholastic champion, and W. B. Cragin were on the upper half brackets of the semi-final round, while Calhoun Cragin and Shepherd Homans, the Princeton veteran, were matched against each other in the lower half. Both of these semi-finals will be played this afternoon, the contest beginning at 2 o'clock. The scores of the day's play follows:

Championship Singles.—First Round—Edgar Leonard, Harvard University, defeated T. R. Cubbon, Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia, 6–1, 6–0.
Second Round—W. B. Cragin, West Side Tennis Club, defeated Edgar Leonard, Harvard University, 6–0, 6–1.
Championship Doubles.—First Round—Lyle E. Mahan and W. J. McLaughlin, Columbia University, defeated Louis J. Grant and Robert Bryan, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 6–1, 6–4; Wylie C. Grant and Robert L. Ray, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Shepherd Homans and T. C. Trask, West Side Tennis Club, 6–3, 6–4; Edgar W. Leonard and William J. Clothier, Harvard University, defeated G. Morris and E. A. Thomas, Columbia University, by default; W. B. Cragin and Theodore R. Pell, West Side Tennis Club, defeated Harry F. Allen and R. Wickham, Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia, by default; Raymond D. Little and J. D. Forbes, West Side Tennis Club, defeated Dr. F. C. Jennings and partner, Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia, by default.
Second Round—Lyle E. Mahan and W. J. McLaughlin, Columbia University, defeated A. L. Hoskins and partner, Belmont Cricket Club, Philadelphia, 6–2, 2–6, 6–4; W. B. Cragin, Jr., and Theodore R. Pell, West Side Tennis Club, defeated W. H. Fowler and G. A. Adee, Jr., Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, 6–2, 6–2; Calhoun Cragin and A. S. Cragin, West Side Tennis Club, defeated Raymond D. Little and J. D. Forbes, West Side Tennis Club, 6–4, 1–6, 6–4.

Baseball Men Will Discuss Rules.

President Pulliam of the National Baseball League returned from Philadelphia yesterday, after seeing Barney Dreyfuss of Pittsburg, who, he says, is so ill that he cannot attend the meeting of the Rules and Schedules Committees of the National and American Leagues which has been called at Chicago for Monday.

Manager Hanlon of the Brooklyn team took a flying trip from Baltimore in order to sign Catcher Jacklitsch, who was released by the Philadelphia National League Club, and after he had secured that player's signature Hanlon called at the Victoria Hotel, where he held a conference with President P. T. Powers of the National Association and President Pulliam. Hanlon does not like the idea of traveling to Chicago for next week's meeting, but it is more than likely that Pulliam, Powers, and he will be in Chicago on Monday.

Powers and Pulliam expected Ban Johnson of the American League to meet them here yesterday for an informal discussion of the rules and new National agreement, but the American League's President did not materialize.

Two days ago President Powers said he would not go to Chicago in response to an invitation sent out by James A. Hart for a conference of the Rules Committees of the two major leagues and the National Association. Yesterday, however, he declared that he would go and talk over the rules with the others assembled there, but he said that under no circumstances would he discuss the proposed National agreement with any one other than Presidents Johnson and Pulliam.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—Wealth, Old Hutch, and Carl Kahler were the winning favorites to-day. Chickadee, the favorite in the fifth race, was beaten by Pollock's weak ride. Stratton II. was claimed out of the last race by F. Gering, Jr., for $1,885. Weather cloudy and cool; track fast. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Mile. Hussah, 105 pounds, (Fuller,) 12 to 1, won; McWilliams, 106, (Mulholland,) 25 to 1, second; Balm of Gilead, 105, (Minder,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Albert D., Dewey, Great American, Rough Rider, Mytheer, De Reszke, Henry of Franstamar, John A. Clark, and Navarina also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and an eighth, Annie Laurette, 94 pounds, (Kinsler,) 5 to 1, won; Lount Blossom, 96, (Hauk,) 6 to 1, second; Socapa, 102½, (Munro,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:57. Imp. Novelty, Alina Abbott, Money Back, Thurles, Radiant Heat, Right Bower, and Lady in Black also ran. Joe Doughty left at post.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Wealth, 107 pounds, (Lindsay,) 3 to 2, won; St. Cuthbert, 109, (W. Hicks,) 5 to 1, second; Jim Clark, 109, (Robertson,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:13 3-5. Imp. Albula, John Coulter, Saddusee, Bangal, Decoration, and Captain Gaston also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; seven furlongs. Old Hutch, 116 pounds, (Gannon,) 7 to 10, won; Bloater, 105, (W. Hicks,) 15 to 5, second; Bummer, 99, (Robbins,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:27 3-5. Bondage, Tioga, and Wilful also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; mile and an eighth. Alfred C., 103 pounds, (Munro,) 12 to 1, won; Chickadee, 101, (Pollock,) even, second; Vesuvia, 111, (Robertson,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:56 2-5. Leonia, Free Pass, Inspector Shea, Zazel, and Simeon also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Carl Kahler, 112 pounds, (Pollock,) 9 to 10, won; Andes, 107, (Robbins,) 8 to 1, second; Benmore, 108, (Hauck,) 13 to 1, third. Time—1:13 4-5. Stratton II., Caspar, Alpaca, Flashlite, Miss Aubrey, and Our Jessie also ran.

New Orleans Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Purse; six furlongs. Hirotas, 99 pounds; Handsome, 99; Chasture, 99; Elsbernhement and Mollie T., 100 each; The Pride of Surrey, 102; Emshea, 105; Rodan, 109; The Cuckoo and Clarita, 110 each; Bengal, 112; Astonius, 115.

SECOND RACE.—Purse; three-year-olds; five furlongs. Silver Prince, 90 pounds; Marco, 92; Sir Faust, Royal Deceiver, and Don Ernesto, 95 each; Josette, 112; Spec, 103; Tom Gogan, Frank Rice, and Right and True, 106 each; Athlane and Sweet Alice, 105 each.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; six furlongs. Courage, Ontario C., and Catcher, 99 pounds each; Amagari, 93; Major Tenny, 95; Ed L., 100; Sweet Alice, 99; *Sadducee, 105; If You Dare, 106; †Alarke, 93; ‡L'Etranne, 111; Federal, 114. *Waterbury & Dick's entry; †Corrigan's entry.

FOURTH RACE.—George Washington Handicap, $1,000 added; mile and a sixteenth. Albert F. Dewey, 94 pounds; Adelante and Major Tenny, 95 each; *Marshal Neil, 101; *Par Excellence, 106; Harry B., 105; †Sir Hessler, 98; †Sheriff Bell, 107; St. Tammany, 107; Ben Chance, 110; ‡Scotch Plaid, 108; ‡Nitrate, 116. *Simone's entry, †M. L. Hayman's entry, ‡Durnell & Hera's entry.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a quarter. Adelade, 96 pounds; Bud Embry, 99; Tammany Chief, 99; Jack Doyle, Ceylon, and Erne, 102 each; John Bull and Cogswell, 102 each; Carat, 104; Satin Coat, 105; Benson Caldwell, 108; Kilogram, 110.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; mile. Prince Webb, 120 pounds; Uncle Ed., 117, and Ruby Ray, 123 each; Dr. Guernsey and Itacatiara, 126 each; Malster, Wunderlich, and Russellton, 130 each; Benny Duffy and Swordsman, 133 each; Peat, 135.

Princeton Freshmen Beat Sophomores.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 20.—The freshman-sophomore inter-class indoor track games were held this afternoon and were won by the freshmen. The times made were not fast, but remarkably good for the condition of the track. Silver cups were given to the winners. C. R. Purtill, 1906, won the quarter-mile run in 57 seconds; Smith, 1906, second. In the half-mile Jr. B. Edwards, '06, was first, and J. Swan, '06, second. The time was 2:15. The one-mile run was won by J. S. Eisle, '06, with R. Sanderson, '03, second. The time was 5:06.

De La Salle Wins at Basket Ball.

The De La Salle School basket ball team defeated the Cutler team for the section championship at Dr. Savage's Fifty-ninth Street gymnasium yesterday by the decisive score of 41 to 7. The De La Salle boys played all around their opponents. Cutler did not score a single goal from the field. The playing of Capt. Goodwin and Pla of the De La Salle team was the feature of the game.

De La Salle, 41.	Position.	Cutler, 7.
Ammegan	Forward	Bignell
Alayeto	Forward	Feltham
Pla	Centre	Hudson
Goodwin	Guard	Parsons
Castello	Guard	Cornell

Goals from field—Pla, 7; Goodwin, 4; Ammegan, 4; Alayeto, 5. Goals from foul, Alayeto, 1; Bignell, 1. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each. Umpire—Mr. Bohrer. Timer—Messrs. Thorp and Salmon.

Automobilists May Race in Ireland.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The bill introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Scott-Montague to authorize the next automobile race for the James Gordon Bennett Cup to be run in Ireland passed its first reading to-day.

Winter Resorts.

"Sunset Limited" AND "Pacific Coast Express" DAILY via Washington and New Orleans to TEXAS, MEXICO, and CALIFORNIA Southern Pacific 241 Broadway. 1 Battery Pl. | New York.

CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, HOT SPRINGS. Arkansas, are best reached via Iron Mountain Route; through Pullman service from St. Louis; dining cars, meals a la carte.) Office, 346 Broadway, New York.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 2 PARK PL. Tourists' information free.

Winter Resorts. Florida.

FLORIDA EAST COAST HOTELS

Opening Dates for Season 1902-3.

PONCE DE LEON, St. Augustine, ROBERT MURRAY, Manager.	Now Open.
ALCAZAR, St. Augustine. JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager.	Now Open.
ORMOND, Ormond-on-the-Halifax ANDERSON & PRICE, Managers.	Now Open.
THE BREAKERS, Palm Beach. FRED STERRY, Manager.	Now Open.
ROYAL PONCIANA, Palm Beach FRED STERRY, Manager.	Now Open.
ROYAL PALM, Miami. H. W. MERRILL, Manager.	Now Open.
COLONIAL, Nassau, N. P. H. E. BEMIS, Manager.	Now Open.
ROYAL VICTORIA, Nassau, N. P. H. E. BEMIS, Manager.	Opening date will be decided later

For Reservations, Terms, Etc., Address the Managers.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL STRAND ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Located between the two Ocean Piers, at the southern end of Pennsylvania Avenue, overlooking the world-famed Boardwalk and Ocean. Built of brick, steel, and stone.

FIRE PROOF.

Every known comfort and convenience for Winter and Spring guests. Open all the year. Personal representative at Town and Country Bureau, 289 Fourth Ave., 11 to 1 and 4 to 5:30. 'Phone 1740—18th.

FAIRBAIRN & WILLIAMS, Owners and Props.

SEA WATER BATHS.

Atlantic City, New Jersey. The Brighton of America. Hotel Brighton & Casino are open throughout the year. J. W. Hemsley, Jr., Pres.

THE HOLMHURST, Pennsylvania Ave., Close to Beach, Boardwalk and Piers. Embodying every appointment at a high-class modern hotel, with homelike comfort. Elevator to street level, steam heat, baths, sun-parlors, etc. In the finest section, with unobstructed view. Excellence of cuisine and service. Open throughout the year. Write for further information and special Winter and Spring terms. HENRY DARNELL.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. NEW HOTEL RUDOLF. Personal New York representative for rooms, rates, and information. 4 Park Place, 10:30 A. M. to 3 P. M. Hotel Imperial, 9 to 10 A. M., 3:30 to 5 P. M. Telephone 5013 Cortlandt. CHAS. R. MYERS, Prop.

Hotel Islesworth, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Directly on the Beach; hot and cold sea water in all baths. PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE at Hotel Savoy, 59th St. and 5th Ave., where rooms can be reserved and general information obtained. JOHN C. GOSSLER.

THE DUNLOP. On ocean front and adjoining the famous Boardwalk. Built of brick and iron. European plan. Sea water baths attached to suites; also public. Excellent café. Booklet. ROBERT T. DUNLOP.

THE ST. CHARLES. NOW OPEN. 50 private baths; sea and fresh water, shower attachments, &c. Modern and complete. NEWLIN HAINES, Formerly of the Chalfonte.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL. Atlantic City, N. J. Open all the year. 350 handsomely furnished front rooms. Most central and best location within a few steps of the famous Steel Pier and Boardwalk. Hot sea water baths for private and public. Orchestra. Winter terms, American plan, $15 per week up; $2.50 to $3.50 by day; European plan, $1.50 per day up. Cafe attached. CHARLES E. COPE.

HOTEL TRAYMORE. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Winter guests. Golf privileges. Running water in bedrooms. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO. D. B. WHITE, President.

THE WILTSHIRE, Virginia Av. and Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Open all year. Centrally located within a few steps of Steel Pier, and all amusements. Steam heat. Sun Parlor, entire street level; $3.50 per day; $12.50 per week. Cafe attached. Send for illustrated booklet. Representative, H. E. Lansing, 339 Fourth Av., Cor. 23d St. S. S. PHOEBUS.

HOTEL AGNEW, Atlantic City, N. J. With separate Sanatorium Annex, Whole Block Beach Front, Entire New 200 Ocean Rooms, 100 baths. Hydrotherapy, Equipment Sea Water Plunges, Winter, $2.50 daily, $12.00 up weekly. Automobile, Booklet. A. C. MITCHELL & CO.

THE ARLINGTON, Michigan Ave. and Beach. Ocean view; new throughout with every appointment, including elevator; extensive sun parlors; steam heat; private baths, &c.; special low rate for Spring; booklet. L. K. KUNZ.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE. Stone, Iron, and Slate Construction. Atlantic City's newest hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephone in rooms, music, valet service, and other modern hotel conveniences. Golf. Booklet. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

HOTEL SCARBOROUGH. Beach front, Maryland Av., Atlantic City. Steam heat. Splendid Sun Parlor overlooking Ocean. Elevator. Private Baths. Special Winter Rates, $12.50 per week and up. Quiet, first-class, select. Illustrated booklet. ALFRED WYMAN.

NEW BOSCOBEL. Kentucky Ave., near Beach, the center of all attractions. Has every known hotel appointment. With exceptional family patronage. Excellence in cuisine and service. Illustrated booklet. A. E. MARION.

NEW HYGEIA. New York and Pacific Aves., near Beach. A thoroughly modern hotel; new throughout; unexcelled in furnishings; steam heat, &c. CHAS. A. SHERIDY.

THE REVERE. Park Place, near Beach, opp. City Park; finest location; superior accommodations; every comfort and convenience; special Spring rates. JAMES M. MOORE.

THE BEAUMONT.—Tennessee Av., near beach; new, thoroughly appointed hotel; steam heat, sun parlor, baths, &c.; open all Year; capacity 300; Spring rates. J. B. CORE.

AVON INN.—Virginia Av. and Beach; capacity, 200; steam heat, sun parlor; elevator; private baths; special Spring rates; open all the year. Jas. L. Smith.

THE WESTMINSTER.—Kentucky Av., near Beach; reopens March 9; steam heat, sun parlors, etc.; special low Spring rates. Chas. Buhre.

New York.

MILLBROOK INN, Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y. FOR HEALTH AND COMFORT. A unique homelike resort for the accommodation of people who appreciate refined surroundings. OPEN WOOD FIRES. OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. FELIX FIEGLER, Manager.

Winter Resorts. Florida.

Hotel Kissimmee KISSIMMEE, FLA. Hundred and sixty miles south of Jacksonville. Finest golf links; tennis; ping-pong; fine hunting and fishing; moderate rates. Booklet. H. C. CHAPMAN, Prop.

ST. GEORGE, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA. Everything new. Latest improvements. Private baths. Beautiful grounds. M. H. MONTGOMERY, of Hustis House, Saratoga, Owner & Prop.

THE DARROW, ORLANDO, FLA. Finest location in a beautiful orange grove. Latest improvements; cheerful rooms. Private baths. R. H. BARROW & SON.

FLORIDA HOUSE, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA. Tourists' favorite. Steam heat. All improvements. Cheerful rooms. Southern exposure. $2.50-$3.00 daily. F. C. HAYDEN.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL, JACKSONVILLE, FLA. Refined and homelike. Every improvement. Cheerful rooms. High-class cuisine. First-class service. Moderate. C. WESTON.

THE VALENCIA, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA. A refined, homelike resort. Verandas. Spacious grounds. Latest improvements. Steam heat. Mrs. MARY FRAZER.

HOTEL GENEVA, JACKSONVILLE, FLA. (Absolutely fireproof.) $2.00-$2.50 daily. (Special weekly rates.) Nothing too good for table. G. T. NEWELL, Jr.

HARRY L. BEEMAN, Owner and Mgr. The MAR-A-LAGO, ORLANDO, FLA. New brick hotel. Latest improvements. Private baths. Polo; racing. Moderate.

CLARENDON INN, Seabreeze, Fla. Directly facing Atlantic Ocean. Every modern improvement. Private Baths. Newly refurnished. R. L. POTTER.

ROCKLEDGE HOTEL, Rockledge, Fla. Facing Indian River. Accommodates 150. Improvements. E. R. SHARES.

Indian River Hotel, Rockledge, Fla. Grand location. Facing the Indian River. Beautiful orange grove. Latest improvements. Send for Booklet.

Grand Atlantic Hotel, DAYTONA, FLA. FACING THE HALIFAX. Beautiful spacious groves. Improvements. High-class cuisine and service. $3 up. Waits & Freiss.

Lakewood.

"The hotel that made Lakewood famous."

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL, LAKEWOOD, N. J. The Leading Hotel of Lakewood. NOW OPEN. PERFECTLY APPOINTED. ENVIRONMENT SUPERB. The cuisine and service equal those of the famous restaurants of New York and Paris. HYDROTHERAPEUTIC BATHS. John N. Berry, Manager, NEW YORK OFFICE: 249 5TH AVE. Telephone, 1003 Madison Square.

Asbury Park.

GRAND AVE. HOTEL, Asbury Park, N. J. Steam heat. Sea parlors. Good table. $3 daily.

North Carolina.

THE NORTH CAROLINA HOT SPRINGS. In the Land of the Sky; mild, dry, bracing climate; hot mineral waters and baths; superb scenery; riding, golf, tennis, etc. Orchestra. Illustrated booklet. MOUNTAIN PARK HOTEL, HOT SPRINGS, N. C.

THE ROCKLEDGE, Asheville, N. C. First-class accommodations. Latest improvements. Home comforts. Generous table. $2.00 daily.

ALBEMARLE PARK, ASHEVILLE, N. C. THE MANOR A comfortable place to live. Steam heat, latest improvements. Golf, bowling, billiards and tennis.

MARGO TERRACE, Asheville, N. C. Latest appointments. Private baths. Beautiful grounds. L. Mann.

PINEHURST, NORTH CAROLINA.—Four modern Hotels; two golf courses; 80,000-acre Shooting Preserve. No consumptives received. Address Manager, Pinehurst, N. C.

South Carolina.

THE CHARLESTON HOTEL, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA. Best location on the City Lake. Cheerful rooms, well-furnished, and thoroughly comfortable. Latest modern improvements. Cuisine of highest standard. First-class service and polite attention. Rates, $3.00 up. Special Spring Rates. (Booklet.) W. IRVING DAVIES.

THE ARGYLE, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA. Entirely new. Private baths. Golf. First-class cuisine. Moderate terms.

Georgia.

DE SOTO HOTEL, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA. Strictly first-class; 300 guests accommodated; tourists will find Savannah the most interesting and beautiful city in the South; Ideal Winter resort. Watson & Powers, Proprietors.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

AMERICAN LINE. NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON. St. Paul, Feb. 28, 10 AM St. Paul, Mar. 14, 10 AM Phila., Mar. 11, 10 AM Vaderland, Mar. 21, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE. NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS. Vaderland, Feb. 21, 10 AM Zeeland, Mar. 7, 10 AM Kroonland, Feb. 28, 10 AM Finland, Mar. 14, 10 AM Piers 14 and 16 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates. Drafts, full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Tourists' journals. RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., 30 Union Square, 'Phone 8186—16 St. New York.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO. (Ltd. of Lond.) Sailings from San Francisco to HONOLULU every 28 days. To SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA SPLENDID NEW TOM STEAMERS. Mar. 11th, April 8, and every 28 days. TAHITI once a month. Round the world. Apply to E. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., 627 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE. DAILY SERVICE. For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Finney's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day, at 3 P. M. H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

COOK'S TOURS. Downtown, 261 B'way, cor. Warren. Uptown, 1187 B'way, cor. 29th St.

"LA VELOCE." Fast Italian Line. Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa, Bologna. Hartfield & Co., 26 Wall St.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd. FAST EXPRESS SERVICE. PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN. From Pier 24, North River, foot of Fifth St. Kronprinz, Feb. 24, 2 PM Kaiser, Apr. 7, 10 A. M. Kaiser, March 10, 10 AM Kronprinz, Apr. 14, 2 PM Kronprinz, Mar. 24, 2 PM Kaiser Wm. II, April 21, 10 AM

Special Notice. THE NEW TWIN-SCREW S. S. KAISER WILHELM II. (19,500 tons and 40,000 horse-power.) Will leave New York for the first time, Saturday, TUESDAY, APRIL 28TH, AT 2 P. M., for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE. GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA. From Pier 54, Amity St., Brooklyn. *Bremen, Feb. 21, Kaiserin, Mar. 28, 10 PM *Lahn, Mar. 14, 9 AM *Trave, Apr. 4, 10 AM *Weimar, Mar. 21, 11 AM *Main, Apr. 11, 4 PM *Calls at Algiers. †Calls to Gibraltar. Monday only. ‡Sails to Naples. Friday only. OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y. Lessees N. Amer. of Bremen Mail Steamers.

Hamburg-American. FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG. Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Service. Waldersee, Feb. 21, 2 PM Pretoria, Mar. 28, 4 AM Pennsylvania, Mar. 7, 11 AM Deutschland, Apr. 4, 10 AM Patricia, Mar. 14, 8 AM Deutschland, Apr. 9, 11 AM Blücher, Mar. 21, 11 AM Moltke, Apr. 16, 9 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE. NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA. Palatia, Mar. 3, 2 PM Phoenicia, Mar. 10, 2 PM †P. V. Luise, Mar. 12, 11 AM †Bavaria, Mar. 26, 2 PM *Bavaria belongs to Nav. Co. of Italy. †To Madeira, Gibraltar, and Genoa. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway, Pier Hoboken, N. J.

NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA. A grand cruise by specially chartered popular Lloyd cabin steamer "Kaiserin" will leave New York July 4, for 42-day trip, visiting Christiania, Gothenburg, Copenhagen, Stockholm, St. Petersburg, (Moscow,) Berlin. Optional side trips all over Europe. Rates $175 and up, include all necessary expenses. Write now for program, beautifully illustrated. Programs ready for other European tours, prices ranging from $200 to $900. FRANK C. CLARK, 111 B'way, N. Y. 201 Washington St., Boston.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE. MENOMINEE.....Feb. 21, 4 A. M. MINNETONKA.....Feb. 28, 4 A. M. MINNEAPOLIS.....Mar. 7, Noon MINNEHAHA.....Mar. 14, 9 A. M. MESABA.....Mar. 21, 9 A. M. ALL MODERN STEAMERS. LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE. New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,000 Tons. NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE. Sailing Wednesday at 10 A. M. Rotterdam.....Mar. 4 Ryndam.....Mar. 25 Amsterdam.....Mar. 11 Noordam.....Apr. 1 Statendam.....Mar. 18 Rotterdam.....Apr. 8 Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE. TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN. From Pier 51 North River. Lucania, Feb. 21, noon Umbria, Mar. 14, 6 A. M. Etruria, Feb. 28, 4 A. M. Ivernia, Mar. 21, 11 AM Campania, Mar. 7, 11 AM Saxonia, Mar. 28, 5 PM VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE. NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL. Cedric.....Feb. 28, 4 PM Germanic, Mar. 18, Noon Celtic.....Mar. 4, 8:30 AM Cedric, Mar. 25, 2 PM Oceanic, Mar. 11, 4 PM Celtic.....April 1, 9 AM Pier 48, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND. FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Money easy at 2½@3 per cent. on call.

Stocks strong.

Stocks yesterday were as generally strong as they were weak on Thursday, and with better reason. Thursday's weakness was due to an incident which was correctly interpreted yesterday, and which is a discredit in the first place to those who are guilty of tainting the sources of information, and in the second place to those in authority who permit such things to be done without protest or discipline. If public opinion does not suffice to check rumor mongers, other means should be found. Those most interested in Thursday's decline in the Metropolitan group are said to be resolved upon measures which shall free them from future annoyance as effectively as was the case with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which suffered similarly a few months ago. With one unfinished case of discipline pending, it did not seem to be thought that the Exchange would act, but there were only good words for those who might assume this duty.

Yesterday's market was as naturally strong as Thursday's was artificially weak. Trading was not large in volume nor well sustained in activity. Metropolitan rose 2½ on smaller dealings than sufficed to cause its decline. Wabash preferred was the market's leader in activity, but other prominent railways made larger gains in price. There is no mystery about most of these improvements, nor any need to repeat here the figures of earnings given elsewhere. They are not sensational stories, but honest, wholesome facts which must change their tenor before it is necessary to explain why the market is strong when left to itself.

The feature of the week's currency movement is the small net gain from the interior, $673,800, and the loss to the Sub-Treasury upon this year's largest weekly customs collection. The indication was for a bank statement of the sort to be expected at this period of declining reserves. The facts are more familiar than alarming, in fact they are rather encouraging, for an accumulation of idle cash could only reflect an absence of demand denoting business inactivity of discouraging sort. To say that business is better outside of Wall Street than in Wall Street is merely to intimate to all concerned that on a long look ahead there is plenty of use for all the money in the country, in New York or elsewhere. If this commercial demand should be supplemented by stock market activity, the supply might be so scant that the margin between call and time funds would approximate.

Foreign news throws no conclusive light upon the question of gold exports. The advance in consols is the best epitome of an improved feeling abroad worth noting here.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1⅝	New Cent. Coal	1⅜
Am. Beet Sugar	4	N. Y. Central	1⅜
Am. Beet Sugar pf.	13	N. Y., C. & St. L.	¾
Am. Smelting	1⅝	Norf. & West.	⅝
Am. Smelting pf.	1	Pacific Mail	½
Anaconda Copper	2	People's Gas	¾
At., T. & S. F.	¾	Pressed S. Car	⅝
B'klyn R. T.	¾	Pressed S. C. pf.	1½
Canadian Pacific	¾	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	R. R. Sec., Ill. C. ctfs.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	Reading	¾
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Rep. Steel	½
Chi. Un. Tract.	⅝	Rock Island	1⅛
Col. Fuel & I.	⅝	Rock Island pf.	1½
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Rubber Goods pf.	½
Consol. Gas	1	St. L. & S. F.	3⅜
Corn Products	¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	5⅜
Del. & Hudson	1		
Erie	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	4
Erie 1st pf.	¾	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	1
Erie 2d pf.	1		
Ft. W. & D. City	½	St. L. S. W.	½
Hocking Valley	2	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Illinois Central	¾	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Kan. & Mich.	1⅝	Southern Pacific	¾
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	2	Tenn. Coal & I.	¾
Kan. City So. pf.	½	Texas & Pacific	1
Laclede Gas	¾	Union Pacific	¾
Louis. & Nash.	¾	U. S. C. I. Pipe	1¼
Manhattan	¾	U. S. C. I. P. pf.	¾
Md. Coal pf.	5	U. S. Realty	¾
Met. Securities	3	U. S. Realty pf.	1
Met. Street Ry.	2½	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Mexican Central	⅝	Va. Iron, C. & C.	⅝
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2	Wabash	1
Mo., Kan. & Texas	⅝	Wabash pf.	2⅝
Mo., K. & T. pf.	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Missouri Pacific	1	Wis. Cent. pf.	⅝
Nat. Biscuit pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice pf.	½	Evans. & T. H.	½
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	Pullman Co.	1½
Chi. & N. W.	4½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1
Con. Tobacco pf.	¾	Westinghouse	6
Detroit South. pf.	1		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	3½	Gulf & Ship I. 1st 5s.	2
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. conv. 5s	1¼	Kings Co. El. 1st 4s.	1
		Rich. & Dan. deb. 5s.	1½
		Wabash deb. B.	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Texas Pacific 2d....1 | Wab., O. & W. 4s.1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 20	410,206
To date this year	24,413,222
Corresponding date last year	25,140,921

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 20	$3,048,000
To date this year	$118,675,200
Corresponding date last year	$158,701,800

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad preferred stock.

Chicago, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railroad preferred stock.

Virginia Carolina Chemical Company common stock.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Hudson Improvement Company.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Bush Terminal Company.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The exceptional strength and activity in the St. Louis and San Francisco shares led to all kinds of rumors, ranging from Morgan buying to the declaration of a dividend on the common stock or the granting of valuable rights to shareholders. Similar advances, however, have occurred on several occasions recently in the stocks only later to be succeeded by declines, and hence it is that yesterday's movement was looked upon with more or less suspicion. It is a fact, nevertheless, that officials of the road have been holding many and extended conferences in the last few weeks, so that there may be foundation for the report that an "important announcement" concerning the system is shortly forthcoming.

No especial significance was attached to the 4-point rise in Beet Sugar common and the 12-point advance in the preferred, it being pointed out that in the one case only 100 shares changed hands and in the other but 500. Moreover, the last transactions in the stocks on the board were some six months ago. Of course the rise served to call attention to the little available stock in the market and to the closer relations between the cane and beet sugar men. Incidentally Sugar Trust stock rose fractionally, but this was said to be referable to the advance of 5 points on the price of refined sugar.

In such stocks as St. Paul and Union Pacific there seemed to be buying for both accounts, shorts hastening to cover and investors taking advantage of the low figures to buy.

The copper stocks were well supported throughout the day by what the Street declared to be inside interests.

There was some selling of the Erie shares early in the day on a report from Albany that it was intended to issue $25,000,000 bonds immediately. The stocks promptly recovered when it was officially stated that only $10,000,000 will be issued at this time.

The narrowness of the market in some of the ordinarily inactive shares was well illustrated in the case of Maryland Coal preferred and Westinghouse Electric, the former advancing 5 points on the execution of a buying order for 100 shares and the latter declining 6 points on a selling order for a like amount.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

The strength of New York Central was generally attributed to short covering following the official statement that there has been no sale of Treasury stock in the open market. It is now pointed out that this would be impossible without the knowledge of the shareholders, as under the terms of the issue of $55,000,000 authorized in the early part of last year (half of it being already issued) it is provided that "the Board of Directors shall have power to issue and sell, or to dispose of the remaining $17,750,000 of increased capital stock at such time and at such price as the said board may deem advisable; but whenever it is issued the privilege shall first be offered to stockholders of subscribing therefor at such price as may be fixed by the said board."

A report yesterday was that this stock will shortly be offered to shareholders at 120 or less. This, of course, means rights to the stockholders, and for that reason is regarded by many people as a bull argument. Bears on the stock, however, point out that the new stock will add materially to the necessary dividend payments, and would seem to indicate little possibility of any increase in the rate for some time to come.

The last issue of stock was offered to shareholders at $125.

LITTLE STOCK FOR SALE.

Shortly before the opening of the market the Exchange representative of one of the leading banking houses made a tour of the specialists in the room. He reported, as a result, that their books were practically bare of selling orders, but that they had many orders to buy on every little recession.

This bears out the view of close market observers, that little long stock is pressing for sale and that the amount dislodged in the raid was inconsequential.

WESTERNERS CAUGHT SHORT.

The latest story in the Street is that among the heaviest shorts in the market—leaving Mr. Keene altogether out of consideration—are some of the so-called younger Western element, including the following of some new interests in a leading Western Wall Street house, which at one time was conspicuously and aggressively bullish.

Though the borrowing demand for stocks does not indicate any extensive short interest, it is said that appearances in this respect are deceptive and that there has been private borrowing of stocks on an extensive scale.

WABASH.

The pronounced activity in the Wabash shares in the late afternoon was said to have been inspired largely by the Gould interests. It had for its basis the advance offered by President Ramsey to the trainmen and conductors on the Wabash lines west of the Mississippi, the belief being that a strike would thereby be averted; and the report that Pennsylvania interests were perhaps buying into the Wabash in order to secure representation on the board. This talk of Pennsylvania buying is, however, not seriously taken.

The belief is that the present movement is largely a speculative one.

FAVORABLE DEVELOPMENTS.

Taking them all in all the day's developments were generally favorable. They included the official statement of W. C. Whitney and the failure of confirmation of the many disturbing rumors in respect to the Metropolitan Company; the heavier cereal exports, corn and wheat shipments increasing each 880,000 bushels over last week, with nearly 400,000 bushels engaged for export yesterday; some very favorable statements of railway earnings, notable among them that of Missouri Pacific with a December net increase of no less than $392,000.

On the other hand, the only unwelcome feature was the somewhat firmer tone in the time money market, some large loans being made at 5 per cent.

THE ALDRICH BILL.

According to a bulletin put out by a Stock Exchange house, Senator Quay telegraphed yesterday from Washington to a friend on the floor that the chances for the passage of the Aldrich Financial bill this session "are foggy, but that if it is passed it will be without amendment."

ONE SIGN OF STRENGTH.

The head of a large Stock Exchange house sums up the market situation in this terse manner:

"When stocks go up without any news and can be put down only by the dissemination of maliciously false and disturbing rumors, then, in my opinion, the market is inherently and genuinely strong and destined to go higher."

AN UNPROFITABLE RAID.

The opinion of those who watched closely the market dealings of yesterday and the day previous is that Thursday's "raid" was a highly unprofitable one to the raiders, and that they not only lost stock, but money as well. To break the market it was necessary to offer some considerable lines of stocks on a declining scale, the expectation, of course, being that the decline would extend far enough to permit a general and profitable covering movement. Instead, Thursday's decline ceased the moment the artificial pressure was removed, the stocks offered being well taken and a recovery immediately following, which was in progress at the close of business on that day.

Yesterday's opening prices—all of them well above Thursday's close—naturally made matters worse for the short sellers, while the later advance added materially to their woes and their losses.

MOVEMENTS OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week, Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks lost thereby $1,586,200.

The banks received from the interior $4,863,900 and sent to the interior $4,190,100, of which $800,000 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury to New Orleans. The gain on the interior movement was $673,800.

Receipts of new gold were $1,065,300, of which $1,009,000 was on New York assay office checks, $46,000 on San Francisco mint checks, and $10,300 on Seattle assay office checks.

The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $19,160,700, and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, retirement of circulation, &c., $22,980,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $3,119,300.

The total gain from the interior and new gold was $1,739,100; deducting this from the loss of $3,119,300 on Sub-Treasury operations, the net loss was $1,380,200.

There are two important features of this week's currency movement. The first is the small gain from the interior of $673,800, which would have been much smaller but for the receipt of $500,000 gold from San Francisco. In addition to the movement South, through the Sub-Treasury and direct, some banks made large shipments to the West.

The second feature is the large loss on Sub-Treasury operations of $3,119,300. This is chiefly due to heavy customs collections, which for the week were $4,384,200, the largest for any week this year. Pension payments were $3,717,000.

PERE MARQUETTE BUSINESS.

The Pere Marquette Railroad Company yesterday in publishing its earnings for the second week and for the first two weeks in February made the following explanation of the increase shown:

The increase in the Pere Marquette earnings for the first two weeks in February, amounting to $74,508, or 28 per cent., is due in part to the fact that having acquired the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railroad it now turns over its east-bound business to the Michigan Central at St. Thomas instead of at Port Huron and Detroit as heretofore, thereby obtaining an additional haul of 120 miles. There were on hand this morning at Milwaukee and Manitowoc 600 carloads of freight waiting to be turned over to the Pere Marquette system.

POSSIBILITY OF GOLD EXPORTS.

It was learned yesterday that at least one of the prominent foreign banking houses in the Street has been figuring closely on the possibility of gold exports and has made inquiries looking to such action. It is a fact that they would have engaged gold yesterday for export by the Kronprinz Wilhelm on Tuesday had it not been for the three days' holiday which would have deprived the exporter of three days' interest.

The foreign exchange expert of this firm, however, figured out that it would be possible to engage gold at the opening of business on Tuesday, clear it through the Custom House, and have it at the dock in time to allow two hours to store it away, the Kronprinz Wilhelm being scheduled to sail at 2 P. M.

Of course, the banking house will be able to carry out this transaction only in case the sterling exchange rate were to continue unchanged until Tuesday morning. Sterling exchange yesterday was firm at $4.87.75.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports to the several commercial agencies continue highly favorable. Bradstreet's sums the situation up as follows:

Wintry weather has retarded but not checked Spring jobbing trade, which, despite drawbacks, is still far in advance of a year ago. Retail business has been more noticeably affected, and buying has been lessened temporarily. This has also further accentuated the vexed transportation problem. The favorable side of the weather situation is unquestionably the heavy snow which has covered the entire surplus-producing winter-wheat belt, putting that plant, temporarily at least, beyond danger from seasonal changes. The cold wave at the South, too, has done rather less damage than was feared, considering the fact that the line of freezing moved well South into Florida. Cold, following the storm, has arrested what looked like danger from flood in the Alleghanies. Other developments of the week have been mostly favorable. Largely as a result of manipulation, cotton has passed the 10-cent mark. Corn, though in increased supply, is firm owing to the influence of excellent export buying, and wheat displays remarkable steadiness, with prices close up to the best of the year.

The price situation, indeed, taken as a whole, is a remarkable one. Country produce, particularly butter and eggs, has displayed exceptional strength, while the great majority of staples retain all their old steadiness except where further advances are noted, as in the case of cotton goods, which are very strong at the highest prices in years. Among the metals iron and steel exhibit the effect of exigent demand in close to the record high prices. Production still falls below expectations owing to the fuel shortage, while inquiry has become rather more active, and foreign material, in the absence of domestic supplies, is increasingly used. The advance in copper, though claimed to be largely manipulative, continues. Money continues easy, though an increased disposition to lend more sparingly on long time, due, apparently, to increased needs due to security flotations, is noted. Foreign exchange is strong, but gold exports are still apparently in the future. Collections are rather better as a whole, ranging from fair to good the country over. Industry is active, limited only by transportation facilities. Stormy weather has checked the easing tendency in coal, but the pinch in this direction seems about over, and prices are very close to a circular basis.

Dun's, along the same lines, has this to say:

Just as the railway congestion began to give way before the vigorous efforts of traffic managers, the situation became further complicated by the worst snowstorm of the season, and the movement of merchandise was again interrupted. Latest figures of gross earnings show the usual gains, February thus far surpassing by 17.6 per cent. last year, when unusual delay was caused by severe storms, and 1901 by 17.6 per cent. Increased cost of operation, however, necessitated further advances in rates. Trade was interrupted to a considerable extent by the inclement weather, except in certain seasonable lines, notably heavy wearing apparel. Wholesale houses dealing in staples have received liberal orders, and much forward business has been placed. Jobbers urge quicker shipments on old orders, while travelers send in many new contracts. Manufacturers of paper, straw goods, and clothing report conditions fully as satisfactory as a year ago, aside from some interruption by labor controversies. Conditions in the silk industry are shown by enormous imports of raw material, and one large throwster has recently rejected orders sufficient to occupy his plant for two years. Bids are invited for extensive building operations, giving strength and activity to materials and supplies. Dull speculation accounts for the increase of only 2.7 per cent. in bank exchanges at New York, and the loss of 8.4 per cent. compared with 1901. At other leading cities there were gains of 7.3 and 23.4 per cent., respectively.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Canadian trade advices to Dun's Review are to the effect that business is quiet at Halifax and prospects are favorable. Deep snow is reported at the interior, but at rail points in the Montreal district trade is good. Dry goods travelers are completing excellent Spring trips. Groceries are quiet, but there is a brisk demand for hardware, metals, and paints. Collections are well sustained. A good volume of business is reported at Quebec, men on the road are sending in fair orders, and payments are up to expectations. Retail trade at Hamilton compares favorably with last year's, and leading lines of manufacture are busy. Wholesale trade is steady and payments fair. Future prospects at Toronto are considered bright. The weather has been favorable for trade in heavy dry goods, and sales of Spring lines are also heavy. Trade at Vancouver is reasonably good, but collections a little slow.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Declaration of the first dividend of 7 per cent. in its preferred stock by the Pittsburg Lamp, Brass and Glass Company.

Gulf, Calcasieu and Northern Railroad chartered in Louisiana, with a capital of $2,000,000, to build a road from a point near the Gulf south of Lake Charles, northerly to Natchitoches.

Pittsburg dispatches stating that at the recent meeting of the Standard Chain Company, a majority of the stockholders favored a reduction in the capital stock from $3,000,000 to $1,500,000.

Sydney (N. S.) dispatches stating that a story is current there that a new steel company to rival the Dominion Iron and Steel Company is to be formed.

Advices from Pittsburg that at the annual meeting of the National Fireproofing Company a profit-sharing proposition for employes was recommended, and in this connection an increase in capital of $2,000,000 preferred and $1,000,000 common stock.

Reports that the United States Refrigerator Car Company will soon be organized, with a capital of $1,500,000, to manufacture what is known as a dry refrigerator car which can be used for merchandise as well as perishable freight.

Decrease of $1,013,409 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week and decrease of $632,916 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 2½@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2¾ per cent. The majority of the day's loans was made at 2¾ per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days; 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $205,143,592; balances, $8,464,407; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $674,737.

Money on call in London, 3½@4 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3¾ per cent. for short and 3½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and but little changed. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.84¾; demand, $4.87¾; cables, $4.88¼; commercial bills, $4.84@4.84¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾@5.18⅝ less 1-16, and 5.16⅞ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94 13-16@94⅞ and 95¼@95 3-16; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30@40c discount. Boston—15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 70c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 25c premium; selling, ⅛ discount. Savannah—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Pittsburg—25@35c, nominal. Cincinnati—40c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—In its City article to-day The Times says money was very scarce yesterday and a large amount due to the Bank of England was renewed. Fresh advances were also made. Discount rates were firm, with a general rise.

A fair amount of gold is being sent to London on account of the Indian Government.

The Stock Exchange was inactive yesterday, but the tone was better. Prices opened lower all around, in sympathy with consols, but there was a decided recovery in the afternoon.

Foreigns were the weakest securities, finishing at nearly the lowest prices reached in the course of the day. Turks were especially flat.

American rails were firmer. The opening prices were lower, but in the afternoon quotations rose above New York parity, arbitrage purchases causing a further improvement. Grand Trunks recovered sharply.

The general mining market was quieter. South Africans were very quiet.

The Bank of England reported the withdrawal of £10,000 for South America.

In silver bars there was considerable business on Indian account, and the price rose 1-16d., to 22¼d. per ounce. Owing to free selling on American account the market closed dull.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Money was scarce and in active demand in the market to-day. Discounts hardened on the knowledge that there would be no change in the Bank rate for a week at least.

Business on the Stock Exchange opened dull, owing to dear money, the cessation of public support, and the approach of the settlement. Consols were weak on sales for French account, but recovered later. Colonials were depressed. Americans opened dull and mostly below parity. They recovered later and closed firm. Foreigns were easier on Continental realizations.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 92⅝; Consols for account, 92½; Anaconda, 6; Atchison, 80¾; Atchison preferred, 102⅜; Baltimore and Ohio, 101; Canadian Pacific, 140½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 52; Chicago Great Western, 28; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 181¾; DeBeers, 21⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 41; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 91¾; Erie, 40; Erie first preferred, 72¼; Erie second preferred, 61½; Illinois Central, 148; Louisville and Nashville, 128½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 28⅜; New York Central, 151⅞; Norfolk and Western, 75¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93; Ontario and Western, 34; Pennsylvania, 76¼; Rand Mines, 11; Reading, 31¼; Reading first preferred, 45; Reading second preferred, 38⅜; Southern Railway, 36; Southern Railway preferred, 97; Southern Pacific, 65¾; Union Pacific, 103¾; Union Pacific preferred, 97; United States Steel, 39⅝; United States Steel preferred, 90¼; Wabash, 31½; Wabash preferred, 52; bar silver, steady, 22¼d per ounce; money, 3½@4 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3½@3⅝ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3½ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 33.45; Lisbon, 25.

Bullion amounting to £10,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—Prices opened heavy on the Bourse to-day, and South Americans were freely offered. Turks were well supported and strengthened. Later internationals advanced. Rio Tintos commenced heavy, but rose in sympathy with the price of copper. Kafirs opened dull, were afterward in great demand, and finished firm, especially De Beers.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 2½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 16c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—Business was irregular on the Boerse to-day. Internationals and banks were easier on the unsatisfactory tone of the foreign Boerses and the decline in British Consols. Mines were strong on account of the encouraging reports from the manufacturing districts.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 50¼ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 1¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 1⅞ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—The money market holds firm, and business is quiet. Call loans, 4½@5 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4¾@5 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 4 per cent.; New York funds, 15@20 cents discount.; clearings, $22,811,321; balances, $2,079,964. The foreign exchange market is very firm; rates remain unchanged.

The Boston coppers were stronger to-day. Amalgamated and Copper Range went up together, and Trinity was bid higher. Pool operations advanced United States Coal and Oil and American Zinc. The gas issues grew active late in the day.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
67	Atchison	87⅝	87	87⅝
7	Boston Elevated	151	151	151
72	Boston & Albany	261	260	260
75	Boston & Maine	190	190	190
170	C. J. R. & S. Y.	153	152½	153
5	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝
13	Fitchburg pf.	143	143	143
170	Mass. Elec.	37¾	37	37½
55	Mass. Elec. pf.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
37	N. Y., N. H. & H.	220	218	220
450	Pere Marquette	83	82½	82⅝
120	Pere Marquette pf.	81	81	81
234	St. L. & San Fran.	83	83	83
2	Union Pacific pf.	95	95	95
11	West End	97	96½	96½

TELEPHONES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
628	American	168⅝	168	168⅝
22	New England	137½	137	137½
280	Western pf.	100⅝	100	100⅝

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Am. Ag. Chem.	24½	24½	24½
212	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	85⅝	85	85½
70	Am. Pneu. Service	6	6	6
738	Am. Sugar	131	130	130⅞
37	Am. Sugar pf.	122½	122½	122½
160	Am. Woolen pf.	79	78⅝	78⅞
930	Dom. Iron & Steel	54	52	54
5	Edison	300	300	300
80	Ga. Ry. & El. pf.	82	81	81
224	General Electric	200¼	199	199
12,706	Mass. Gas	48⅝	47	48
3,065	Mass. Gas pf.	88	87	87½
1	Mergenthaler	182½	182½	182½
60	Pullman	232½	231¼	232½
50	Swift Pack. & Prov.	124½	124	124½
111	United Fruit	109⅝	109½	109⅝
200	United Shoe Machine	50	50	50
17	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31½	31	31
230	U. S. Steel	39½	38⅝	39
580	U. S. Steel pf.	88⅝	87⅞	88⅜
20	Westinghouse	105½	105½	105½

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
275	Adventure	14⅝	14½	14½
1,160	Allouez	6½	6	6½
8,650	*Amalgamated	73⅝	71⅝	73⅝
1,035	Am. Zinc	11	9½	11
270	Arcadian	5¾	5½	5¾
85	Atlantic	12½	12½	12½
705	Bingham	37	36	37
84	*Cal. & Hecla	530	525	528
1,890	Centennial	31½	30½	31½
525	Central Oil	7½	7	7½
575	Cons. Mercur	1	1⅝	1⅝
1,712	Copper Range	73⅝	72	73⅝
260	Daly West	39	38⅝	39
25	Dominion Coal	129	129	129
285	Franklin	12⅝	12	12⅝
80	Isle Royale	15	14½	15
125	Mass	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
70	Mayflower	2	2	2
1,505	Mohawk	55	54½	55⅝
800	Mont. & Boston	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
100	Old Colony	2½	2	2
85	Old Dominion	21⅝	21½	21⅝
333	Osceola	75½	74	75½
30	Parrott	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
170	Phoenix	7	6⅝	7
256	Shannon	13	12⅞	13
1	Tamarack	180	180	180
100	Tennessee	30½	30½	30½
595	Trimountain	108½	104	108½
1,590	Trinity	13½	12⅝	13½
2,005	U. S. Coal & Oil	15⅝	15	15⅝
3,240	United States	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝
1,266	Utah	31⅝	31½	31⅝
110	Victoria	8⅝	8½	8⅝
730	Winona	9	8½	8⅝
105	Wolverine	70	69½	69½
200	Wyandotte	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝

British Columbia, 6¾ bid, 7 asked.

*Ex dividend.

Western National Bank.

It is understood that as a result of the connection of various financial interests with the recently consolidated Western National Bank of the United States in the City of New York the latter will become the Clearing House agent of the Morton Trust Company. Heretofore the National Bank of Commerce has acted as such. The change has to be sanctioned by the Clearing House before it can become effective.

Bank to Increase Its Stock.

Another bank has decided to increase its capital stock. The Directors of the New York National Exchange Bank adopted resolutions yesterday for an issue of $500,000 additional stock so as to increase the capital to $1,000,000 and make the surplus $750,000. The stock is to be offered to stockholders at $200, the present book price being $300. The stockholders will be asked to vote on the proposition on March 31 next.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday was too dull to be worthy of much comment. The irregularity which recently has shown in prices was again in evidence, and while a few stocks enjoyed substantial advances, there were many more that added further losses to those recorded earlier in the week. The transactions in the copper stocks, the group which recently has supplied more business than any other, fell to a relatively small amount, the only copper stock that was dealt in to any considerable extent being Greene Consolidated. It is a matter of regret with those most directly interested in the outside market that the trading in the copper shares recently added to the list has not been along somewhat broader lines and less open to the suspicion of being to a large extent fictitious. The addition of half a dozen active issues would be very welcome to the outside brokers. Thus far, however, no general market has developed for the Boston copper shares recently brought to this market, and relatively few brokers have found any opportunity to make transactions in them.

***

AMERICAN WRITING PAPER attracted more attention than most other stocks, because of the strength which was displayed by both the common and preferred, but more particularly the preferred, which ended the day with a net advance of 1½ points. This gain was the more notable because of the rather unsettled condition of the market in general. The names recently added to the Board of Directors of the company and the favorable statement submitted to the stockholders at their annual meeting are given as the reasons for the advance which has occurred in American Writing Paper within the last three days. Yesterday the market for the stock was much broader than at any time for many weeks past.

***

TONOPAH MINING, first quoted some days ago, was traded in yesterday for the first time. Sales of several hundred shares were recorded in the neighborhood of 10¾. There has been an active market for the stock in Philadelphia, and there has been considerable private trading in the stock in this city. The price of the stock has fluctuated very considerably, sales having been made, it is said, as high as 17. The par value of the stock is $1, so that the sales made yesterday represent a premium of nearly 1,000 per cent. over the face value of the stock.

***

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Barrel & Package	53	53	53
200	American Can pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾
1,105	Am. De Forest Wire.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
17	Am. Light & Tract. pf.	98	98	98
2,100	Am. Writing Paper	6⅝	5⅞	6⅝
3,250	Am. Writing Paper pf.	27½	25¾	26⅞
5,100	Bay State Gas	½	7-16	½
700	British Columbia Cop.	6⅝	6½	6½
100	Electric Vehicle	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
200	Empire Steel	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
500	Gold Hill Copper	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
6,300	Greene Con. Copper	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝
100	Hackensack Meadows	15	15	15
75	Havana Tobacco	55½	54½	54½
100	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾
400	Inter. Ry. Tr. 60 p.c. pd.	111¾	111	111¾
540	Inter R. Tr. full paid	112	*111	112
500	Kitchener Mining	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
800	Manhattan Transit	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1,730	Marconi Wire. of Can.	5⅝	5	5⅝
200	Montreal & Bos. Cop.	2	1⅞	2
100	National Enameling	36	36	36
210	N. Y. Transportation	10⅛	10	10⅛
300	No. Am. Lum. & Pulp	6⅝	6	6
5,120	Northern Securities	112⅝	111⅞	112⅝
200	Otis Elevator	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
125	Otis Elevator pf.	98	98	98
100	Pac. Pack. & Nav. pf.	10	10	10
10	Royal Baking Pow. pf.	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
400	St. Louis Transit	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝
100	Standard Milling pf.	31	31	31
6	Standard Oil, ex div.	715	710	710
700	Tonopah Mining	10⅝	10½	10½
1,500	Tennessee Copper	30½	30	30½
100	Trenton Potteries	24⅝	24½	24⅝
300	Union Copper	3	3	3
1,300	United Copper	30	29⅝	29⅞
200	White Knob Copper	12⅝	12½	12½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	†Buffalo Gas 5s	82½	82½	82½
2,000	Erie new 4s. w. i.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
4,000	†Inter. Silver, deb. 5s.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
135,000	St. L. Tr. 5 p.c. notes	95⅝	95½	95½
30,000	†Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s.	80	80	80

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

***

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions in full lots were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 20. Bid.	Feb. 20. Asked.	Feb. 19. Bid.	Feb. 19. Asked.
American Banknote	58	59½	58	60
American Can	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜
American Chicle	117½	120	117½	120
American Chicle pf.	89	92	89	92
American Elevated	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Amer. Malting 6s	99½	100⅛	99⅝	100⅛
American Type Founders	42	48	42	48
Amer. Type Founders pf.	98	102	98	102
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	78½	79	77½	78½
Auto. Heating pf.	92	98	92	98
Bamberger De Lamar	10⅛	10½	10⅛	10⅝
E. W. Bliss	135	150	135	150
E. W. Bliss pf.	125	150	125	150
Borden's Cond. Milk	120	125	120	125
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	110	112	110	112
California Copper	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Camden Land	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Casein Co. of America	14	17	14	17
Casein Co. of America pf.	88	92	88	92
Central Fireworks	21	23	20	23
Central Fireworks pf.	63	68	63	67
Central Foundry	3⅝	3⅞	3½	3⅝
Central Foundry pf.	16	17	16	17
Central Foundry 6s	65½	68	65½	68
Compressed Air	1⅝	2⅛	1⅝	2⅛
Con. Refrigerating	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	⅝	1½	⅝	1½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	5	7½	5	7½
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	9	11	9½	11
Dominion Securities	17	25	17	25
Electric Boat	19	21⅝	19	21⅝
Electric Boat pf.	30	40	30	40
Electric Lead Reduc.	2⅝	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛
Elec. Lead Reduction pf.	3⅞	4⅜	3⅞	4⅜
Electric Vehicle	6⅝	7	6⅝	7½
Electric Vehicle pf.	11½	12½	11½	12½
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Empire Steel pf.	46	47	46	47
Erie rights, w. i.	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
Hall Signal	110	120	110	120
Havana Tobacco	54	55½	54½	56
Havana Tobacco pf.	63½	65	63½	65
Houston Oil	8	9⅜	7	9⅛
Houston Oil pf.	30	65	40	65
Hudson Bay	235	250	235	250
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	85	99	85	90
International Salt	10½	11½	10	11
International Sil. 1st 6s	99	100⅛	99	100⅛
Maine Steamship	17	24	17	24
Maine Steamship 5s	78	82	78	82
Mexican Nat. Construction pf. $17 paid off	6⅛	7	6⅛	7
National Enameling	36	36⅝	35½	37
National Enameling pf.	82	90	88	95
New England Trans.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	160	168	164	168
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	42	45	40	44
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	77	79	77	80
Otis Elevator pf.	97	99	97½	98½
Pac. Pack. & Nav.	1½	2⅛	1½	2⅛
Peo. Dec. & Evansv.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Royal Baking Powder pf.	104⅝	106	104	104⅝
Safety Car Heating	167	170	167	170
Seaboard Air Line	25½	26⅛	25½	26⅛
Seaboard Air Line pf.	42⅝	43	42½	42⅝
Simpson-Crawford	30	31	30	31
Simpson-Crawford 6s	81	..	81	..
Standard Coupler	32½	34	32½	34
Standard Coupler pf.	127	138	127	138
Standard Milling	6	9	7½	8½
Standard Milling pf.	30½	32	30	32
Standard Milling 5s	77	78½	76½	78
Storage Power	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Trenton Potteries pf.	84	87	84	87
Trenton Potteries deb.	74	76	74	76
Union Typewriter	128	130	128	130
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	122	126	122	126
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	124	127	124	127
United Box Board	5⅝	7½	6	9¼
United Box Board pf.	46	49	48	49⅝
U. S. Cotton Duck	6	11	6	11
U. S. Steel new 5s w. i.	96	96⅝	96	96⅝
Universal Tobacco	1⅝	3	1⅝	2⅛
Universal Tobacco pf.	8	15	8	15
Virginia & Southwestern	27	34	27	34
White Knob Copper 6s	108	..	108	..

Street Railways.

	Feb. 20. Bid.	Feb. 20. Asked.	Feb. 19. Bid.	Feb. 19. Asked.
Broadway & 7th Av.	247	251	247	251
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	100	101	100	101
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	106	108	106	108
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	111	114	111	114
Broadway Surface 2d	100	102	100	102
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101	104	101	104
Brooklyn City Railroad	245	246	245½	246½
Brooklyn R. T. new 5s	85½	86	85	86½
Central Park, N. & E. R.	210	220	210	220
Cent. P., N. & E. R. bds.	100	101	100	101
Con. Traction of N. J.	64½	65½	64½	65½
Con. Traction 5s	107	108	107	108
Eighth Av. Railroad	395	410	395	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	110	112	110	112
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	98	101	98	101
Grand Rapids Street Ry.	56	60	58	60
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	95	97½	95	97½
Jersey City H. & P.	19	19½	19	19½
Jersey City H. & P. 4s	78	79⅝	78	79
Nassau Electric 4s	83½	83⅝	83½	83⅝
New Orleans Rys.	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝
New Orleans Rys. pf.	45	47	41	47
New Orleans Rys. 4½s	77½	78½	78	78½
Ninth Avenue R. R.	190	210	190	210
North Jersey Street Ry.	26	27	26	27
North Jersey St. Ry. 4s	80¾	81½	80¾	81½
San Francisco 4s	81	81⅝	81	81⅝
St. Louis Trans. 5% notes	95½	96	95½	96
Second Av. R. R. consols	115	118	115	118
Sixth Avenue R. R.	180	185	178	185
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	117	119	116	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	29	31½	29	31½
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	77	79	77	79
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	111½	113½	111½	113½
Union Railway 1st 5s	116	118	116½	118
United Rys of St. L. pf.	83	84	83	84
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	84½	84⅝	84½	84⅝
United Traction, Prov.	104	107	104	107
United Traction bonds	113½	115	113½	115
Wash. Ry. & Electric	13	15	11½	14
Wash. Ry. & Electric pf.	45	47	46	48
Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s	79½	80¼	79½	80

Gas Companies.

	Feb. 20. Bid.	Feb. 20. Asked.	Feb. 19. Bid.	Feb. 19. Asked.
Am. Light & Traction	56½	60	59	..
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	96	..	97½	99
Buffalo Gas	8	10	8	10
Cent. Union Gas gtd. 5s	109	111	109	111
Columbus Gas 5s	107	109	107	109
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	87	89	88	89
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	101	100	101
Denver Gas	22	25	20	25
Denver Gas 5s	69½	72	68	71
Indianapolis Gas	80	90	80	90
Indianapolis Gas 6s	103⅝	105½	103⅝	104⅝
Mutual Gas	310	325	310	325
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	112	114	112	114
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. Con. 5s	108	111	108	111
Northern Union 5s	106	107	106	107
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	97	95	97
St. Paul Gas 5s	91½	93	91⅝	92½
Standard Gas, N. Y.	131	..	131	..
Standard Gas, N. Y. pf.	152½	..	156⅝	..
Standard Gas 1st 5s	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas 5s	99	100	99	100
Syracuse Lighting	42	44	42	45
Syracuse Lighting pf.	88	91	88	91

Ferry Companies.

	Feb. 20. Bid.	Feb. 20. Asked.	Feb. 19. Bid.	Feb. 19. Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	10	12½	10	12
East River Ferry	82	85	82	86
East River Ferry 5s	90	95	90	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	107	110	108	110
N. Y. & Hoboken	90	..	90	..
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	104⅝	106	104⅝	106
Union Ferry	41½	42	41½	42
Union Ferry 5s	95	97	95	97

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—Dullness and irregularity prevailed in the stock market to-day. Weakness was developed in the traction issues, the sensational reports about Metropolitan inducing some sympathetic selling of Philadelphia Rapid Transit. Philadelphia Company, on the other hand, was firmer on reports from Pittsburg that there was little prospect of a strike on the company's lines. An incident of the day was the sale of a 10,000-share block of Marsden at 3⅝. It is stated that a bluff bid for the block was made, but it was quickly supplied by a broker who formerly was active in the stock.

Time money is working closer, and little if any can be secured below 5 per cent. Trading on curb was active in Tonopah mining stocks over 10,000 shares being dealt in between 9⅝ and 10⅝.

Total sales in the regular market, 27,028 shares and $81,400 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Rys. Co.	52	52	52
75	Bell Telephone	77½	76¾	77½
350	Cambria Steel	25	25	25
1,150	Con. Lake Superior	7⅛	7 1-16	7⅛
750	Con. Lake Superior pf.	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝
17	Diamond Steel	⅝	⅝	⅝
21	Diamond Steel pf.	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
2,900	Erie	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝
100	Inter. Smokeless P. pf.	37½	37½	37½
10	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
1,147	Lehigh Valley R. R.	43⅝	43½	43⅝
211	Lehigh Navigation	77	76	76
11,216	Marsden Co.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
550	Natl. Asphalt Co.	⅜	5-16	⅜
21	Penn. R. R.	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
100	Penn. Traffic	3½	3½	3½
25	Penn. Steel Co. pf.	92	92	92
128	Phila. Traction	99	99	99
524	Phila. Co.	47	46	47
5	Phila. Co. pf.	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
1,340	Phila. Rapid Transit	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞
2,400	Reading	31⅝	31 3-16	31⅝
900	Southern R. R.	35⅝	35	35
250	Susq. Steel	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
5	United Cos. of N. J.	280	280	280
451	United Gas Imp. Co.	112½	112¼	112½
144	Union Traction	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
579	U. S. Steel	39⅝	38⅝	39
4	U. S. Steel pf.	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—New York exchange was at 20c. discount before clearing, and at 30c. discount after clearing.

Securities on the local exchange showed little life. Biscuit shares rallied, and were in a little better demand, and Title and Trust kept to its advancing order after its recent hard pounding. The action in the latter looked like support from official sources. Boxboard seemed in disfavor. It was learned to-day the report of a dividend declaration circulated yesterday was a canard. Action is deferred. The preferred sold up to 46, but later the price slid back uncomfortably near 44. The common hovered a little above 6. Lake Street Elevated was in no demand, and the price hugged 6. The Street heard the rumor to-day that J. P. Morgan in the last two weeks had been taking on City Railway at private sale. Lake Street income bonds were in demand, and rose to 50.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
440	American Can common	9⅝	9	9⅝
200	American Can pf.	46	45½	46
50	Chicago Edison	160	160	160
62	Chicago City Railway	225	225	225
11	Chicago Telephone	158	157	157
600	Chicago Union Traction	10⅛	10	10⅛
78	Chicago Title & Trust	105	104⅝	105
80	Diamond Match	136	136	136
375	Lake Street Elevated	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
412	National Biscuit	47⅝	46⅝	47
40	National Biscuit pf.	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3	National Carbon pf.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
5	Northwestern Elev. pf.	70	70	70
910	United Box Board com.	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛
2,190	United Box Board pf.	46	44⅝	44⅝
55	Swift & Co.	125	124	125

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20.—Moderate increase in bond buying and firmer tendency in Cotton Duck issues were the features of the day. The eve of a holiday made the trading generally excessively dull, but the tone remained fairly steady. Money on call was at 4@5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 453 shares of stock and $115,900 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Seaboard Ry. com.	25½	25⅜	25½
107	Atlan. Coast Line com.	135	134⅝	135
100	Consolidated Gas	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
50	Cotton Duck tr. rcts.	5	5	5
2,090	United Rys. & El. Syn.	25	25	25
75	Continental	206	202	202½
5	Maryland	200	200	200
20	Ala. Coal & Iron pf.	84	84	84
2	Com. & Farm Bk.	132	132	132

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Seab. Ry. 10-yr. 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
11,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	84	84	84
1,000	Potomac Valley 5s	115	115	115
10,000	United Rys. & El. inca.	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
18,000	United Rys. & El. 4s	97	96⅝	96⅝
2,000	Cotton Duck incs.	52	52	52
21,000	Un. El. L. & P. 4½s	86	86	86
1,000	Char. & West Caro. 5s	114½	114½	114½
9,000	G. B. S. Brew. 1st	52	52	52
35,900	Atl. Coast Line 4s, new	89	89	89
5,000	Mid. Tel. 5s	86	86	86

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 20.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Brewing com.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
45	Consolidated Ice com.	12	12	12
100	Crucible Steel	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
40	Crucible Steel pf.	86	85⅝	85⅝
350	*Fire Proofing	30	30	30
24	Fire Proofing pf.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
10	H. W. Ref. pf.	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
477	M. L. & H.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
170	Marsden	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
4	Philadelphia Co. com.	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
770	Pittsburg Coal	29	29	29
32	Pittsburg Coal pf.	91⅝	91	91⅝
530	River Coal	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
75	River Coal pf.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
110	U. S. Steel	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
175	U. S. Steel pf.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
100	Wabash pf.	52	52	52
15	West. Airbrake	174	174	174
410	West. Elec. 2ds	106⅝	106	106
1,170	Window Glass	54⅝	53⅝	54
75	Window Glass pf.	80	80	80
30	American Trust	290	290	290
48	C. R. E. & T.	265	265	265
8	Com. N. B.	100	100	100
135	Federal N. B.	148⅝	148	148⅝
105	Iron City Trust	135	135	135
27	M. & M. N. B.	141	140⅝	141
5	Mer. S. & T.	67	67	67
25	North Amer. Sav.	130	130	130
143	Safe D. & T.	164⅝	160	160
20	S. Side Trust	102	102	102
$4,000	River Coal Co. bonds	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝

*Ex dividend, 1½ per cent.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 22¼d. per ounce and in New York at 48⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 37⅝@38⅝c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Alice sold at .40@.36, 500 Brunswick at .06, 300 Chollar at .29, 4,000 Comstock at .10½@.11, 16,700 Comstock bonds at .06⅝, .08¼@.08⅝, 1,000 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.00, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .06½, 500 Elkton at .39@.40, 500 Julia Consolidated at .07, 2,000 Justice at .10@.15 buyer 60, 100 Ontario at 1.00, 200 Ophir at 2.20, and 300 Yellow Jacket at .58@.52.

Texas and Pacific Road Bonds.

In connection with the declaration of a 5 per cent. dividend on the second mortgage income bonds of the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company it was learned yesterday that holders of the bonds are to have the privilege of subscribing, on receipt of the 5 per cent. dividend to additional bonds now in the treasury of the road, at 90. The par value of the bonds is $1,000 and the market value $900.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Feb. 20, 1903.

Am Hide & L 6s	
5,000	90
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s	
18,000	102⅝
5,000	102½
10,000	102⅝
Adjustment 4s	
1,000c	91⅝
Adj 4s, stamped	
30,000	90
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s	
5,000	95⅝
10,000	94
Gold 4s	
10,000	103
5,000	102⅝
P, L E & W V 4s	
2,000	98
S'w'n div 3½s	
1,000	89
500	90
2,000	88⅝
4,000	88⅝
P, J & M 3½s	
500	90⅝
B'klyn Un El 1st	
5,000	102½
3,000	102
B'klyn Un Gas 5s	
5,000	116⅝
Canada South 1st	
5,000	104⅝
Cent of Ga con 5s	
5,000	108⅝
Cent Pac gtd 3½s	
10,000	86⅝
3,000	88
Cent Pac gtd 4s	
2,000	99⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s	
1,000	106⅝
Chi & Alton R R 3s	
2,000	83⅝
Chi & Alton 3½s	
1,000	77⅝
Chi, Bur & Q 4s joint bonds	
23,000	94⅝
11,000	94⅝
94,000	94⅝
31,000	94⅝
Registered	
1,000	94⅝
Chi, R I & P R R 4s	
3,000	87⅝
3,000	87⅝
3,000	87⅝
7,000	87
C, C, C & St L gen 4s	
15,000	100⅝
St L div 1st	
1,000	103
Col F & I conv 5s	
15,000	91⅝
7,000	91⅝
15,000	91⅝
Col & South 1st 4s	
12,000	91
5,000s20F	90⅝
Consol Tobacco 4s	
3,000	64⅝
3,000	64⅝
2,000	64⅝
3,100	64⅝
12,000	64⅝
Det City Gas 5s	
3,000	97½
Detroit South. Ohio South div 4s	
25,000	91
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 3½s	
3,000	92½
2,000	92⅝
11,000	93
10,000	93⅝
11,000	93
2,000	94½
14,000	94
30,000	94½
5,000	94½
10,000	94½
31,000	95
10,000	95⅝
10,000	95½
Dist Sec Cor 5s	
5,000	75½
2,000	75⅝
20,000	75⅝
5,000	75⅝
6,000	75⅝
East Tenn, V & G div 5s	
2,000	115⅝
Edison Elec Ill of N Y 1st conv 5s	
5,000	107
Erie 1st gen 4s	
20,000s20F	87
Erie, Penn col tr 4s	
3,000	93⅝
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B	
3,000	23⅝
5,000	23⅝
4,000	23⅝
11,000	23½
Gulf & Ship I 5s	
10,000	104
11,000	104½
12,000	105
10,000	105⅝
5,000	105
10,000	105⅝
Hock Val 1st 4½s	
2,000	106⅝
Int & G N 1st 6s	
3,000	122
2,000	122⅝
Int & G N 3d 4s	
1,000	74⅝
Iowa Cent 1st 5s	
3,000	115
K C, Ft S & M 4s	
12,000	87⅝
Kan City South 3s	
1,000	70⅝
50,000	70⅝
Kings Co El 4s	
5,000	88
Leh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s	
3,000	102
3,000	101⅝
Manhattan con 4s	
21,000	104
5,000	103⅝
Mex Cent con 4s	
2,000	77⅝
Mex Cent 1st inc	
14,000	27
M & St L con 5s	
2,000	120⅝
Mo, K & East 1st	
2,000	110⅝
Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
5,000	82⅝
Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
10,000	104⅝
Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s	
7,000	76⅝
N Y Cent & Hud River, L S col 3½s	
5,000	91⅝
N Y, C & St L 4s	
5,000	104⅝
N Y Dock Co 4s	
1,000	90
N Y, O & W ref 4s	
1,000	105⅝
Nor & W con 4s	
10,000	101⅝
2,500	101⅝
North Pac 4s	
122,000	103⅝
Registered	
20,000	103⅝
North Pac gen 3s	
2,000	73⅝
3,000	73⅝
Oregon Sh L 4% & participating	
14,000	95⅝
68,000	95
5,000	95⅝
1st con 5s	
500	112⅝
1,000	113⅝
Penn conv 3½s	
4,000	105⅝
16,000	105⅝
4,000	105⅝
Reading gen 4s	
1,000	97⅝
10,000	97⅝
Reading, Jers Cent col 4s	
9,000	96
Rich & Danv deb 5s, stamped	
4,000	111⅝
St L, I M & South unify & ref 4s	
6,000	90
2,000	90⅝
St L & San F R R refunding 4s	
20,000	88⅝
30,000	88⅝
10,000	88⅝
10,000	88⅝
65,000	88⅝
15,000	88⅝
10,000	88⅝
2,000	88⅝
5,000	88⅝
25,000s30F	88⅝
90,000	88⅝
35,000	88⅝
30,000	88⅝
St P & D con 4s	
12,000	97
Seaboard A L Ry refunding 4s	
2,000	103⅝
1,000	103
5,000	102⅝
10,000	102⅝
20,000	102⅝
22,000	102⅝
Gold 4s	
3,000	84
South Pac 4s	
2,000	91⅝
500	91½
3,000	91⅝
South Pac 4½s	
25,000c	99⅝
South Pac of Cal 6s, 1912	
2,000	112⅝
Texas & Pac 1st 5s	
2,000	117⅝
10,000	117
Texas & Pac 2d inc	
2,000	96
Third Av con 4s	
5,000	96
Tol & O C gen 5s	
10,000	107
Tol, St L & West prior lien 3½s	
15,000	88⅝
Union Pac 1st 4s	
15,000	103
Union Pac conv 4s	
1,000	105⅝
1,000	105⅝
10,000	105⅝
30,000	105⅝
7,000	105⅝
41,000	105⅝
10,000	105⅝
Va Iron, C & C 5s	
7,000	78⅝
Wabash 1st 5s	
5,000	117⅝
Wabash 2d 5s	
20,000	109⅝
Wabash deb B	
20,000	69⅝
20,000	69⅝
5,000	69⅝
10,000	69⅝
40,000	69⅝
47,000	69⅝
10,000	69⅝
10,000	69⅝
5,000	69⅝
24,000	69⅝
5,000	69⅝
41,000	69⅝
5,000	69⅝
40,000	69⅝
10,000	69⅝
10,000	69⅝
30,000	69⅝
10,000	69⅝
10,000	69⅝
70,000	69⅝
110,000	69⅝
5,000	69⅝
10,000	69⅝
10,000	69⅝
65,000	69⅝
2,000	69⅝
10,000	69⅝
30,000	69⅝
10,000	69⅝
10,000	69⅝
20,000	69⅝
10,000	69⅝
40,000	69⅝
Wash, O & W 4s	
3,000	86
West Shore 4s, reg	
10,000	111
West Un fundg & real est 4½s	
3,000	106
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s	
25,000	88⅝
Wis Cent gen 4s	
2,000	88⅝
Total sales	$3,048,000

Note: Many fractional figures in this table are illegible in the scan; values are given as far as they could be read.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107½	108½
2s, c., 1930	107½	108½
3s, r., 1918	107	108
3s, c., 1918	107	108
3s, 1918, sm.	106½	..
4s, r., 1907	109½	110½
4s, c., 1907	109½	110½
4s, r., 1925	134½	135½
4s, c., 1925	135½	137
5s, r., 1904	102⅝	103⅝
5s, c., 1904	102⅝	103⅝
D. C. 3-65s	121	..
Adams Exp. ex div.	210	240
Alb. & Sus.	225	..
Alle. & W.	145	..
Am. Ag. Ch.	22	26
A. A. C. pf.	82	..
Am. Bicycle	..	½
Am. Bic. pf.	⅝	1⅝
Am. Coal	200	225
A. C. O. pf.	97½	99⅝
Am. D. Tel.	37⅝	39
Am. Exp.	225	235
A. L. Co.	17⅝	18
A. L. Co. pf.	42	45
Am. M. Co.	4⅝	5
Am. Snuff	..	127
Am. Sn. pf.	90	95
A. S. F. pf.	62	63⅝
A. S. R. pf.	122	123
A. T. & C.	84	86
Am. W. Co.	13⅝	14
A. W. Co. pf.	78	78
Ann Arbor	38	40
Ann A. pf.	68	70
B. & O. pf.	93	95
B. A. L. pf.	108	..
Bruns. City	12½	14½
B. R. & P.	143½	150
B. R. & P. pf.	158	160
Butterick Co. ex div.	51	53
Canada So.	77	80
C. R. R. of N. J.	182	191
C. & E. Ill.	200	220
C. & E. Ill. pf.	135	140
C. G. W. pf. A	80	85
C. G. W. pf. B	..	44½
C. G. W. 4	89⅝	91
C., St. P. M. & Om.	150	160
C., St. P. M. & Om. pf.	190	195
C., I. & W.	90	94
C., I. & W. pf.	91	96
C. Y. & L.	110	125
C. S. 1st pf.	70⅝	71¼
Com. C. ex rights	185	190
Consol. Coal	85	100
D. & R. G.	42⅝	42⅝
D. & R. G. pf.	89⅝	90⅝
D. M. & Ft. D.	42⅝	47½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	130	140
Dis. Match	127½	140
D. S. S. & A.	15	15⅝
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	90
G. Ch. Co.	98	100
G. C. Co. pf.	102	102
Gt. N. pf.	200	205
Homestake	65	70
Ill. C. L. L.	100	..
Int. P. Co.	18	18½
I. P. Co. pf.	73½	74½
Int. S. P.	42	45½
Int. S. P. pf.	83½	85
Iowa Cent.	43½	44½
Iowa C. pf.	72	75
Joliet & Chi.	165	..
K. & D. M. pf.	60	65
K. Co. El. L. & P.	225	270
Lacl. G. pf.	90	..

	Bid.	Asked.
L. E. & W.	47	50
L. E. & W. pf.	117	120
Long Isl'd	78½	80
Man. Beach	12½	14
M. W. S. El. Chi.	34	36½
M. W. S. El. Chi. pf.	83½	85½
Mich. Cent.	138	150
Mil., El. R. & L. pf.	120	..
M. & St. L. pf.	116	120
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	128½	130⅝
Mor. & Es.	192	195
N. C. & St. L.	111	114
Nat. L. pf.	94	95
N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	37⅝	38
N. Y. A. B.	165	168
N. Y. B. & M. B. pf.	88	110
N. Y. & N. H.	216	219
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	114	118
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	83½	85⅝
N. Y. D. Co.	24	30
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	54	55
N. Y., L. & W.	137	140
Nor. & W. pf.	90	93
North. Am. ex div.	114	116
North. Cent.	220	..
Ont. Mining	6⅝	7⅝
P. C. 1st pf.	98	105
P. C. 2d pf.	72	77
Peo. & E.	33	35
Pere Marq. pf.	..	86
P., C., C. & St. L.	84	90
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	101	110
P., Ft. W. & C.	180	185
P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	185	..
Quicksilver	2½	2⅝
Quicksil'r pf.	6⅝	8⅝
Read. 1st pf. ex div.	86½	86⅝
Rens. & Sar.	210	..
R., W. & O.	137	139
St. J. & G. I.	14	14½
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	63	66
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	23⅝	24½
St. L. & S. F. pf. ctfs.	120	125
St. L. S. W. pf.	..	66
So. Ry. M. & O. ctfs.	96⅝	96⅝
S. R. & T.	5⅝	6
T. P. L. T.	28	29⅝
Third Av.	124	127
T. P. & W.	20	30
Tol. Rys. & Light	..	..
T. C. R. T.	110⅝	121
T. C. R. T. pf.	157⅝	160
U. B. & P. pf.	77	78
U. S. Exp.	140	148⅝
U. S. R. pf.	84	85
U. S. Ship-building	5	6
U. S. Ship-building pf.	28	30
Va.-C. C. Co. pf.	122⅝	128
Vul. Det. pf.	78⅝	80
W. F. Exp.	225	230
Westinghouse 1st pf.	210	225
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	39⅝	39⅝
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	26⅝	27

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Feb. 20, 1903.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
21½	21⅞	1,125	Allis-Chalmers Co.	23	23	22¼	22¼	+¾
87	...	400	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	87	87½	87	87	...
73⅝	73¾	88,910	*Amal. Copper Co.	72	73¾	72	73¾	+1½
31	35	100	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	30	30	30	30	+4
82	84	500	*Am. Beet Sugar Co. pf.	82	83½	82	82	+2
41	41½	700	Am. Car & F. Co.	41	41½	41	41½	+⅜
92½	92⅝	500	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	92	92½	92	92½	...
45⅝	46¼	200	Am. Cotton Oil	46	46¼	46	46¼	+¼
22	24	100	*Am. Grass Twine	22	22	22	22	...
9½	10⅛	100	Am. Hide & Leather	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	...
86	86½	200	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	85½	86	85½	86	+¼
10⅜	11	300	*Am. Ice Co.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+⅛
38½	38⅝	500	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	39	39	38⅝	38⅝	+⅜
30⅛	30⅜	1,200	*Am. Locomo. Co.	30⅜	30½	30⅜	30⅜	-⅛
95	95¾	390	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	95	95¾	95	95¾	...
23	25	200	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	...
52½	52⅝	4,100	*Am. S. & R. Co.	51	52½	51	52½	+1½
97⅞	97⅞	310	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	97½	97⅞	97½	97⅞	+1
18	18⅞	100	Am. Steel Found.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	...
130½	130⅝	4,500	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	130	131	130	130⅝	+⅝
167½	168½	30	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	168½	168½	168½	168½	...
142	146	100	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	142	142	142	142	-1
119⅞	120	1,600	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	117½	120	117½	120	+2
87⅞	87⅞	10,050	Atch., Top. & S. F.	87⅞	87⅞	87	87⅞	+⅜
100⅞	100⅝	600	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	+⅛
98⅝	98⅞	6,800	Baltimore & Ohio	98⅝	98⅝	98⅞	98⅞	+⅜
69½	69⅝	6,175	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	69	70	69	69⅝	+⅝
221	228	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	224	224	224	224	...
137⅜	137½	1,600	Canadian Pacific	137	137⅝	137	137⅜	+⅜
51⅜	51½	1,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	50⅞	51½	50⅞	51½	+⅞
35⅝	35⅞	300	Chicago & Alton	35	35⅞	35	35⅞	+⅞
71½	72	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	72	72	72	72	+⅞
27	27½	2,400	Chicago Great Western	26⅞	27	26⅞	27	+⅛
177⅝	177⅞	8,150	Chi. Mil. & St. Paul	176½	177⅞	176½	177⅞	+1
191	192½	40	Chi. Mil. & St. P. pf.	190½	190½	190½	190½	...
...	...	100	Chi. & Northw.	200	200	200	200	-1½
...	...	100	Chi. & Northw. rts.	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
17½	18	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	17½	17½	17½	17½	+1
33	34	800	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	33	33	33	33	+⅝
...	...	125	Chicago Union Trac.	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	...
93⅞	94¼	200	C. C. C. & St. L.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	+⅜
115	118	15	C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	115	115	115	115	...
74⅞	75	900	Col. Fuel & Iron	74½	75	74⅞	75	+½
29⅞	30	100	Colorado & Southern	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	...
44⅞	45	100	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+⅛
21⅛	21½	800	Col. & H. C. & I.	21½	21½	21½	21½	+⅛
218½	219	6,200	Consolidated Gas	218⅝	218⅝	217⅛	218⅛	+1
116½	117	200	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	116½	116½	116½	116½	-¼
33⅞	34¼	900	Corn Products Co.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+⅜
84⅞	85	145	Corn Products Co. pf.	85	85	85	85	+⅛
179	180	200	Delaware & Hudson	179	180	179	180	+1
260	263	200	Del., Lack. & West.	260	260	260	260	...
17½	18	150	Detroit Southern	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+⅛
34	35	200	Detroit Southern pf.	34	34	34	34	-1
88⅞	89	150	Detroit United Ry.	89	89	89	89	...
31⅞	32	429	*Distillers Securities	32⅛	32⅛	32	32	-¼
27⅝	28¼	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	...
39⅞	39⅞	17,350	Erie	38⅞	39⅞	38⅞	39⅞	+½
70⅝	70⅞	11,200	Erie 1st pf.	70⅛	70⅞	69⅞	70⅞	+1
59⅞	60	1,800	Erie 2d pf.	59⅛	60	59⅛	60	+1
68½	69	200	Evans. & T. H.	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	-½
73⅞	74⅞	500	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	74	74⅞	74	74	+½
199⅞	199⅞	1,500	General Electric	200	200⅞	199	199⅞	+⅞
105⅛	106	2,600	Hocking Valley	104¼	106⅞	104¼	105⅞	+2
98⅛	98½	1,200	Hocking Valley pf.	98	98⅞	98	98½	+⅜
144⅞	145½	300	Illinois Central	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	+⅜
54	54⅞	100	*Internat. Power Co.	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	+⅞
42⅜	45	200	Kanawha & Michigan	42	42⅜	42	42⅜	+1⅜
81	81½	4,210	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	79½	81⅞	79⅞	81⅞	+2
33⅞	34	800	Kansas City South.	33	33⅞	33	33⅞	+⅜
58⅞	58½	500	Kansas City South. pf.	58	58⅞	58	58⅞	+⅞
36	37	200	Keokuk & D. M.	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	...
93	96	100	Laclede Gas	94½	94½	94½	94½	+½
126	126⅛	610	Louisville & Nashville	126	126	125⅞	126	+⅛
142⅞	142⅞	1,500	Manhattan Elevated	142	142⅞	142	142⅞	+⅞
110	120	100	Maryland Coal pf.	110	110	110	110	+5
121	121½	8,925	*Met. Securities	119⅞	121½	119⅞	121	+2
139⅛	139⅝	20,735	*Met. Street Railway	137⅞	139⅞	137⅞	139⅞	+2¼
26⅜	26⅝	1,900	Mexican Central	26	26⅝	25⅞	26⅜	+⅜
106	107	100	Minn. & St. Louis	106½	106½	106½	106½	...
77⅞	78	1,100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	76⅞	78	76⅞	77⅞	+2⅞
28⅜	29½	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	28⅞	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜	+⅜
62⅞	63	300	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	61⅞	62	61⅞	62	+1
113⅜	113⅞	10,950	Missouri Pacific	112⅞	113⅞	112⅞	113⅞	+1
47⅜	47½	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	+½
104⅞	104⅞	300	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	105⅛	105⅛	104⅞	104⅞	+⅛
27⅛	27⅜	700	*Nat. Lead Co.	27⅛	27⅜	27	27⅛	-⅛
19	19½	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	18⅞	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+⅛
48	53	500	New Central Coal	50	50	50	50	+½
148	148⅛	4,045	New York Central	147⅞	148⅞	147⅞	148⅛	+1⅛
42	42½	200	N. Y., C. & St. L.	41⅞	42½	41⅞	42½	+1
33⅞	33⅞	1,400	N. Y., Ont. & West.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+⅜
74⅞	75	1,625	Norfolk & Western	73⅞	74⅞	73⅞	74⅞	+⅞
67	70	100	Pacific Coast	68	68	68	68	+1
40	41	100	Pacific Mail	40	40	40	40	+½
149⅛	149⅛	6,900	Pennsylvania R. R.	149	149⅛	149	149⅛	+⅛
104⅛	104½	700	People's Gas, Chicago	104⅛	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜	+⅜
82½	83½	220	Pere Marquette	83	83	83	83	...
63	63⅜	800	Pressed Steel Car	63	63⅜	63	63⅜	+⅜
94⅛	95	2,000	Pressed Steel Car pf.	94	95	94	95	+1½
230	235	100	Pullman Company	230½	230½	230½	230½	-1½
90	92½	110	R. R. Sec. Ill. C. st. c.	92½	92½	92½	92½	+⅛
35⅞	36	300	*Railway Steel Spring	35	35⅞	35	35⅞	+⅜
89⅞	90	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	+⅞
63	63⅛	6,200	Reading	62⅞	63⅛	62⅞	63⅛	+⅞
75	76½	100	Reading 2d pf.	75	75	75	75	+⅜
22	22½	1,600	*Rep. Iron & Steel	21⅞	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+⅛
79⅞	80	700	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	80	80	80	80	+⅛
49⅛	49⅜	11,300	Rock Island Co.	48⅞	49⅜	48⅞	49⅜	+1½
81⅛	81½	2,200	Rock Island Co. pf.	80⅞	81⅛	80⅞	81⅛	+1⅛
28⅞	29⅞	900	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+⅛
83⅞	84	310	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	83⅞	84	83⅞	84	+⅛
65⅛	68⅞	100	Rutland pf.	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	...
84⅞	84⅞	16,545	St. L. & San Fran.	81⅞	84⅞	81⅞	84⅞	+3⅝
88	88⅞	2,700	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	85	88	85	88	+3⅞
76	76⅞	15,225	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	72⅞	76⅞	72⅞	76	+5
200	210½	200	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. Ill. stock ctfs	210	210	210	210	+1½
27⅞	28	600	St. Louis Southw.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+⅛
61⅞	62½	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	62	62	61⅞	61⅞	...
70⅞	71	300	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	+⅛
64⅞	64⅞	6,000	Southern Pacific	63⅞	64⅞	63⅞	64⅞	+⅞
34⅞	35⅛	16,300	Southern Ry., ext.	34⅞	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	+⅜
94⅛	95	300	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	+⅜
65⅞	66	1,100	Tennessee Coal & Iron	66	66⅞	65⅞	66	+⅜
41⅞	41⅞	600	Texas Pacific	41	41⅞	41	41⅞	+⅞
29⅞	30	700	Tol., St. L. & West.	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	...
44⅞	45	100	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	45	45	45	45	+⅛
14⅞	14⅞	200	*Union Bag & P. Co.	14⅞	14⅞	14	14⅞	+⅛
101⅜	101½	14,150	Union Pacific	101⅛	102	101⅛	101⅜	+⅜
94⅛	95⅛	790	Union Pacific pf.	94⅞	95	94⅞	95	+⅞
109	110⅞	100	United Fruit Co.	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	...
20	21⅞	100	United Rys. Invest.	21	21	21	21	...
59	60⅞	100	United Rys. Invest. pf.	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	+⅜
14	14⅞	2,389	*U. S. Cts. I. P. & F.	14	15	14	14⅞	+1⅛
54	54⅞	1,183	*U. S. Cts. I. P. & F. pf.	54	54⅞	54	54⅞	+⅜
13⅞	14	4,580	*U. S. Leather	13⅞	14⅞	13⅞	14	+⅛
88⅞	88⅞	1,460	*U. S. Leather pf.	88⅞	89	88⅞	88⅞	+⅜
25⅞	25⅞	4,200	U. S. Realty & Con.	25	25⅞	25	25⅞	+⅜
70	70⅛	1,610	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	69⅞	70	69⅞	70⅞	+1
17⅞	18	10	U. S. Rubber	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	...
39	39⅛	7,800	U. S. Steel	38⅞	39⅛	38⅞	39	+⅜
88⅞	88⅞	4,770	U. S. Steel pf.	87⅞	88⅞	87⅞	88⅞	+⅞
64⅞	65	500	Va.-Caro. Chem., ex d.	65	65	65	65	...
38	38⅞	100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	...
29	30	200	*Vulcan Detinning	30	30	30	30	...
31⅞	31⅞	3,100	Wabash	30⅞	31⅞	30⅞	31⅞	+1⅛
53⅞	53⅞	30,900	Wabash pf.	50⅞	53⅞	50⅞	53⅞	+2⅞
89⅞	90	400	Western Union Tel.	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	...
211	219	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	211	211	211	211	-6
60⅛	61	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	60	60	60	60	+⅛
28	28½	500	Wisconsin Central	27⅞	28	27⅞	28	+⅛
53⅞	53⅞	1,100	Wisconsin Central pf.	53	53⅞	53	53⅞	+⅞
Sales....		410,206	*Unlisted. †From last previous sale.					

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, Feb. 20, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
12,380	Amal. Copper	71⅞	73⅞	71⅞	73⅞
100	Am. Car & F. pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½
20	Am. Cotton Oil	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
10	Am. Locomotive	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
240	Am. Smelting	51⅞	52⅞	51⅞	52⅞
1,850	Am. Sugar	130⅞	131	130⅞	130⅞
2,530	At., T. & S. F.	87	87⅞	87	87⅞
20	A., T. & S. F. pf.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1,380	Balt. & Ohio	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
3,160	Brooklyn R. T.	69⅞	70	69⅞	69⅞
70	Can. Pacific	137⅞	137⅞	137⅞	137⅞
150	Ches. & Ohio	51	51⅞	51	51⅞
420	Chi. Gt. West.	27	27⅞	26⅞	27
5,030	Chi., M. & St. P.	176⅞	177⅞	176⅞	177⅞
4,930	Erie	38⅞	39⅞	38⅞	39⅞
20	Louis. & Nash.	126	126	126	126
460	Manhattan	142	142⅞	142	142⅞
2,900	Met. Street Ry.	137⅞	139⅞	137⅞	139⅞
210	Mex. Central	26	26⅞	26	26⅞
20	Mo., K. & T.	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
4,120	N. Y. Central	147⅞	148⅞	147⅞	148⅞
190	N. Y., O. & W.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
70	Norf. & West.	73⅞	74⅞	73⅞	74⅞
300	Pennsylvania	149⅞	149⅞	149	149⅞
80	People's Gas	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3,880	Reading	62⅞	63	62⅞	63
480	Republic Steel	21⅞	22⅞	21⅞	22⅞
1,880	Rock Island	48⅞	49⅞	48⅞	49⅞
270	St. L. & San F.	84	84⅞	83⅞	84⅞
2,510	Southern Pac.	63⅞	64⅞	63⅞	64⅞
500	Southern Ry.	35	35⅞	35	35⅞
490	Tenn. Coal & I.	66	66⅞	65⅞	65⅞
230	Texas & Pacific	41	41⅞	41	41⅞
8,150	Union Pacific	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2,120	U. S. Leather	13⅞	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞
30	U. S. Leath. pf.	94	94	94	94
2,680	U. S. Steel	38⅞	39⅞	38⅞	39⅞
80	U. S. Steel pf.	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
220	Wabash	30⅞	31⅞	30⅞	31⅞
6,780	Wabash pf.	50⅞	53⅞	50⅞	53⅞
10	Western Union	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
10	Wis. Central	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
66,760					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Hock. Val. 4½s	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1,000	Manhattan 4s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
12,000	Wabash deb. B.	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
$16,000					

RAILROAD STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in February showed increases:

Chesapeake & Ohio	$33,013
Chicago Terminal Transfer	1,047
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	34,053
Colorado Southern	7,862
Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic	6,174
Evansville & Terre Haute	6,300
Grand Trunk system	147,681
Kanawha & Michigan	3,942
Louisville & Nashville	92,880
Mineral Range	567
Norfolk & Western	118,240
Peoria & Eastern	14,223
Wabash	43,751
Total increase, 13 roads	$509,542
Increase previously reported	798,317
Total increase, 34 roads	$1,307,879

The following showed decreases:

Evansville & Indianapolis	$214
Rio Grande Southern	326
Total decrease, 2 roads	$540
Decrease previously reported	3,539
Total decrease, 3 roads	$4,079
Net increase, 37 roads	$1,303,800

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,636	1,581	1,578
2d week Feb.	$339,325	$306,312	$261,547
From July 1	9,757,937	10,452,119	9,748,200
CHICAGO TERMINAL—			
Mileage	108	108	102
2d week Feb.	32,273	31,226	28,224
From July 1	1,053,826	1,003,409	879,150
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,891	1,891	1,891
2d week Feb.	341,479	307,426	319,606
From July 1	12,478,199	12,045,053	11,262,604
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,121	1,145	1,142
2d week Feb.	109,161	101,299	88,793
From July 1	3,873,285	3,476,817	3,030,154
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	574	574	589
2d week Feb.	48,950	42,776	38,990
From July 1	1,718,208	1,659,945	1,545,576
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
2d week Feb.	6,100	6,314	5,712
From July 1	255,319	217,374	213,534
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	162
2d week Feb.	30,639	24,339	27,684
From July 1	1,082,604	928,468	910,756
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	4,065	4,068	4,042
2d week Feb.	616,754	469,073	470,038
From July 1	20,528,308	18,452,395	17,724,308
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	177	177	172
2d week Feb.	19,861	15,919	15,468
From July 1	653,117	667,595	564,209
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,441	3,326	3,161
2d week Feb.	701,095	608,415	566,065
From July 1	21,595,164	19,071,473	17,472,598
MINERAL RANGE—			
Mileage	127	127	127
2d week Feb.	10,218	9,651	......
From July 1	342,442	364,735	......
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,710	1,675	1,669
2d week Feb.	426,147	308,907	302,049
From July 1	12,582,572	10,736,677	10,130,458
PEORIA & EASTERN—			
Mileage	352	352	352
2d week Feb.	55,902	41,679	32,573
From July 1	1,762,664	1,603,475	1,580,437
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week Feb.	8,122	8,448	8,856
From July 1	366,563	364,224	359,406
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
Mileage	88	88	88
1st week Feb.	12,102	7,614	......
From July 1	287,673	235,468	......
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,484	2,367	2,388
2d week Feb.	376,056	332,304	302,245
From July 1	13,351,083	12,254,679	11,244,186

MISSOURI PACIFIC for December—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	3,390,050	3,013,735	376,415
Op. expenses	2,111,699	2,127,654	*15,755
Net earnings	1,278,151	886,081	392,070
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31:			
Gross earnings	37,485,587	36,651,088	834,594
Op. expenses	25,043,150	23,615,514	1,427,676
Net earnings	12,442,437	13,045,579	*593,082

*Decrease.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,631,030, as against $3,674,439 in the previous week and $2,212,946 in the corresponding week last year. The amount marketed was $2,667,067, as against $3,884,966 in the previous week and $3,459,694 in the corresponding week last year.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$221,486,566
Gold	104,006,338
Silver	12,342,944
United States notes	5,386,864
Treasury notes of 1890	59,643
National bank notes	18,068,735
Total receipts this day	1,504,448
Total receipts this month	31,655,036
Total receipts this year	366,285,722
Total expenditures this day	1,831,000
Total expenditures this month	30,778,000
Total expenditures this year	337,300,840
Deposits in National banks	150,404,545
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	615,946
Government receipts from internal revenue	768,190
Customs	700,060
Miscellaneous	46,183

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000
TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.	
Gold coin	$397,839,069
Silver dollars	463,052,000
Silver dollars of 1890	796,837
Silver bullion of 1890	21,604,163
Total	$883,292,069
DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold certificates outstanding	$397,839,069
Silver certificates outstanding	463,052,000
Treasury notes outstanding	22,391,000
Total	$883,282,069
GENERAL FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$82,505,506
Gold certificates	21,500,630
Silver coin and bullion	12,000,256
Silver certificates	5,288,694
United States notes	5,386,864
Other assets	27,365,594
Total in Treasury	$156,081,621
Deposits in National banks	150,404,545
Total	$306,486,166
Current liabilities	84,999,500
Available cash balances	$221,486,566

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.07	.06
Alpha Con.	.07	.07
Andes	.23	.21
Belcher	.44	.43
Best & Belcher	2.00	2.05
Bullion	.08	.08
Caledonia	2.20	2.15
Challenge Con.	.55	.45
Chollar	.40	.38
Confidence	1.50	1.25
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.05	2.00
Con. Imperial	.04	.04
Crown Point	.28	.25
Gould & Curry	.50	.49
Hale & Norcross	1.05	1.10
Julia	.05	.05
Justice	.08	.08
Kentucky Con.	.06	.06
Lady Washington Con.	.05	.05
Mexican	1.25	1.15
Occidental Con.	.47	.42
Ophir	2.05	2.05
Overman	.37	.34
Potosi	.47	.45
Savage	.38	.31
Seg Belcher	.24	.23
Sierra Nevada	.91	.88
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.16	.15
Union Con.	1.10	1.10
Utah Con.	.39	.39
Yellow Jacket	.53	.49
Silver bars	.47⅞	.48⅞
Mexican dollars	Nom.	Nom.
Drafts, sight	.15	.15
Telegraph	.17½	.17½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 20.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Acacia	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
Alamo	2⅞	4⅞	2⅞	4⅞
American Consolidated	2	2⅞	2⅞	3⅞
Anaconda	13	19	18	20
Blue Bell	7	8	7	8
C. K. & N.	17	18	18⅞	19
C. C. Consolidated	4⅞	5	4⅞	5⅞
Coriolanus	3⅞	3⅞	3	4
C. C. & M.	2⅞	2⅞	2	2⅞
Dante	2⅞	3⅞	2⅞	3⅞
Doctor Jackpot	10	10⅞	10	10⅞
Elkton	38	39⅞	37⅞	38⅞
El Paso	65	67	66⅞	67
Fanny Rawlings	4⅞	5⅞	4⅞	5⅞
Findlay	10⅞	11	10⅞	11
Gold Dollar Consolidated	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
Golden Cycle	78	80	77	80
Golden Fleece	5	20	5	20
Gold Bond	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
Gold Sovereign	3⅞	3⅞	3	3⅞
Gould	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
Gold Exploration	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
Isabella	21⅞	22	21⅞	22⅞
Jackpot	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	12
Keystone	5⅞	6	5	5⅞
Last Dollar	40	65	40	65
Lexington	4⅞	5	4⅞	5⅞
Little Puck	4⅞	5⅞	4⅞	5⅞
Little Bessie	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
Mollie Gibson	4	6⅞	4⅞	6
Mary Cashen	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
Moon Anchor	9	10	8⅞	11
New Haven	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
Old Gold	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
Pharmacist	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
Pinnacle	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
Pointer	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Portland	140	145	138	150
Rose Maude	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
Rose Nicol	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Sunset Eclipse	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
Vindicator	100	110	100	110
Work	6⅞	7⅞	7	7⅞

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.83⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.56⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.43⅞
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	10.05
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅞
Sugar, granulated	4.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.05⅞
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.09⅞
Lard, prime	10.15
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.25
Butter, Western creamery	.27⅞

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 77@79c; No. 3, 71½c; No. 2 red, 74½@74¾c; No. 2 corn, 43⅞c; No. 2 yellow, 43½c; No. 2 oats, 34c; No. 3 white, 35@35⅞c; No. 2 rye, 48⅞c; good feeding barley, 47@51c; fair to choice malting, 47@54c; No. 1 flaxseed, 1.14; No. 1 Northwestern, 1.18; prime timothy, $4; mess pork, per bbl, $17.37½@$17.50; lard, per 100 lbs, $9.55@9.60; short ribs sides, (loose,) $9.30@$9.50; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.12½@$8.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.75@$9.87½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grades, $11.65.

COTTON.—It was a day of liquidation and reactionary tendencies rather than of continued strength and bullishness. The opening was firm at an advance of 4@13 points under renewed covering. For a time the market ruled steady, without showing any material gain from the opening level. Toward midday there was a halt in the demand for shorts, and profit taking was continued on an active scale, while there also appeared to be sales for the short account. The market broke from 9 to 14 points on the active months. Toward the finish there was a fresh burst of covering by belated shorts, and the market was finally barely steady, with a net decline of 5 points to an advance of 2 points. Closing prices represented a reaction from the lowest of 2@8 points on the active options. Total sales futures estimated 600,000 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, firm, 1-16c higher at 9 11-16c; sales, 5,200 bales. Mobile, firm, 1-16c higher, at 9⅞c; sales, 100 bales. Savannah, firm, ⅛c higher, at 9⅞c; sales, 612 bales. Charleston, firm, ⅛c higher, at 9⅞c. Wilmington, firm, unchanged, at 9⅞c. Norfolk, firm, ⅛c higher, at 9⅞c; sales, 4,800 bales. Baltimore, nominal, ⅛c higher, at 10c. Augusta, steady, ⅛c higher, at 10c; sales, 663 bales. Galveston, firm, unchanged, at 9⅞c; sales, 1,515 bales. St. Louis, firm, ⅛c higher, at 9⅞c; sales, 209 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	9.98	9.92	9.88	9.85@9.87
March	9.95	9.95	9.81	9.83@9.84
April	9.93	9.93	9.87	9.84@9.86
May	9.94	9.94	9.80	9.85@[illegible]
June	9.81	9.81	9.68	9.67@9.69
July	9.78	9.78	9.65	9.67@9.68
August	9.47	9.48	9.38	9.37@9.38
September	8.85	8.85	8.72	8.74@8.75
October	8.53	8.56	8.47	8.47@8.49
November	8.42	8.46	8.42	8.38@8.40
December	8.45	8.45	8.39	8.39@8.41

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

Port receipts, 147,667 bales, against 169,194 bales last year; overland to mills and Canada, 18,364 bales, against 25,475 bales last year; Southern mill takings, (estimated,) 58,000 bales, against 44,249 bales last year; loss of stock at interior towns, 24,946 bales, against 31,382 bales last year; brought into sight for the week, 194,653 bales, against 212,442 bales last year.

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts, 6,421,298 bales, against 6,397,389 bales last year; overland to mills and Canada, 810,135 bales, against 796,280 bales last year; Southern mill takings, (estimated,) 1,265,000 bales, against 1,139,135 bales last year; stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1, 259,925 bales, against 469,064 bales last year; brought into sight thus far this season, 8,755,361 bales, against 8,832,452 bales last year.

The total crop movement is for 173 days this year, against 174 days last year.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.—Spot—Good business done; prices 14 points higher; American middling, fair, 5.94; good middling, 5.56; middling, 5.38; low middling, 5.26; good ordinary, 5.14; ordinary, 5.02. The sales of the day were 12,000 ...

bales, of which 2,000 were for speculation and export and included 11,400 bales American. Receipts, 14,000 bales, including 12,100 bales American. Futures opened firm and closed barely steady; American middling good ordinary clause: February, 5.22@5.23; February and March, 5.22@5.23; March and April, 5.22@5.23; April and May, 5.24; May and June, 5.25@5.26; June and July, 5.26; July and August, 5.25; August and September, 5.13@5.14; September and October, 4.86; October and November, 4.63@4.64.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT.—In face of a number of bearish considerations the wheat market maintained general firmness after the first hour of business, and at the close showed a partial ⅛c net advance. While the Spring wheat receipts reached 328 cars, very small arrivals on preceding days bring the week's average down to a rather low figure. In the export department 2 loads of red Winter wheat were taken at New York and 18 loads at outports. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, are as follows: No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 90⅞c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 88⅞c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 89⅞c; No. 1 Northern, New York, 89⅞c; No. 2 red, New York, 83⅞c, all prompt.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 71c; May, 72½@73c; July, 71⅞@71⅞c; No. 2 hard, 71@71½c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 41c; May, 41⅞c; July, 41⅞c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 36c, nominal; May, 35⅞c; July, 31⅞c, nominal; No. 2 white, 38c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 20.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 79⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 78⅞@79⅞c; May, 77⅞c, sellers. Rye—No. 1, 51⅞@52c. Barley—No. 2, 64c; sample, 45@55c. Corn—May, 45⅞c bid.

DULUTH, Feb. 20.—Wheat—Cash No. 1 hard, 77⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 76⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 74⅞c; May, 77⅞c; July, 77⅞c. Oats—May, 35c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 20.—Wheat—May, 76⅞c; on track, No. 1 hard, 78⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 77⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 76⅞@76⅞c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.20@$4.40; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.65@$4; Spring clears, $3.30@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.85; Red Dog, $22.25@$24.10, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $1.90@$2.25, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3@$3.35; choice to fancy, $3.40@$3.55. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $3.05@$3.15, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, $1.45@$1.55; coarse, $1.15@$1.17. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $21.50@$22, sacks, to arrive, 200 lb. $21; Spring bran, middling, $21@$24, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $21.50@$22; linseed oil cake, $27; corn oil cake, $25.50@$26; hominy chop, $21; oil meal, $27@$27.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	...	...	...	83⅞
May	80⅞	81 5-16	80 11-16	81⅞
July	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
September	...	...	...	76⅞
Corn—				
February	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
March	57	57⅞	57	57⅞
May	52	52⅞	51 15-16	52⅞
July	50	50⅞	50	50⅞
Oats—				
May	...	...	...	42⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	77⅞	77⅞	77 3-16	77⅞
July	73⅞	74	73 13-16	73⅞
Corn—				
February	...	...	...	43⅞
May	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
July	44	44 7-16	44	44⅞
Oats—				
February	...	...	...	34
May	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
July	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
Lard—				
May	$9.67½	$9.67½	$9.55	$9.55
July	9.47½	9.50	9.40	9.40
Ribs—				
May	9.70	9.72½	9.60	9.60
July	9.53	9.57½	9.42½	9.45
Pork—				
May	17.70	17.80	17.55	17.55
July	17.15	17.20	17.05	17.05

COFFEE.—The market opened steady at a partial decline of 5 points, and closed steady net 5@10 points lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	...	...	...	4.35@4.40
March	4.45	4.45	4.40	4.40@4.45
April	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.45@4.50
May	4.60	4.60	4.55	4.55@4.60
June	...	...	...	4.60@4.70
July	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.70@4.75

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $17.75@$18.25; family, $18.50@$19; short clear, $18.75@$20.50. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $15@$16; packet, $12@$13; extra India mess, $25@$26. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 9⅞c; 180 lb, 9⅞c; 160 lb, 9⅞c; 140 lb, 9⅞c; pigs, 10⅞@10⅞c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 10⅞c; 10 lb, 9⅞c; 12 lb, 9⅞@9⅞c; 14 lb, 9⅞c; pickled shoulders, 8⅞c; pickled hams, 11@11⅞c. TALLOW—City, 5⅞c; country, 5⅞@6⅞c. LARD—$10.15; city lard, $9.25@$9.50; refined lard, South American, $10.85; continent, $10.30; Brazil kegs, $12.10; compound, 7⅞@7⅞c. STEARINE—Oleo, 9½@10c; city lard stearine, 10⅞c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil and machine barrels, 66⅞@66⅞c asked. Tar—Pine barrels, $2.20; oil barrels, $4.30@$4.35. Resin—Common to good strained, $2.25; D and E, $2.30; F, $2.35; G, $2.40; H, $2.65; I, $3.20@$3.25; K, $3.50; M, $3.50@$3.90; N, $4; W G, $4.25, and W W, $4.60.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 20.—Turpentine, 65c; receipts, 46 casks; sales, 34 casks; exports, none. Resin—Receipts, 1,925 bbls; sales, 2,043 bbls; exports, 193 bbls; A B C D E F, $2.05; G, $2.10; H, $2.40; I, $2.85; K, $3.30; M, $3.40; N, $3.60; WG, $3.85; WW, $4.25.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 20.—Spirits of turpentine, 65c; receipts, 7 casks. Resin, $1.90; receipts, 244 bbls. Crude turpentine, $2.40@$4; receipts, 28 casks. Tar, $1.65; receipts, 548 bbls.

LIVE STOCK.—Fair to good steers steady; under grades strong; bulls firm; cows steady to shade lower; steers, $4.80@$5.50; oxen, $4.50@$5.15; bulls, $3.50@$4.50; cows, $2.25@$4.10; dressed beef steady at 7@9c per lb; inferior beef, 6⅞c; calves steady; veals, $5@$9.75; little calves, $4.50; barnyard calves, $3@$4; no Westerns; city-dressed veals, 11⅞@15c per lb. Sheep scarce and firm; medium and common slow; sheep, $3.50@$5.25; culls, $2.75; lambs, $5.80@$7.20; culls, $4.50; dressed mutton, 7@9c per lb; dressed lambs, 9@12c. Hogs steady; State hogs, $7.00; Western hogs nominal; country-dressed hogs steady at 8@10c per lb.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Saturday, Feb. 21.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. vs. Orange County Gas & Elec. Co.
2—Colonial Trust Co. vs. Atlantic Coast Lumber Co.
3—Witmark vs. Perley.
4—Am. Steel & Wire Co. vs. Mayer & Englund Co.
5—Friedman vs. Woods Motor Vehicle Co.
6—Keasbey & Mattison vs. Philip Carey Mfg. Co.
7—Smith vs. Oceanic SS. Co.
8—Elliott & Hatch B. T. vs. Fisher Typewriter.
9—Same vs. same.
10—Same vs. same.
11—Armat Moving Picture Co. vs. Eden Musée Amuse. Co.
12—Moore vs. Penn. R. R.
13—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Frellochr.
14—United States vs. Carter.
15—Same vs. Neely. Cases noticed.
16—Chicago Directory Co. vs. U. S. Directory Co.
17—Nugent vs. Union Surety & Guaranty Co.
18—Westinghouse Air Brake Co. vs. Christensen Engr. Co.
19—Stern vs. Dreyfus.
20—Dancel vs. Goodyear Shoe Mach. Co.
21—Such vs. Bank of State of New York.
22—Am. Pneumatic Tool Co. vs. Philadelphia Pneumatic Tool Co.
23—Dancel vs. United Shoe Mach. Co.
24—Internat. St. C. M. Co. vs. Sanitary St. C. & S. M. Co.
25—Smith vs. Oceanic SS. Co.
26—Iron Clad Mfg. Co. vs. Orange County Milk Association.
27—Internat. St. Cleaning Mach. Co. vs. Sanitary St. C. & S. M. Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Court of Appeals calendar for Monday, Feb. 23: 135, 142, 46, 79, 87, 118, 139, 140.

New York Calendars—Saturday, Feb. 21

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.—Helena Friederich and Ann M. S. Holland.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

Horace Russell and another, as executors, appellants-respondents, vs. Edward R. Hilton et al., respondents-appellants.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs to all parties payable out of the estate. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Lilly Herb, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Hospital and Dispensary of New York, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event, and order denying defendant's motion to settle issues and direct a jury trial reversed and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinions by Laughlin and McLaughlin, JJ. (McLaughlin, J., and Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Peter Lake, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Francois Guichane, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion.

Emanuel Steinhardt and another, plaintiffs, vs. David Bingham and another, defendants.—Exceptions sustained, new trial ordered, costs to plaintiffs to abide event. Opinions by McLaughlin, J., and Van Brunt, P. J. (Van Brunt, P. J., and O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

Edward Fox, as administrator, respondent, vs. John J. Mahony, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Matter of John B. McDonald.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs and disbursements. All concur. Opinions by Hatch, Ingraham, and Laughlin, JJ.

Vincenzo Lamura, respondent, vs. Frederico Lamura and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Charles S. Faulkner, respondent, vs. John M. Cornell, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial granted, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Henry A. Episcopo, respondent, vs. the Mayor, &c., impleaded, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Edward F. Barry, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Upon the plaintiff stipulating to reduce the judgment as [illegible] sum [illegible] judgment as so reduced and the order denying motion for new trial affirmed, without costs to either party; if such stipulation be not given, judgment and order reversed and new trail ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. No opinion.

Francis Morris, appellant, vs. Edward S. [illegible] ... Thomas and another, respondents.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Charlotte G. Pike, appellant, vs. Louisa R. Holbrook, as administratrix, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Charles E. Cox, respondent, vs. Michael C. Bouvier and another, appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Snow-Church & Company, respondent, vs. Snow-Church Surety Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Leontine Suss, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by McLaughlin, O'Brien, and Laughlin, JJ. (O'Brien and Laughlin, JJ., dissenting.)

Morris Cohen, appellant, vs. Sanford H. Steele, as executor, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Lewis A. Cohen, appellant, vs. the same, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Maurice A. Krause, respondent, vs. Leo A. Agnew, appellant.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer overruled, with costs, with leave to the plaintiff to withdraw demurrer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinions by Ingraham and Laughlin, JJ. (Laughlin and O'Brien, JJ., dissenting.)

Abraham Gitler and another, respondents, vs. Russian Company for Sea, &c., Insurance, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Appeal from order denying motion for reargument dismissed. No opinion.

Samuel H. Randall, appellant, vs. Alexander Shields, respondent.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed without costs. Opinion per curiam.

William G. Wilson, respondent, vs. Charles H. Williams and another, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

William W. Dudley and another, respondents, vs. New York Filter Manufacturing Company, appellant.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to respondents. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Rogers L. Barstow, Jr., respondent, vs. Frank J. Farrell, impleaded, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Bertha S. Levy, appellant, vs. Moses Levy, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Giuseppe Zafarano, respondent, vs. William P. Baird, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Harris Goldberg, respondent, vs. Reuben London and another, appellants.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to the appellants. Opinion per curiam. (Dissenting opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.)

In the matter of The Mayor, &c., re Station Place.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Lucia Simmons, appellant, vs. William M. Hoes, Public Administrator, &c., respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event. No opinion.

Grace McDonald, as administratrix, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Motion denied. Opinion by Hatch, J.

August H. Maybaum vs. Louis Meyer.—Motion denied on payment of $10 costs, and upon payment of an additional $10 leave given to apply to the court below to open default.

Eli P. Miller vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Company.—Motion denied.

Ida E. Bopp, an infant, vs. New York Electric Vehicle Company.—Motion denied.

In the matter of Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company.—Motion granted.

People ex rel. Elsie Vicary vs. Frederick Kilian.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

William Coatios vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Motion denied. Memorandum per curiam.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Matter of Mortimer Electric Company—Morris Cukor.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. Farley—Albert I. Sire.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—United States Life Insurance Company vs. Weiss, (two cases)—John W. Russell. De Lancey vs. Van Cortlandt—William H. Cohen. Doctor vs. Hess—John A. Walsh. Tuthill vs. Hart—Arthur Knox. Powell vs. Taylor—Henry B. Culver. Weber vs. Schoen—Joseph McElroy, J.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Westchester County—Trial Term—Dickey, J.—Adjournment until Tuesday, Feb. 24.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,122,497.96
5 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Bankers and Brokers.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
Members New York Stock Exchange.
35 CEDAR STREET, 28 STATE STREET,
NEW YORK BOSTON

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 and 29 Pine Street, New York
Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office, 65 State Street, Albany

N. W. Harris & Co.
BANKERS
31 & 33 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO. BOSTON.
Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.
Quotations furnished for purchase sale or exchange.

POST & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Separate department for unlisted securities.
Apply for daily letter.
BRANCH OFFICE.
Alpine Building, 1,286 Broadway.
31 South Fifth St., Phila.

BANK & TRUST CO. STOCKS
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Telephone No. 6446 Cortlandt. 57 Broadway.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee and Produce Exchanges, New York.

S. H. P. PELL. CHAS. A. KITTLE.
Member N. Y. Stock Ex. ROBT. M. THOMPSON, Special.
S. H. P. PELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
7 WALL STREET, N. Y.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Collect interest and dividends and do a general commission business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, FEB'Y 25TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$6,000 Toledo, Peoria & Western R. R. 4 p. c. Bds., 1917.
60 shs. Toledo, Peoria & Western R. R. Co.
$270 Toledo, Peoria & Western R. R. Certf. of Dep. for Coupons, 5 p. c., 1903.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
4 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
21 shs. Bank of America.
23 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
14 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
100 shs. Western National Bank of the U. S.
100 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
$10,000 Guanajuato Power & Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 30-year 6 p. c. Bds.
200 shs. Hackensack Meadows Co.
212 shs. North American Lumber & Pulp Co.
120 shs. Dominion Securities Co.
100 shs. Chicago & Great Western Ry. common.
23 shs. East River Natl. Bank.
60 shs. Nassau Bank.
19 shs. 1st Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Mutual Trust Co. of Westchester Co.
50 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
21 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
45 shs. Commercial Trust Co. of N. J.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
10 shs. Seventh Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
52 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
32 shs. 4th National Bank.
100 shs. American Barrel & Package Corpn.
10 shs. Broadway Safe Deposit Co.
$5,000 Sloss Iron & Steel Co. 1st 6s, 1920.
$400 N. Y. Building Loan & Banking Co. 6 p. c. stock.
100 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery.
100 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
20 shs. Westchester & Bronx Title & Mtge Guaranty Co.
$3,000 Safety Insulated Wire & Cable Co. 1st 6s Skg. Fd. Bds.
25 shs. International Banking Corp.
9 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Central National Bank.
20 shs. Kings County Elec. Light & Power Co.
38 shs. Fidelity Trust Co. of Newark.
30 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guarantee Co.
8 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
2,000 shs. New Brunswick Consld. Coal Co., Ltd.
$5,000 Georgia & Alabama R. R. 1st Cons. 5s, 1945.
100 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
60 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. Northern Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Union Trust Co.
200 shs. Alliance Realty Co. (Ctf. of Dep.)

REORGANIZATION OF THE American Bicycle Company.

The Committee hereby calls for payment by depositors of preferred and common stock of Three Dollars ($3.00) per share, being the third and final installment of the cash payment required by the Plan and Agreement of this Committee; payment to be made to the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York on or before MARCH 2D, 1903, by all depositors.

WILLIAM A. READ, Chairman;
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
GEORGE F. CRANE,
COLGATE HOYT,
F. J. SMITHERS,
Committee.

NEW YORK, February 19, 1903.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. [illegible] have in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lots for redemption at par and accrued interest on the 1st day of April, 1903, at the offices of the Atlantic Trust Company, Atlantic Building, Wall and William Streets, New York City, after which date interest thereon will cease.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
BENJAMIN STRONG, Jr., Secretary.

Atlantic Trust Company having merged with the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, the redemption of bonds secured by the Deed of Trust as above named will be made by the Metropolitan Trust Company at its offices, 37 and 39 Wall Street, New York.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY,
BEVERLY CHEW, 2d Vice President.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS and Undivided Profits 1,666,000
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George S. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Frank H. Platt, George S. Sheldon, Edward Ryan, Peter Doelger, William Halls, Jr., James D. Layng, William R. Grace, Hugh Kelly, Morgan J. O'Brien, Charles F. Moss, Roswell P. Parsons, Albert C. Jennings, George W. Perkins, Eugene Kelly, Edwin Warfield, Everett P. Chapman, Charles V. Fornes, Frank D. Lawrence, Charles T. Barney, Jas. Ross Curran.

Notice to Creditors and Note Holders.

THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, located at 10 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and others, creditors of said association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

V. P. SNYDER, President.
Dated January 12, 1903.

Copartnership Notices.

New York, Feb. 18, 1903.

Messrs. Charles A. Blyth and Kintzing P. Emmons, the latter a member of the New York Stock Exchange, have been admitted to partnership in our firm this day.

C. SCHUMACHER & CO.,
25 Broad Street.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Denver for the examination of officers of the Pay Department, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Major George E. Bushnell, Surgeon; Major Alfred C. Sharpe, Assistant Adjutant General; Major James A. Irons, Inspector General; Major George F. Downey, Paymaster; First Lieut. George H. Richardson, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. J. E. Jordan, Eighteenth Infantry, Recorder. Capt. Robert S. Smith, Paymaster, will report to the President of the board for examination.

Capt. Lloyd M. Brett, Second Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Myer, vice Col. Eli L. Huggins, Second Cavalry, relieved.

The retirement of Brig. Gen. Morris C. Foote is announced.

Changes in the stations of Signal Corps officers: First Lieut. Walter L. Clark will assume temporarily the duties of Signal Officer of the Department of Columbia.

Capt. George C. Burnell is relieved from duty in Alaska, to take effect upon the completion of the construction of the Tanana section of military telegraph lines, and will then proceed to Vancouver Barracks for duty as Signal Officer of that department, relieving Lieut. Clark.

The resignation of Cadet Charles F. Hyde, United States Military Academy, is accepted.

Navy.

Acting Assistant Surgeon T. C. Blackburn is ordered to the Culgoa.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Arrived—Indiana at Pensacola; New York, Boston, Marblehead, and Ranger at Acapulco; Texas at New Orleans, Atlanta at Natchez, Hannibal at Norfolk, Hartford and Potomac at San Juan, Alabama at Mobile, Yankton at Santa Cruz del Sur, Ajax at Boston.

Sailings—Gloucester for Culebra, Puritan for Newport News, Isla de Luzon for Mobile, Kentucky and New Orleans for Labuan.

The Alabama is anchored off Fort Morgan, about thirteen miles from Mobile.

Meetings and Elections.

Banco Internacional é Hipotecario de México.

The general meeting of stockholders will take place on the 10th of next March at 3 P. M., in the offices of the Bank, under the following ORDER OF PROCEEDING:

I. Manager's report, which the Board of Directors present to the stockholders, on the business of the Bank, and examination and approval of the general account of all operations to Dec. 31st, 1902.
II. Distribution of profits.
III. Election of nine Directors; five of the local board and four of the New York board, in conformity with Article 27 of the By-laws.
IV. Election of five Directors, substitutes three of the local board and two of the New York board, in conformity with the above-mentioned Article 27.
V. Election of two Commissioners (Comisarios propietarios) and two substitutes for the purposes designated by Article 48-a of the By-laws.
VI. Election of two Inspectors, being voting stockholders, and two substitutes, for the purposes designated by Article 63-a of the By-laws.
VII. Determine the compensation which should be granted to the present Commissioners.
VIII. Report of the Commission appointed by the general meeting of 1902 upon the general condition of the Bank, suggestions and measures which should be adopted in accordance with the report of above Commission.

Mexico, February 6, 1903.
JOAQUIN TRUEBA, Manager.

Note.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders that, in order to attend the meeting, they should deposit their stock at the offices of the Bank, No. 11 Cadena St., not later than noon of the 9th of March; in New York, at the Agency, No. 15 Wall St., Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co.; in London, at the Agency, No. 60 Old Broad St., Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., up to the day and time that said Agencies may designate.

OFFICE OF
Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.,
85, 87, 89 BLEECKER ST.,
New York City, Feb. 3d, 1903.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Feb. 24th, 1903, at 11 A. M.

Stock transfer books will be closed Feb. 17th to 24th, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
J. PARMLY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Crocker & Sterling Company will be held at the office of the company, 25 and 27 West 34th Street, New York City, on Thursday, the 26th day of February, 1903, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting.

EDWARD G. CARTER, Secretary.
February 14th, 1903.

Dividends.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.
New York, February 13, 1903.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the surplus earnings for the six months ended December 31st, 1902, a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the first preferred stock of this Company, payable April 1st, 1903, to the holders of record of the first preferred stock at the closing of the transfer books on March 10th, 1903. The transfer books for the first preferred stock of the Company will be closed at three P. M. on March 10th, 1903, and will be reopened at ten A. M. on April 2d, 1903.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.
By HARRY BRONNER, Secretary & Treasurer.

74 Broadway, New York, February 13, 1903.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for the first preferred stock of the Colorado and Southern Railway Company will be closed at three P. M. on March 10, 1903, and will reopen at ten A. M. on April 2d, 1903. On April 1st, 1903, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO PER CENT. when received by them, at the office of Messrs. Hallgarten & Co., among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on the books when closed as above.

HALLGARTEN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Co.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 2.

The Board of Directors of the Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock, payable March 2, 1903, to stockholders of record February 21, 1903. Transfer books close February 21, and reopen March 3.

F. A. LEHR, Treasurer.
FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y., Transfer Agents.

Office of the American Coal Company
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, Feb. 9, 1903.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on Monday, March 2d, 1903.

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co.
(of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 25th, 1903.

The transfer books will close in New York on February 16th, 1903, at 3 P. M., and will reopen February 26th, 1903, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

National Biscuit Company.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock has been declared, payable February 28th, 1903. Transfer books will be closed from February 19th to February 28th, both inclusive.

J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

Public Notices.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS,
MAIN OFFICE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
NO. 280 BROADWAY, STEWART BUILDING,
January 12, 1903.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, AS REQUIRED by the Greater New York Charter, that the books called "The Annual Record of the Assessed Valuation of Real and Personal Estate of the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, comprising The City of New York," will be open for examination and correction on the second Monday of January, and will remain open until the

1ST DAY OF APRIL, 1903.

During the time that the books are open to public inspection, application may be made by any person or corporation claiming to be aggrieved by the assessed valuation of real or personal estate to have the same corrected.

In the Borough of Manhattan, at the main office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, No. 280 Broadway.

In the Borough of The Bronx, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue.

In the Borough of Brooklyn, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building.

In the Borough of Queens, at the office of the Department, Hackett Building, Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City.

In the Borough of Richmond, at the office of the Department, Masonic Building, Stapleton.

Corporations in all the Boroughs must make applications only at the main office in the Borough of Manhattan.

Applications in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate must be made by the person assessed at the office of the Department in the Borough where such person resides, and in the case of a non-resident carrying on business in The City of New York, at the office of the Department of the Borough where such place of business is located, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., except on Saturday, when all applications must be made between 10 A. M. and 12 noon.

JAMES L. WELLS, President,
WILLIAM S. COGSWELL,
GEORGE J. GILLESPIE,
SAMUEL STRASBOURGER,
RUFUS L. SCOTT,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The City of New York, Office of the City Clerk, City Hall, New York, February 9, 1903.

The Erie Railroad Company having filed its petition and application in writing to the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, bearing date the 9th day of December, 1902, for its consent to and a grant of the right, privilege and franchise to lay, construct, maintain and operate double tracks upon and across Thirteenth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets, from the field now or hereafter to be constructed at the bulkhead at the property on the easterly side of Thirteenth Avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets, so that cars of said company can enter, leave and be transferred between said property and said float.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the direction given by resolution of said Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, which was adopted on the 3rd day of February, 1903, and approved by his Honor the Mayor of the said city, on the 7th day of February, 1903, public notice of such application is hereby given that at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 24th day of February, 1903, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, such application of the said railroad company will be first considered, and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in said application are invited to be present at the time and place aforesaid, at which time and place an opportunity will be given them to be heard in relation thereto.

P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

JOSEPH COWAN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stock, Bonds and Grain.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
Branch Offices. 1,286 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST. / 415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST. / 17 East 59th St. (near Madison Ave.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.

Financial.

BUY MAY WHEAT.
Commission on grain 1-16 for the round turn.
MONTHLY & YEARLY CHART BOOKS, showing daily fluctuations of all active Railway and Industrial Stocks, also Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork and Lard. A comprehensive, concise record for ready reference. FREE upon request.
GEORGE T. SULLIVAN
Member Chicago Open Board of Trade.
(FORMERLY E. F. HOWLAND & CO.)
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, GRAINS, PROVISIONS, COTTON.
PUTS AND CALLS.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Down-Town Deals on Nassau and Front Streets—17 West Eighteenth Street Sold—Other Business.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for the Beekman estate the five-story iron-front building 124 Front Street, between Wall and Pine Streets, 18.6 by 71.

The Ferris estate is reported to have sold 81 Nassau Street, a five-story building on lot 25.7 by 108, between Fulton and John Streets. The adjoining parcel, No. 79, was conveyed on Monday by Myer Foster to Eliza L. Edgar.

John H. Berry has sold for Louis G. Smith 17 West Eighteenth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 25 by 92. The buyer is Nelson D. Stilwell, who purchased the adjoining house, No. 15, through the same broker on Thursday.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Gardner K. Clark, Jr., to Cornelius W. Luyster, for $125,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 38 West Fifty-third Street, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Duff & Conger have sold for William G. Park to Richard Hudnut, for occupancy, the five-story dwelling 53 East Ninety-third Street, 20 by 100.

James T. Pyle has sold to T. O. Smith 122 West Fiftieth Street, a three-story brick stable on lot 25 by 100.5.

Albert B. Ashforth has resold to a client of H. H. Cammann & Co. the four-story dwelling 132 East Thirty-sixth Street, 16.6 by 74.

The Davis estate has sold to a Mr. Griffin the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 64 West Forty-sixth Street, 16.8 by 100.5.

James W. Henning has sold 129 East Sixty-first Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling on lot 19 by 100.5.

The plot 250 and 252 West Twenty-third Street, 50 by 98.9, running through to 261 to 265 West Twenty-second Street, 56.3 by 98.9, has been sold by Harris Mandelbaum and others. It is said that the purchaser intends to erect on the site a building for the storage of automobiles.

George A. Hampton & Brother have sold for Magistrate John B. Mayo the five-story three-family flat 11 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Isaac Strauss has sold for Mrs. M. Lehman, 30 West Ninety-fifth Street, a three-story dwelling, 18.60 by 100, to a client for occupancy; also, for Mrs. H. Theobald, a three-story dwelling, 17.6 by 100, 221 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, to Isaac Stark, for occupancy.

Mr. Strauss has also sold the four-story structure known as the Harlem Stables, at 156 East Twenty-third Street, 25 by 100, to W. J. Nauss of Nauss Brothers' Company, who gives in exchange to S. H. Bleir the four-story stable 229 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 25 by 100.

The David estate has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 282 West Seventy-eighth Street, 16 by 102.2.

John J. Hoeckh has sold for John Heiris to Sarah Mendelson, 106 West Sixty-third Street, a four-story flat with stores and a three-story frame building at the rear, on lot 25 by 100.

C. Schierloh has sold for Robert Fyfe the five-story stone-front flat 415 West Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.5.

S. B. Goodale & Son have sold for the Harrison estate the four-story dwelling 202 West Twenty-third Street, 25 by 80.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for Louise M. Capen to William L. Lockwood the plot, 100 by 250, on the east side of Sherman Avenue, 100.3 feet north of Elwood Street.

John C. Barr has sold seven lots at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street to Frederick M. Mellert, who will erect thereon seven two-family brick and stone dwellings.

Gordon, Levy & Co. report that they have sold to an investor the six-story tenement 60 Columbia Street. The same firm has bought 31 Monroe Street, a six-story tenement, 25 by 100, 25 Pike Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100, and 292 Delancey Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought the three-story building 151 Second Avenue, 33 by 125.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Jacob Weinstein the five-story factory building at the northwest corner of Hester and Mott Streets, on plot 63.2 by 74.11.

Abram Bachrach has sold to a builder 26 and 28 Broome Street, old buildings on plot 50 by 75.

D. & W. Mullins have sold for the O'Donnell estate three lots on the east side of Webster Avenue, 150 feet south of Tremont Avenue.

Conrad G. Strubel has sold for I. L. Dunn, at $16,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 46 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 18 by 100.11; also, for Schrug & Wichtberg, at $7,000, three lots on the west side of Webster Avenue, 325 feet north of Woodlawn Road.

Nevins & Pereiman have sold the southwest corner of Avenue C and Second Street, a plot 56 by 58, to a builder, who will erect a six-story flat, with stores.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By Herbert A. Sherman.

853 Pleasant Avenue, west side, 67.7 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 16.8 by 75, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Henry Freygang and others, as executors $6,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Sixty-second Street, north side, 64 feet west of First Avenue, for a one-story brick church, 48 by 100.5; Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, owner; Robertson & Potter, 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $30,000.

Broome Street, northeast corner of Norfolk Street, for a four-story brick tenement, 43.7 by 45.1; S. Bashim of 723 Bowery, owner; A. E. Badt of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $60,000.

Garfield Street, west side, 265 feet north of Columbus Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 48; A. De Andrie, Garfield Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 64 to 74 West Twenty-third Street, to six-story brick lofts, with stores; J. McCreery Realty Company, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, owner; J. J. F. Gavigan of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $7,500.

No. 42 Barclay Street, to five-story brick lofts, with store; J. F. McAboy, premises, owner; R. T. Lyons of 31 Union Square, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 426 West Fortieth Street, to two three and four story brick tenements; G. F. Fischer of 292 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; J. W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 138 East Seventieth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; G. L. Luling, premises, owner; H. D. Ives of 700 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 242 Division Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; A. Gotlieb of 324 Grand Street, owner; H. Rockmore of 292 Delancey Street, architect; cost, $800.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Mott Haven Canal, to a two-story frame office, 55 by 18; O. J. Stephens, premises, owner; John Sexton of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Gerard Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

Brooklyn Transit Company's Purchase.

The vacant block, about sixty-two lots, bounded by Third Avenue, Gowanus Canal, Second and Third Streets, Brooklyn, has been sold by H. A. Murray to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company through Broker Bryan L. Kennelly. The property adjoins one of the company's power houses and part of it will probably be used for an addition to that structure.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Feb. 20.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 142d St, 50x81.9 to Hamilton Place x54.3 x102.11; James T. Lee, referee, to Simon Adler and another, (mtg $18,000) $75,000

AVENUE B, 207, e s, 24.1x93.2x24.3x93.2; Fredericka Muller to Lena Appelbaum, (mtgs $14,500) .... Nom.

BROOME ST, s s, 92.8 ft e of Hudson St, 20x69; Charles W. McAlpin to James T. Pyle, (R S $18.50) 1

BROOME ST, 585, s s, 22x70; Richard H. Hurles to James T. Pyle 1

ESSEX ST, 87, w s, 25x87.6; Anastasius H. Duckgeischel to Bernard J. Iseckie, B. & S., ½ part 1

ESSEX ST, 87, w s, 25x87.6; Bernard J. Iseckie to Henry Duckgeischel, B. & S., ½ part 1

HAVEN AV, w s, 375 ft n from s s of 170th St, runs w 103.8x n 50x e 103.3 x s 50; Caspar Ilse to Nathan Meyer and another .... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, 735, e s, 20x60; Bridget Doherty to the Schaefer Company, a corporation, (mtg $14,000) 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 86.6 ft s of 122d St, 14.5x80; Meta Salberg to Isabel H. Cohen, (mtg $8,000) 1

LUDLOW ST, 188, s e s, 22.6x80; Osias Karp to Samuel Schoenberg, (mtg $12,500) 1

PARK AV, s e corner of 186th St, 100 x140; John C. Barr to Frederick M. Mellert .... Nom.

PITT ST, 28, e s, 25x100.1x24.11x100.1; Philip Tenser to Max Walper, (mtg $27,500) .... Nom.

PRINCE ST, 201, n s, 25x77; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Charles H. Darrow, Jr., (mtg $10,250) 1

ROBBINS AV, e s, at e s of Westchester Av, at point 83.6 ft n of 152d St, runs e 110x n 12.4x n w 70.11x s w 76.6; Abraham Jungman to Essie Eisenberg, (mtgs $23,250,) other consideration and 100

SPRING ST, 327, n s, 20.8x60; Stephen G. Thomas to Joseph Lardner, quitclaim 271

SPRING ST, 327, n s, 20.8x60; Maria Fraser and others to Joseph Lardner 1

SPRING ST, 327, n s, 20.8x60; Joseph Lardner to Kate Apple, (mtg $2,500) 100

STANTON ST, n w corner of Attorney St, 34x85.6; Harry Shwitzer to Karolina Reis, (mtg $50,000) 1

WEBSTER AV, n s, 360 ft w of 205th St, 75x112.6; Louis Schrag and another to Isaac L. Dunn .... Nom.

WOOSTER ST, w s, 165.9 ft n of Bleecker St, 36.8x100x36.7x100; George Haas, referee, to Thomas W. Strong, executor 80,000

2D AV, w s, 28.2 ft s of 8th St, 24.8x 105; Martin A. Furchtenicht to Jacob Rosenberg and another, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and 100

3D AV, beginning at Fordham Av, w s, old line at Lot 19, map of Upper Morrisania, 27x100; Jefferson M. Levy and another to William S. Kane .... Nom.

3D AV, beginning at Fordham Av, old w s, at n e corner of Lot 17, map of Morrisania, runs n w 100x s w 54x s e 100x n e 54; L. Napoleon Levy to William S. Kane, (mtg —) .... Nom.

3D AV, s w corner of 170th St, 28x79.8x 28.4x82.6; 170th St, s s, 82.6 ft w of 3d Av, 40x52.9x40x52.8; Reinhard H. Luthin to John Massimino, B. & S., all liens 1

5TH AV, n w corner of 130th St, 99.11x 160; Jordan L. Mott to Marie MacLean 1

7TH AV, w s, 23 ft n of 20th St, 23x91.7; Albert J. Appell, referee, to Joseph Henschel, (mtg $15,000) 3,000

10TH ST, 64 West, 22.1x92.3; Fanny Knighton to Josephine Shepherd, other consideration and 100

10TH ST, 406 and 408 East, 40x92.3; William Cohen to Henry Kahn 100

13TH ST, e s, 96 ft e of Avenue A, 75x 103.3; Jacob Weinstein to Robert Friedman, (mtg $46,000,) other consideration and 100

35TH ST, n s, 208.4 ft e of 7th Av, 66.8x 100; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to John Martin, (mtg $163,886.10) 3,000

47TH ST, 8 West, 21.5x100.5; A. Alexander Smith to Santiago P. Cahill 83,500

52D ST, 12 East, 30x100.5; Peres M. Stewart to M. Emma Weil, other consideration and 100

55TH ST, n s, 202.6 ft e of Park Av, 18.9x 100.5; Samuel Kritzman to Isabella Kritzman 1

57TH ST, n s, 33 ft e of Park Av, 17.6x 80.5; José M. Ferrier to Henry B. Anderson 1

57TH ST, 435 and 437 West, 50x100.5; Sarah Darragh to Robert Caterson, (mtg $43,000) 1

60TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 17x100.5; Marie A. Roos to George H. Mallory, (mtg $14,750) 125

70TH ST, 250, n s, 191.1 ft e of West End Av, 16.11x100.5; George A. Kessler to Cora P. Tyler, (mtg $12,000) .... Nom.

75TH ST, 113, n s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Matilda Price to Eleanor B. Glogan, (mtg $19,000,) other consideration and 100

79TH ST, s s, 18.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x76.8; Aida M. Goff to Mary C. White, (mtg $17,500) .... Nom.

79TH ST, 128, s s, 252 ft w of Columbus Av, 24x102.2; United States Trust Company to Rodolfo G. Barthold 34,600

84TH ST, 120, s s, 341.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 33.4x102.2; Mary White to Charles A. Goff, (mtg $39,000) 100

84TH ST, n s, 167 ft w of West End Av, 16x102.2; Louis Adler, referee, to Eugene Schleip 22,450

91ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15x100.8; S. Morrill Banner, referee, to Ella W. Jackson 14,000

99TH ST, 262, s s, 80 ft e of West End Av, 20x100.11; Charles A. Goff to John J. White, (mtg $18,000) .... Nom.

104TH ST, n s, 137 ft w of Columbus Av, 88x100.11; William Hogan to John O'Connor 100

112TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Malvena MacBride to Frank Woytisek, (mtg $13,000) .... Omitted

115TH ST, 153 East, 13.4x100.11; Charles Hunt to Viola E. Birge, quitclaim 1

115TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 100.11; Barnet Miller and another to Harry Rosenwasser, (mtg $45,000) 100

119TH ST, n s, 202.6 ft w of 1st Av, 27.6 x100.10; Robert H. Louis to Lena J. Ellenberg, ¼ part, (mtg $12,000) 1,000

124TH ST, 9 and 11 West, 47x100.11; United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company to Laura A. Dayton, (mtg $25,000) .... Nom.

124TH ST, 9 and 11 West, 47x100.11; Laura A. Dayton to William A. Martin, (mtg $25,000) .... Nom.

124TH ST, s s, 281 ft w of Park Av, 18x 100.11; Isaac L. Dunn to Louis Schrag and another, (mtg $8,000) .... Nom.

133D ST, s s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Karolina Reis to Harry Shwitzer, (mtg $16,000) 1

133D ST, 245 West, 16.8x99.11; Hannah Feibel to Louisa Lamorite, (mtg $9,000) 1

Recorded Leases.

CHAMBERS ST, 98; Chauncey B. Graham to Peters-Cortridge Company, 5 years 7,500

COLUMBUS AV, 829; Reuben B. Burton to James R. J. Ryan, 10 years, $1,280 to 1,440

COLUMBUS AV, 129; Albert Crane to Reuben A. Hine, 4 years $3,000

DELANCEY ST, 152; Harris Cannold to Morris Lehman and another, 3 years 300

EAST BROADWAY, 160; Denis Mullins to Isidor Grill, 5 years, $1,200 to 1,400

WILLIAM ST, n e corner of Pine St; John T. Terry and others, trustees, to N. W. Harris & Co., 10 years 25,000

1ST AV, 22; Werner A. Meyer to Jannie Jacobson, 1 year 3 months 1,000

1ST AV, 529; H. Koehler & Co. to John J. Hickey, 2 years 5 months 1,200

8TH AV, 151; John J. Byrne to John Wellenbrok, 5 years 1,600

17TH ST, 22 East; Mary E. Thorndike to John Hundt, 5 years, $3,500 to 3,750

24TH ST, 161 East; Michael F. McDonald to James McGee, 3 years 1,350

47TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 5th Av; Trustees of Columbia College to Laura J. Edwards, 21 years 1,700

116TH ST, 91 East; Joseph Shenk to Louis Petersen and another, 8 months 720

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified:

ALIESCH, Peter, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 1st Av, 1,467, 3 years, 4 per cent $11,000

ANDERSON, Henry B., to José H. Ferrer; 57th St, n s, 35 ft e of Park Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent 27,650

BARTHOLD, Rodolfo G., to the United States Trust Company; 79th St, 128 West, time and interest as per bond 22,500

BRODE, Mary, to the German Savings Bank; Boston Road, e s, 158.6 ft n of 169th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 14,000

BUFF, Barnett, and another to Samuel Warner; 80th St, s s, 398 ft e of Avenue A, prior mortgage $6,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,500

CHANLER, Margaret L., to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; 3d Av, n w corner of 39th St, 1 year, 4 per cent 25,000

EULER, Philip, to Enoch C. Bell; 157th St, 543 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent 8,500

FLOOD, Catharine, to Laura M. Cooper; St. Lawrence Av, w s, 100 ft s of Mansion St, 3 years, gold 2,200

FRIEDMAN, Robert, to Jacob Weinstein; 13th St, 506 to 510 East, prior mortgage $45,000, 1 month, 6 per cent 4,000

GABEL, George, to German Savings Bank; Union Av, w s, 113.8 ft s of Boston Road, 1 year, 4½ per cent 10,000

GABEL, Henry, and another to Elisa Koegler, executrix; Union Av, w s, 138.8 ft s of Boston Road, 3 years, 4½ per cent 11,000

GLOGAN, Eleanor B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 75th St, 113 West, 5 years, 4 per cent 19,000

GOFF, Charles A., to Maximilian Fraade; 84th St, 120 West, prior mtg $39,000, 6 months, 6 per cent 1,500

HAHN, Frank, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 8th Av, s e corner of 114th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 35,000

HARRISON, Carrie V., and another to Frances C. O'Conner; West St, 101, 3 years, 4½ per cent 9,000

HENRY, Nicolas, to United States Trust Company; 108th St, 234 and 236 West, time and interest as per bond 37,000

HENRY, Nicolas, to Maria D. Keyes; 108th St, 234 and 236 West, prior mtg $27,000, time and interest as per bond 3,000

JACKSON, Ella W., to Harris D. Colt; 91st St, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, due May 1, 1903, 4 per cent 5,000

KAHN, Henry, to William Cohen; 10th St, 406 East; also 10th St, s s, 153 ft e of Avenue C, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,800

KANE, William S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 3d Av, 4,279, due Feb. 6, 1904 3,000

KANE, William S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 3d Av, 4,271, due Feb. 6, 1904 6,500

KARP, Louis, to Moses Esberg; 117th St, n s, 219.6 ft w of 5th Av, due May 12, 1903, 6 per cent 2,500

KEIL, Heinrich, and wife to Charles Danewitz; Boston Road, e s, 212.6 ft n of 169th St, prior mtg $12,000, due July 1, 1903, 6 per cent 1,200

KEIL, Heinrich, and wife to the German Savings Bank; Boston Road, e s, 212.6 ft n of 169th St, 1 year, 4 per cent 12,000

KELLOGG, Florence D., to Emily S. Andrews; Elsmere Place, n s, 75 ft w of Marmion Av, 3 mtgs, 3 years, each 2,000

KLEMEYER, John G. H., to Bernhard Freund; 129th St, 256 West, prior mortgage $12,000, demand, 6 per cent 2,300

KLEMEYER, John G. H., to the Rector, and others of the Church of the Incarnation; 129th St, 256 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent, gold 12,000

KUMMEL, Theresa, to the German Savings Bank; Boston Road, s s, 194.6 ft n of 169th St, 3 mtgs, 1 year, 4 per cent, each 12,000

LARDNER, Joseph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Spring St, 327, 3 years, 4 per cent 2,500

LOEW, Julia T., to the American Savings Bank; 56th St, n s, 275 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 25,000

MACLEAN, Marie, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 5th Av, n w corner of 130th St, due March 1, 1908, 4 per cent 70,000

MELLERT, Frederick M., to John C. Barr; 186th St, s e corner of Park Av, due Sept. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 16,000

MELLERT, Frederick M., to John C. Barr; 186th St, s s, 50 ft e of Park Av, due Sept. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 12,000

MELLERT, Frederick M., to John C. Barr; 186th St, s e corner of Park Av, prior mtgs $28,000, due Sept. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 12,750

MONNOT, Louise E., to Frederic R. Coudert and another, as joint tenants; Madison Av, 148, due May 1, 1906, interest as per bond 8,000

NICKLAS, William J., to Jenny Guidet and others, executors; 5th Av, s e corner 104th St, 2, due Feb. 1, 1908 33,000

O'CONNOR, John, to William Hogan; 104th St, n s, 137 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 35,000

O'CONNOR, John, to William J. Casey; 104th St, n s, 137 ft w of Columbus Av, prior mortgage $35,000, 1 month 20,000

ROSENBERG, Jacob, and another to Martin A. Furchtenicht; 2d Av, w s, 24.3 ft s of 8th St, 3 years 11,500

SCHLEIP, Eugene, to American Mortgage Company; 84th St, 318 West, 3 years 20,000

SCHNEER, Fredericka, to Bowery Savings Bank; Willow Av, s e s, at n e s of 135th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 30,000

SCHOENBERG, Samuel, to Moses M. Valentine; Ludlow St, 188, demand, 6 per cent 5,000

SHEPHERD, Josephine, to Irving Savings Institution; 10th St, 64 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent 10,000

SMITHSON, Elizabeth, and another to Emma Richards; Lot 528, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years 3,500

SPIELBERGER, Leoner, to Isidore Jackson and another; 7th St, 244 and 246 East, demand, 6 per cent 1,200

STOCK, William, to Julia Fox; 95th St, 68 West, prior mortgage $8,500, due March 1, 1905, 4 per cent 5,000

WOLFER, Max, to Philip Tenser; Pitt St, 28, prior mtg $27,500, installments, 3 years, 6 per cent 7,000

WOYTISEK, Frank, to Melvena MacBride; 112th St, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $6,500, due Feb. 12, 1904, 6 per cent 10,500

ZERMAN, Joseph, to Merle Frerck; Boston Road, e s, 50 ft n of 169th St, prior mtg $12,000, due Sept. 9, 1905, 6 per cent 5,800

ZERMAN, Joseph, to the German Savings Bank; Boston Road, e s, 50 ft n of 169th St, 1 year, 4 per cent 12,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION to Ada R. Seasongood $15,000

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Frederick G. Lee 13,000

BARTHMAN, Julius, to Jacob Davidson 1

DAVIDSON, H. Augusta, to Ellen Tompkins and another 1

EISENBERG, Essie, to Charles Kornfeld 1

FRIEDMAN, Robert, to Harris Mandelbaum and another, other consideration and 100

GALLINGER, Sarah E., to Frances J. Gottschalk 1

GROSSHANDLER, Sadie E., to Helen Mayer 2,200

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Alfred A. Fraser, trustee 12,500

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMpany to Cornelia S. Merillon, trustee 45,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMpany to Equitable Life Assurance Society 20,000

MacBRIDE, Melvena, to George L. Slawson and another 10,500

REYNOLDS, James B., administrator, to Alice M. Dike and another 1

STILWELL, Nelson D., to Brevoort Real Estate Company 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, 2 assignments 55,000

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, trustee, to Lizzie H. Holme, 2 assignments 1

Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV and 152d St, n e corner, 25x 100; Globe Heating and Power Company against Nellie V. Meyers, owner and contractor $87

RIVERSIDE AV, 310; Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Company against E. Thiele, owner; Brickelmaier, Stephens & Co., contractors 650

118TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 112x100; E. Bradley-Currier Company against John Acker, owner and contractor 1,246

120TH ST, 245 West; Ernest Kahnberg & Co. against Charles E. Coogan, owner and contractor 57

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

65TH ST, 620 and 622 West, and 619 to 625 West 54th St; Edward Smith, on R. A. Wallace to Orrin D. Person 1,335

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

CLINTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of Tremont Av, 25x100; J. Caro & Son against Charlotte Kirschner and another, Feb. 2, 1903 .... $45

47TH ST, s s, 216.8 ft e of 7th Av, 70.10x 100.5; August Gross and another against The Realty Investment Company and another 500

117TH ST, 11 and 13 West; George Sprickerhoff and another against Louis Karp, Jan. 24, 1903 77

117TH ST, 11 and 13 West; Salvador C. Tromba against Louis Karp, Jan. 5, 1903 186

117TH ST, 11 and 13 West; Domenick Altieri against Louis Karp, Jan. 17, 1903 135

149TH ST and 8th Av, s w corner, 100x 100; Rueth & Bartoticus against Davis Karp and another, Aug. 8, 1902 1,493

149TH ST and 8th Av, s w corner, 100x 100; William J. Fowler against Davis Karp and another, Aug. 27, 1902 375

Lis Pendens.

ALLEN ST, 195; the City of New York against Marks Levin, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

AQUEDUCT AV, n w corner of St. James St, runs w 283 to Teetaw Av x n 380.5x e 297 to Aqueduct Av x s 418.3 to beginning; Paul Fuller and another, trustees, against Mary D. Eden and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Coudert Brothers.

BARRETTO ST, w s, 211 ft n of 165th St, 50x 100, and 169th St, n e s, 71.7 ft n w of Fox St, runs n 35.7x e 86.7 to n s of Fox St x n along Fox St, 25x n w along 169th St 25; Patrick Kennedy against Charles H. Neidhardt and another, (action to establish lien;) attorney, C. O'Connor.

BLEECKER ST, 127 to 135; 109 to 115 Leonard St, and 2 and 3 Benson St; Roger Foster against John R. P. Woodriff and another, (action to establish lien;) attorney, J. J. Aronson.

HUDSON ST, 494; Anna T. Theriat against John Bennett and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. G. McLaughlin.

LINCOLN PL, at a point 149 ft w of 3d Av and 90 ft n of 118th St, runs n 61.4x w 45x s 55x w 5x s 10.11x e 50 to beginning; Rose McKenna against Virginia Wood and another, (action to declare void a conveyance;) attorney, G. Bell.

LONGWOOD AV, n s, 25 ft w of Garrison Av, 35.8x60.2x irregular, two actions; Howard A. Schermerhorn against Emily Rifenburgh and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Griffin & Young.

SUFFOLK ST, 146; Nathan Goodman against Bertha Swarsenski and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, S. Wolbarst.

MAIN ST, e s, beginning at the s w corner, and adjoining e s of Main St and the land of James Hyatt, runs e 100 ft to proposed road x n 25 x w 100x s 25 to beginning, City Island; T. E. Murphy against Joseph C. Deveaugh and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. F. Reynolds.

PITT ST, 24 and 26; Alfred J. Fisher against Lena Boskey and another, (specific performance;) attorney, G. H. Hayes.

2D AV, s s, 305 ft e of 4th St, 50x114, Bronx; Emelie A. Brand against Edward Hunn, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. F. Taber.

10TH ST, s s, 133 ft e of Avenue C, 40x92.3; Jacob Baum and another against William Cohen, (action to impress mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

14TH ST, 204 West; Title Guarantee and Trust Company against Julia T. Maloney and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

20TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 25x76.2; Rubin Federman against John McGuire and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's liens;) attorney, W. W. Bryan.

38TH ST, 127 West, leasehold; 1,305 Broadway, ground floor, &c.; Henry Silberfeld against Harry Sartoris, (specific performance;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

40TH ST and 7th Av, s e corner, 100x100.5; Frederick S. Godfrey against Charles Schmidt, Jr., and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Holt & Gaillard.

58TH ST, n s, 236.4 ft w of 1st Av, 19.1x100.5; East River Savings Institution against George B. Christman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. T. Greene.

78TH ST, 122 West; Moses Bachman against Joseph Ullman, executor, (action to establish lien;) attorney, H. Swain.

102D ST, 202 and 204 East; the City of New York against Joseph Strauss, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

RECEIVER IN CONTEMPT.

Charles J. McCafferty Failed to File an Accounting.

Charles J. McCafferty, the temporary receiver of the Commercial Display Advertising Company, was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail yesterday, on an order issued by Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court. Deputy Sheriff Walgering served the order on McCafferty at the latter's office, 68 Wall Street.

The court in November last directed McCafferty to file an accounting of his proceedings as temporary receiver of the corporation, which had gone into voluntary dissolution, application having been made by John F. Hollingsworth, a creditor. McCafferty failed to comply with the direction of the court, and Justice Fitzgerald was asked to adjudge him guilty of contempt, on the ground of willful disobedience.

Justice Fitzgerald directed that McCafferty be confined until he shall purge himself of the contempt by filing the accounting and paying $10 costs.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

ALBERT B. CURTISS.—Albert B. Curtiss of Syracuse has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy. Liabilities $137,186.04; no assets.

INDIAN TERRITORY ILLUMINATING OIL COMPANY.—Chief Justice Burford of Oklahoma, yesterday appointed Mortimer F. Stilwell of Gray Horse, Oklahoma, receiver for the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company of New Jersey, the plaintiff in the case being the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Rhode Island. Efforts to effect a settlement have commenced. The lease on 1,900,000 acres of oil lands in the Cherokee and Osage Indian Reservations, with a

Real Estate.

To Architects and Investors.

This Company has on several occasions recently demonstrated that it is possible for an owner to get a building finished for the price at which it was started and within the time expected, two things hitherto regarded as impossible by those who have had experience.

It can present some interesting comparative records proving its ability to carry out its contracts with a precision never expected of any builder until this "Company of Workers" entered the field of building construction.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY,
Building Construction,
51 Wall St., N. Y.

Tax Assessment and Water Rate Bills furnished to owners of Real Estate from the Company's tax plants. These plants are the oldest and best in existence.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS $8,000,000

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York
37 Liberty St., Manhattan,
38 Court St., Brooklyn.

HORACE S. ELY. ALFRED E. MARLING.
Horace S. Ely & Co.,
REAL ESTATE
64 Cedar St. 27 West 30th St

MONEY FOR BUILDING LOANS, MANHATTAN AND BRONX. JOHN SIMPSON, 149 BROADWAY.

privilege of renewal, and $300,000 in property are involved.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

H. SPIEGEL & SON.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has dismissed the creditors' petition in bankruptcy filed on Nov. 12 last against H. Spiegel & Son, manufacturers of shirts at 27 East Tenth Street.

MICHAEL DONOHUE.—Michael Donohue, saloon keeper, of 400 East Eighteenth Street, corner of First Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $6,201 and assets $4. Of the liabilities, those for $5,706 are to several brewers, $24 is an overdrawn account of the Eleventh Ward Bank, and the balance is for liquors, cigars, and rent. The place is closed and the bar fixtures have been taken by Bernheimer & Schmid, brewers, under a chattel mortgage for $3,200. Mr. Donohue has been in business seventeen years.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 188 failures in the United States during the week, against 217 the previous week and 228, 221, 168, and 220 for the corresponding weeks of 1902 to 1899. The Middle States had 43, New England 30, Southern 33, Western 49, Northwestern 16, Pacific 14, and Territories 3. Canada had 20, against 30 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANNIS, William E., Patrick J. Howley, Paul Dresser, and Frederick B. Haviland—J. W. Edwards $582

ANGUS, George H.—B. Ratcliff and another 29

CASTERLINE, Edgar D.—T. E. Dye 60

CROSHER, Henry P.—G. S. Wilton 124

CALIFARA, Ernest E.—S. Adler and another 4,112

CHAMBERLAINE, Samuel L.—J. A. Blair and another 3,050

CLARK, Mary S., administratrix, and John B. Sexton, individually and as administrator—City of New York 2,802

COSTELLO, Owen—P. McKenna 187

BELL, John, and John McKee—New York Life Insurance Company 163

BUTLER, Jacob D.—R. A. Schoenberg & Co 170

BABON, Samuel—City of New York, costs 109

BAKER, Clinton E.—B. F. Romaine and another 162

BOWMAN, William F.—A. A. Sherlock 3,787

BAUM, Samuel C., and Max C. Baum and Arnold Adler, executors—A. Chmilnitsky 290

CAMMANN, Hermann H., Edmund S. Bailey, and Fordham Morris, executors—S. M. Whittlesey and another 7,961

CULLY, James, and Katharine J. Degraw—S. Lederman 216

DOE, John, and Mary L. Hopkins—A. Steinthal and another 73

DOERR, William F.—S. F. Kneeland and another 447

DE LUCCA, Raphael, and Salvator Durante—J. J. Traynor 123

EAGAN, Delia—Stanley & Patterson 131

FLETCHER, Walter—F. L. Glover 97

FRANK, Jacob—S. Arnhols and another, trustees 93

FLIEGMAN, Jacob—D. Stone 48

FRENCH, Sara E.—E. S. Boggs 205

GALLAHER, Theodore J.—W. G. Sanderson and another 418

GALANOPULO, Constantine—A. B. Newman 254

GOSS, Marie—F. M. Barnes 347

HUGHES, Charles C.—J. A. Cartlidge 395

HOULAHAN, Michael—W. Coogan 303

HENRY, Dora R.—Dorilton Corporation, costs 45

HARRIS, Fannie—S. I. Abramson, costs 175

HARDT, Engelbert, Frederick A. Van Bermuth, and Ernst Krause—A. Mathews, trustee, costs 161

HALL & GRANT CONSTRUCTION COMpany—A. Doyle 978

JAMES D. JOHNSTON COMPANY—J. H. McGurk 544

J. F. BLAKE & CO., Limited—G. C. Savage and another, costs 37

KALBFLEISCH, Edward L.—R. J. Black 206

KENT, Sarah J.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs 80

KOPELMAN, Simon I.—S. Harris and another 212

KLOD, Mary—J. Beck and another 249

LEVIN, Sarah—S. Phillips 188

LAMAR, Mary—M. C. Hurley 125

LEVY, Louis—New York Edison Company 63

LISNER, Mildred—W. G. Douglass 62

McGOWAN, Charles M.—J. P. Storm 97

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—G. Bertsch 124

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Gribben 2,305

NUGENT, Catherine—H. Fischer 101

O'DEA, Patrick—City of New York, costs 88

O'DEA, Mary, by guardian—City of New York, costs 82

POLSTEIN, Joseph—A. Rosenberg 416

PIEPENBRINK, Charles, Jr.—H. M. Levy 173

PAYNE, J. Gordon—Lockwood Brothers Company 134

ROSCAMORA, William—United Electric Light and Power Company 32

RUSH, Michael J.—United Electric Light and Power Company 78

ROONEY, Thomas—C. O. Webb 40

ROHLEDER, Henry—J. S. Sillis and another 65

SCHUNNEMAN, Elsa—Consumers' Park Brewing Company of Brooklyn 161

SCHARPS, David—The Newburg Savings Bank 1,351

SCHWARZLER, Joseph, and Emma H. Washburn—M. E. Collander 1,396

SMITH, Michael—Pennsylvania Railroad Company, costs 14

THOMPSON, Robert J.—United Electric Light and Power Company 42

TODES, Solomon—M. Amdur and another 277

TAYLOR, Charles E.—Singer Manufacturing Company 41

TILMAN, John—O. D. Banta 60

WORLOCK, Wilbur W.—S. H. Congdon 187

WALLACE, William—E. Anderson 45

WALTON, Alfred—James T. White & Co 121

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Kearney, Jr 151

THE CHRYSTAL PUBLISHING COMpany—Gray Lithograph Company 110

THE ENTERPRISE VENDING MAchine Company—I. Steinhaus 1,044

UNIVERSAL TRUST COMPANY—S. Vandecar 133

UNIVERSAL TRUST COMPANY—J. Vandecar 94

WOODS, Granville T.—G. W. McLanahan and another 66

WITTENBERG, Louis W.—Sonn Brothers Company 169

WITTNER, Joseph and Sigfried—A. Johnson 51

City Real Estate for Sale.

S. Osgood Pell & Company
Offer for Sale the Following Houses:

On Murray Hill, 29-foot plot, only $88,000
41st, Bet. 5th & Mad., 25x100, asking $85,000
47th, Bet. 5th & Mad., 16.6x100, asking $55,000
50th, Near Mad. Ave., a 26-foot lot, only $62,500
51st, Near Mad. Ave., new 20-ft. house $80,000
52d, Few doors from 5th Ave., 22.6-ft lot $115,000
53d, Near Fifth Ave., 25-ft. house $125,000
53d, Near Mad. Ave., 18-ft. house $50,000
54th, Bet. 5th and Mad. Ave., only $85,000
55th, Near Mad. Ave., 20-foot house $69,000
56th, Bet. 5th and Mad. Ave., 20-ft house $90,000
57th, Bet. Mad. and Park Ave., 25-ft $90,000
61st, Bet. Mad. and Park Ave., 25-ft .... Bargain
62d, Near Fifth Ave., 22.6, under $99,000
63d, Near Mad. Ave., 20-ft. house $55,000
64th, Near 5th Ave., 20-ft. house, only $87,500
65th, Near Mad. Ave., 22-ft. house $87,500
68th, New American basement, only $90,000
67th, Near Mad. Ave., bargain $70,000
68th, Bet. 5th and Mad. Ave., bargain $85,000
69th, Near Madison Ave., 25 feet $95,000
70th, Near Park Ave., 20 feet, only $45,000
71st, Bet. 5th and Mad., 25 feet $150,000
72d, new, American basement, great bargain $90,000
73d, Bet. 5th and Mad., perfect condition $67,000
74th, Bet. 5th and Mad., great bargain $65,000
75th, Bet. Mad. and Park, 18 feet, only $65,000
76th, Bet. 5th & Mad., 19-ft. house, asking $67,500
77th, Bet. Mad. & Park, New Am. basement $90,000
78th, Near Mad. Ave., in perfect condition $57,500
79th, Near Mad. Av., 23-ft, asking $79,000
80th, Near 5th Ave., perfect condition $95,000
81st St, Near 5th Ave., 20-ft. house, only $75,000
82d, Near Mad. Ave., new Am. basement $45,000
83d, Near 5th Ave., 20 feet, asking $70,000
86th, Near 5th Ave., 20 feet, asking $85,000
88th, Near 5th Ave., 25-foot lot, asking $90,000
95th Street, two new whitestone houses near 5th Ave.—Great opportunity, each, $42,500.

S. Osgood Pell & Company,
542 5TH AVE.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.
OFFER
FOR SALE
SUPERIOR INVESTMENTS.

48th St., tenement	rent	$2,450	$21,500
48th St., tenement	rent	$2,436	22,500
69th St., private house	rent	1,600	23,500
80th St., double flat	rent	3,600	33,000
74th St., private house	rent	2,200	33,500
79th St., double flat	rent	4,000	38,000
Elevator flat	rent	6,600	65,000
Columbus Ave. corner	rent	6,000	68,000
50 feet, Columbus Ave	rent	6,000	85,000
Elevator flat	rent	11,000	100,000
Apartment hotel	rent	13,500	125,300
7-story apartment	rent	16,000	150,000
Business and apartments	rent	21,500	200,000
100 foot corner apartment	rent	25,000	225,000
100 foot corner apartment	rent	32,000	320,000
10-story apartment	rent	35,000	350,000
Broadway corner	rent	35,000	375,000
Broadway corner, 100 feet	rent	35,000	360,000
Hotel, leased	NET rent	38,600	535,000

A LIBERAL EXCHANGE CAN BE MADE FOR SOME OF ABOVE PROPERTIES.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Ave.
Corner 81st.

Plot on 43d Street, with front on 42d St.

100 feet on W. 45th St., near 5th Ave.

Corner 8th Ave., near 23d St.; leased long term at 18% net.

Plot on n. s. 124th St., 5th Ave. and Lenox Ave.

42 Irving Place; 4-story dwelling.

Front on Broad St. through to New St., near Stock Exchange.

For sale by
D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO., 111 Broadway.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION!
NEVER BEFORE OFFERED.
Block from subway station, Broadway and 110th St., choice plot, 125x100.11; will divide; reasonable price, with liberal building loan for six-story apartment.
BERT G. FULHABER, 7 East 42d St.

WEST 148TH STREET.
A fine three-story dwelling, all modern improvements; handsomely decorated and in first-class condition; for sale, furnished or unfurnished. JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG, 50 William St.

Large Hudson Street Corner, near Fourteenth, for sale; important public present and prospective improvements give speculative as well as rental value; average depth about 115 feet, average width over 50 feet. Apply personally to Robert T. B. Easton, Attorney, 120 Broadway.

$3,600 cash buys five-story double flat, 305 West 127th; five-year mortgage; pays over 20 per cent. net over all expenses; sacrifice price; title guaranteed. Baker, 115 Broadway. Telephone 7,268 Cortlandt.

4-story and basement dwelling.	$17,500; 46th St., near Lexington Av., 16.8x100; rent, $1,200; possession can be had. William J. Roome, 11 West 34th St.

A.—71st St., Near Lexington Av.—4-story and basement brown-stone dwelling; $15,000; mtg., $10,000; snap for quick buyer. Bellamy, shirt store, 3d Av. and 61st St. Telephone 1026—79th.

For Sale.—$3,700 cash; balance, $8,500, can remain on mortgage at the low rate of 4%; 9-room brick house, located 604 East 135th St., New York City. Owner.

5-story flat, with large shop, which covers entire lot 25x100; 2 families on floor; 6 rooms and bath; price, $26,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

$250 cash, $950 mortgage, lots, near Broadway and rapid transit station. Owner, 1,364 Broadway.

Desirable plots, east side, below 23d St., and Ninth Ward; tempting prices. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Must sell large four-story house, 24th St., near 5th Av.; asking $42,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Modern three-story box-stoop residence, 138th St., near St. Nicholas Av., $13,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Snap—Modern double tenement, East 17th St., near 1st; $19,000; rents $2,250. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West 69th.—Private house, 19x100; immediate possession; $12,000; mortgage, $8,500. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Desirable Houses.—8th to 12th Sts., inclusive; near 5th Av.; $22,500 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

65th St., West—Flat, 25x85x100, $38,000; rentals, $3,550; mortgage, $23,000. U., Box 106 Times.

39th St., West, near 10th Av.—Old tenement; $13,500. Owner, 736 St. Nicholas Av.

Bronx.

If you are looking for a home in The Bronx examine the Johnson houses; houses for one, two, and three families, of brick and stone; take 3d Av. "L" to 149th St., transfer to Westchester Av. trolley, ride to 156th St., and walk east to the Johnson houses; write for descriptive booklet. Geo. F. Johnson & Sons, owners and builders, P. O. address East 156th St., Bronx Borough, N. Y.

Crotona Av., 25x100, next to corner 179th St. Title guaranteed; near "L" and rapid transit stations; $200 down, balance easy terms. Eugene A. Bofinger, owner, 146 East 42d St.

$5.00 Monthly.—Choice lots; price, $425; near 3d Av. and Bronx Park. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

The most elegant two-family brick and stone houses ever built in New York; Clay Av., near 165th St., three blocks west of 3d Av.

John R. Doughty, City and Country Real Estate Appraiser, twenty years' experience, nominal fee, 150 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Free and clear Long Island lots; fine location; equity, $8,000. What's offered? Polak, 4,050 3d Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

ROOFS
Repaired, painted, and guaranteed three years. GRAFTON & SON, Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

Owners, Attention.—Want Harlem corners, also good avenue store property, for cash buyers; price must be reasonable. F. Wm. Bohns, 321 West 116th St.

5-story cold water flats; 65th to 90th St. Arthur G. Muhlker, 92d St., Lexington Av.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

We want to show you wherein we build the BEST house that is built in Flatbush. Send for our "Comparative Study in House Building"; read it—then come out and make the comparisons for yourself. You will see the difference. Houses in all stages of construction will illustrate our points. Flatbush L trains, Park Row to Beverley Road, 22 minutes.

DEAN ALVORD, Owner.
256-257 Broadway, New York.

FLATBUSH.—AN ARTIST'S HOME ON LARGE GROUNDS. SO ENTIRELY BEAUTIFUL IT WILL PLEASE THE MOST FASTIDIOUS. Price, $8,500. It should bring $10,000. Terms, $1,000. Rest Mortgage. VERY LARGE FOYER HALL. Lighted by Two Expensive Colored Glass Windows, with Large Open Fire Place, Oak Seats and Bookcases, Oak Floors and Immense Wide, Handsomely Designed Stairs. Parlor, Library, Fine Large Dining Room and Kitchen, 5 Well-lighted, Large Bedchambers; Tiled Bath; Two Separate Toilets; All Parquet Floors; Exquisite Decorations. NO BETTER LOCATION to be had. Near "L" Road and 3 lines of Trolleys; 28 minutes to Manhattan. STEAM HEATED. DETACHED. Can be seen any day. W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AV.

FLATBUSH—$9,850 WILL BUY —CHOICE— NEW HOUSE and grounds in the best section, CONVENIENT TO ELEVATED AND TROLLEYS; first story light brick; ELEVEN FINE ROOMS and two tiled baths; MOTT'S EXPOSED PLUMBING, hardwood floors throughout; trimmed in different kinds of hardwoods; HOT WATER HEATING; electric and gas lighting; SUPERB DECORATIONS. If you are looking for A FINE HOUSE with BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS, INSPECT THIS AND MAKE OFFER; EASY TERMS. Can be seen any time. C. S. OSBORN, NO. 1,087 FLATBUSH AVE.

FLATBUSH, $8,900. EASY TERMS IF DESIRED. Duplicate of this HOUSE SOLD FOR $10,000 last Fall; west of Ocean Av., CONVENIENT TO ELEVATED R. R., grounds 50x100, very HANDSOME NEW HOUSE, 11 rooms and TWO TILED BATHS; hardwood cabinet trim, parquet floors, lighted by electricity and gas, HEATED BY HOT WATER; superbly decorated. If you are looking for a fine house, INSPECT THIS. PHOTOGRAPH of house MAILED on request. Keys with C. S. OSBORN, 1,087 FLATBUSH AVENUE.

IDEAL DWELLING FOR SALE. Beautifully situated new cottage on 73d St., between Fort Hamilton Av. and 10th Av., Bay Ridge Park. All latest improvements; newly decorated; 10 rooms and bath; overlooking Manhattan Beach. Take 5th Av. "L" and Bay Ridge Av. car at 36th St. Apply Stewart, on premises.

Before buying or making loan on real estate have it appraised by expert appraiser; twenty years' experience; Bronx and Brooklyn a specialty; nominal fee. John R. Doughty, 150 Broadway, Manhattan.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Excellent 107-acre farm, Westchester County, $9,000 in buildings, 15-room dwelling; fine lawn and shade; carriage house, three cow barns, hennery, hog houses, icehouse, milk houses, and springs; many other buildings, springs, brooks, pond, and schoolhouse; plenty fruit; stock and tools. Send for full description and price. W. R. Delany, Box 103, Yorktown Heights, N. Y.

AT OSSINING, Westchester County.—A fine residence with one acre of land; all improvements; fine river view; terms liberal. Apply to THOS. LEARY, Ossining, N. Y.

Yonkers.

Yonkers.—New 12-room house, all improvements; handsome interior; rent $800. Sell $12,500. Glenwood, Box 101 Times.

Real Estate at Auction.

SAMUEL GOLDSTICKER, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction Tuesday, March 3d, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, at New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City, by order Executor, estate of William Brokhahne, deceased,

245 WEST 123D STREET, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, a three-story high-stoop brownstone private dwelling on lot 16.10x100;

32 AND 34 DIVISION STREET, between Bowery and Chrystie Street, a five-story brick tenement, with two stores on ground floor, and arranged for four families on each floor above, on lot about 26.1 x about 134.9 x about 26.6 x about 132.2½ irregular;

350 CANAL STREET, between West Broadway and Church Street, a four-story brick building with store on ground floor and lofts above on lot 23.7½ x 57.10 x 25 x 52.4 irregular.

For maps and further particulars apply to Auctioneer or to Ashbel P. Fitch, Attorney for Executor, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

Country Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

In the midst of the Catskills, amid the matchless splendor of the Big Indian Valley, beautiful Fernwold is in the market with her rocks and rills, caves and hills, trout streams, glens, water falls, and wooded vales; 10-room cottage, full furnished; 400 acres; grand opportunity for cottage park; greatest bargain to-day in the State of New York; price, $6,500; send for illustrated descriptive circular. Address Charles T. Coutant, Box 1,036, Kingston, N. Y.

For 30 years we have sold **COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY** Buyers get our free catalogue. Owners, send us details of your property. Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N.Y.

For Sale.—An attractive country home at a great sacrifice; beautifully situated on shore of Wadsworth Lake; 6 acres pine grove, best of hunting and fishing; 10-room house; good stable and outbuildings. Address W. I. Bonsham, Gilmour, Hastings Co., Ontario.

Berkshires.—Large brick mansion; modern improvements; cottage, farm house, ice house, barns, stock, tools; 600 acres; orchards; 1,000 feet elevation; magnificent views; cheap for cash. Archibald C. Foss, 30 East 42d St.

Hotel in Catskills.—1,800 feet elevation; 70 fully furnished rooms; modern improvements; spring water; 70 acres; fishing; for sale at ½ cost; suitable for sanitarium. Archibald C. Foss, 30 East 42d St.

We offer for sale farm and country residences in northern Westchester and Putnam Counties from the Hudson River to the Connecticut State line. Send for booklet. Strang & Wood, Savings Bank Building, Peekskill, N. Y.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Corner property on square, near business centre; might exchange for property near this city. Archibald C. Foss, 30 East 42d St.

Pasadena, California.—House; 9 rooms and bath; all improvements; electric light; lot 60x225; fruit; flowers. Archibald C. Foss, 30 East 42d St.

For Sale—20 acres of finest fruit land in Northern California, at a bargain. For particulars address C. G. David, 7 and 9 Waverley Place.

John R. Doughty, City and Country Real Estate Appraiser, twenty years' experience, nominal fee, 150 Broadway.

A farm catalogue, 1903, free; stock farms, dairy, fruit and poultry farms. F. Rowland, 171 Broadway.

For Sale.—In the Sullivan Mountains, houses and land. Mrs. William McLaughlin, Bridgetown, Nova Scotia.

New Jersey Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

For Sale—A fine residence on Harrison St., in East Orange. Lot 100x300: house, 1st floor: large reception hall, library, parlor, billiard room, dining room, butler's pantry, and kitchen; 2d floor: 7 large bedrooms and two baths; 3d floor: 3 bedrooms, and large attic. Very nicely arranged house; hardwood throughout, and thoroughly constructed; double floors. Good cellar, with laundry, furnace, &c. Stable and carriage house. For full particulars address C. H. Nevius, East Orange.

Corner of Avenue E and 31st St., Bayonne, N. J., 3 minutes' walk from 33d St. Station. Time by slow trains to New York 30 minutes. Size of property, 100x100; house modern frame, 14 rooms, all improvements; fine lawn, carriage house. Will sell or exchange on basis of $16,000, free and clear. Will pay brokerage of 2½%. Address Chas. M. Allen, P. O. Box 1,842, N. Y. City.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J. Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $16,000. Rents, $660 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 156 Watchung Av., Montclair.

CRANFORD, N. J. Modern twelve-room house; finely located; every known improvement, including telephone, stable, beautiful grounds; near station and golf club. GEORGE G. ELY, Owner, Cranford.

RED BANK, FRONTING 1,200 FEET ON PROSPECT AV. About 40 acres suitable for sub-division will be sold cheap at reasonable terms. E. M. MICHAELIS, 206 Broadway.

To close estate, will sell 5 acres fine soil with water front, part timber, for $40, (only $8 per acre;) terms, $2 down, balance $1 weekly. Administrator, Box 103 Times Office.

$2,500.—Easy terms; Englewood, 34 minutes; charming 8-room house, perfect order; plot, 50x 125; rare bargain; possession. THOMAS PAYNE, 36 Broadway.

Ridgewood.—Health resort of Northern New Jersey; farms, cottages, building sites; send for catalogue. Frank Stevens.

Atlantic Highlands to Long Branch.—Furnished cottages for rent. F. A. Morehouse, 132 Liberty St., New York.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

BROADWAY STATION FLUSHING! 27 Minutes to Manhattan.

ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SECTIONS IN GREATER NEW YORK. MODERN ARTISTIC HOUSES, EIGHT TO ELEVEN ROOMS, NEAR STATION, ON BROAD MACADAMIZED AVENUES, SHADED BY BEAUTIFUL OLD TREES.

$3,800 to $5,500,

$500 CASH; $12.50 MONTHLY (LESS THAN $30 MONTHLY COVERS EVERYTHING;) COMFORTABLE CARS; TRAINS EVERY HALF HOUR MORNING AND EVENING; COMMUTATION, $5.50 MONTHLY; TROLLEYS; CHURCHES, (ALL DENOMINATIONS,) SCHOOLS, STORES. INVESTIGATE.

Falkinburg Realty Co.,
BROADWAY STATION, FLUSHING.

Convenient trains leave E. 34th Street, Manhattan, Sundays—1, 2, 3, 4 P. M. Week days—11:50 A. M., 12:30, 1:50, 3:20 P. M.

Murray Hill Station, Flushing, L. I.—Greater New York's best residential section; modern detached houses; all improvements; 10 now ready; $4,000 to $7,500; easy terms. John Dayton & Co., Broadway and 14th St., Flushing L. I.

COTTAGES.
For sale, cash or easy terms; also for rent. PHILLIPS & TAYLOR, Myrtle and Jamaica Avs., Richmond Hill, L. I.

To Let for Business Purposes.

BUILDING TO LET. 25 East 15th St., opposite Tiffany's; store and basement of extra depth, 25x100; suitable for restaurant or mercantile business; rent reasonable. JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS, 45 William St.

310 WALL ST. Entire third floor to let for office purposes; spacious and bright room; rent, $650; immediate possession. JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS, 45 William St.

LOFTS TO LET. 25 Union Square; third loft, 32.6x96; excellent light and air; possession March 1; rent reasonable. JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS, 45 William St.

DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET. Rogers Building, 106 Wall St., corner of Front; light rooms, modern building; immediate possession; moderate rents. JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS, 45 William St.

LOFTS TO LET. 161 Pearl St., 25x80; immediate possession; rent reasonable. JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS, 45 William St.

FIRST LOFT TO LET. 66 Grand St., 25x90; excellent light; immediate possession. JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS, 45 William St.

DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET. Hoyt Building, 44 Pine St.; suitable for bankers, brokers, and lawyers; rent reasonable. JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS, 45 William St.

LOFTS TO LET. 57 Warren St., 25x85; immediate possession; reasonable rent. JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS, 45 William St.

BUILDING TO LET. 118 Wall St.; immediate possession; rent reasonable. JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS, 45 William St.

LOFTS TO LET. 37 Dey St.; immediate possession; rent reasonable. JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS, 45 William St.

BUILDING TO LET. 70 Pine St., excellent location; rent reasonable. JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS, 45 William St.

125TH ST., NEAR LENOX.
4 story Building, two stores, from May 1, $2,000.
PORTER & CO.,
159 West 125th St.

Largest, finest factory loft, west side; 15,000 feet one floor; every modern improvement; 2 elevators, steam heat, power; immediate possession. Kleeman & Co., 129 Avenue D.

Corner loft, excellent north light, 25x100, 835 Broadway, corner 13th, $1,150; also attractive offices, north light, elevator, $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

WATER FRONT AND CORNER LOTS East 30th St.; also large lofts South St. Brookman estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, studios, 121 East 34th St.; elevator and heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices and studios, 105 East 17th St.; steam heat; attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO. FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS. TEL. 6420—38 116 WEST 42D STREET

To Let.—Offices in Leslie Building; best location in Harlem, 141 West 125th St. Apply Horton's, opposite.

A six-story and cellar fire-proof building about 26x115, 10 Gold St., to let. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Bulkhead and lots, 29th St. and East River, to lease. James Adam, 324 West 18th St.

Building, Fifth Av., west side, between 33th and 34th; alter to suit. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

New England Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

FOR RENT—COAST OF MAINE.
Summer property, near Portland; ample grounds, partly wooded, picturesque shore front; nine-room house, with bath; modern plumbing; completely furnished, including linen, china, etc.; $450 for the season. For photographs, plans, etc., Address F. H. MOFFATT, No. 57 William St., New York.

Choice country residence and farm, 33 miles from Grand Central Station; woods, spring water; good buildings; no mosquitos; plenty of game; very high, overlooking Long Island for miles; all kinds of fruits and nuts. Erskine Grange, Stamford, Conn.

Wilton, Conn.—Furnished house, stable; three acres; 70 minutes out; price, $1,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

For Sale—1,100-acre farm, near Marlborough, Mass.; large, good buildings. W. H. Nichols, Bridgeport, Conn.

Sound Beach, Conn.—New house; stable; near station; $6,500. Archibald C. Foss, 30 East 42d St.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Country estates and farms for sale and lease. Sanborn G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

Surrogate Notices.

DINHAM, MARY A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William Henry Dinham, Frederick Dinham, William Dinham, Edward Dinham, Charles Dinham, John Dinham, George Dinham, Jane Dinham, William Henry Dinham, Jr., Frederick Dinham, Jr., Charles Dinham, and to all persons unknown, being or claiming to be heirs-at-law or next of kin of Mary A. Dinham, deceased, or having or claiming to have any estate, share, or interest in either the real estate or personal estate, or both, of said Mary A. Dinham, deceased, the heirs and next of kin of MARY A. DINHAM, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Frank K. Sturgis of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 11th day of February, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary A. Dinham, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 8th day of April, one thousand nine hundred and three, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 9th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Petitioners, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STRATTON, AMOS B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS B. STRATTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stikeman & Silber, No. 18 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of December, 1902. HARRY L. STRATTON, CLARA MacGREGOR, Executors. STIKEMAN & SILBER, Attorneys for Executors, 18 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

BAYSHORE

24 Trains Daily. **LONG ISLAND.** *24 Trains Daily.*

THE IDEAL SUMMER RESORT. ONLY 40 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY. ONE HOUR BY RAIL.

Located directly on the Great South Bay, it enjoys both by day and night the cool and invigorating Breezes which come directly from the Atlantic Ocean. Bay Shore bears upon its face so unmistakably the stamp of social approval that the most hurried glance shows that its claim to be one of the most popular, and at the same time delightful, Resorts upon Long Island is well founded. Handsome Villas and Charming Cottages owned by people prominent in the social and business world give to Bay Shore a perpetual charm. The Architectural Beauty of these Homes of Wealth and Culture compare most favorably with those at any Resort in America. Bay Shore is a suitable all-the-year-round town. It has fine Churches of every denomination. The best of schools, broad, well-kept roadways and drives, which always make a most favorable impression. There are good stores of all descriptions, which have a prosperous, up-to-date appearance.

Some of the Handsomest Houses on Long Island are located at Bay Shore.

Here, also, are the Grounds of the Bay Shore Driving Park Association and the attractive property of the Olympic Club. Driving and wheeling are popular pastimes, for the roads are excellent. Directly across the Great South Bay and reached from Bay Shore, is the far-famed Fire Island, whose lighthouse is known the maritime world over. The great lighthouse, whose electric beacon of twenty-three million candle power, is the most powerful in the country, is a never-ending source of interest to visitors. Another advantage of this beautiful Resort is the pine forests, which give the air a double charm, combining the odor of the Balsam with the tonic of the sea.

Bay Shore has the finest Opera House on Long Island. The town also has Gas and Electric Light plant, water works, social clubs, etc.

Bay Shore has fine Golf Links. The Leading Hotels are the Prospect, the Linwood Cortlant House, and Dominy House. Bureaus of Information and Distribution, open daily, at Room 20, New York Times Building, and 129 West 125th St., from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M., where Photographs of Cottages, Locations, Prices, Full Descriptions, and all other information can be had. The following are the most Desirable Cottages for rent. They are first class in all appointments, fully furnished, best locations, latest sanitary improvements, and can be rented very reasonably for the Summer season:

Cottage	Street	Owner
LINDEN COTTAGE	Ocean Ave.	J. R. FULLIS.
WILBUR COTTAGE	Ocean Ave.	JOHN A. WILBUR.
RAVEN COTTAGE	Clinton Ave.	HARRY RAVEN.
BREEZE LAWN	Clinton Ave.	MRS LEWIS SELAH BROWN.
THE PEPPERAGE	Montgomery Ave.	W. W. HULSE.
ROTHCHILD COTTAGE	Clinton Ave.	C. H. COVELL.
RUSHMORE COTTAGE	Clinton Ave.	C. T. RUSHMORE.
SCOFIELD COTTAGE	Clinton Ave.	F. E. SCOFIELD, D. D. S.
NESTLE DOWN	Main St.	E. J. REDINGTON.
PHELPS COTTAGE	Main St.	CHAS. PHELPS.
GIBSON COTTAGE	Park Ave.	JESSE GIBSON.
KNAPP'S COTTAGE	Saxons Ave.	M. I. KNAPP.
EAST LAKE	First Ave.	SELAH T. CLOCK.
SCHENCK COTTAGE	Maple Ave.	JOHN SCHENCK.
OAK LAWN	Main St.	E. J. REDINGTON.
GOODRIDGE COTTAGE	Maple Ave.	M. E. GOODRIDGE.
BREWSTER COTTAGE	Ocean Ave.	H. M. BREWSTER.
JEFFERY COTTAGE	Ocean Ave.	L. A. JEFFERY.
ELYSIAN VIEWS	Clinton Ave.	W. W. HULSE.
AVALON VILLA	Clinton Ave.	C. H. COVELL.
EVERGREEN COTTAGE	Awixa Ave.	MRS. W. A. SKIDMORE.
CHAPINHURST	Bayshore Ave.	J. R. HOWELL.
BISHOP COTTAGE	Park Ave.	W. H. BISHOP.
DE NYSE COTTAGE	Ocean Ave.	H. V. DE NYSE.
JONES COTTAGE	Clinton Ave.	I. P. JONES.
SWAN COTTAGE	First Ave.	W. W. HULSE.
NORTH COTTAGE	Clinton Ave.	W. W. HULSE.
THE HOMESTEAD	Main St.	E. E. WILDERMING.
RHODES COTTAGE	3d Ave.	URIAH RHODES.
McCOUN COTTAGE	Clinton Ave.	HARRY McCOUN.
WICK'S COTTAGE	Ocean Ave.	NORMAN WICKS.
WHITE COTTAGE	Maple Ave.	GEO. WHITE.
HULSE COTTAGE	Awixa Ave.	W. W. HULSE.
CATHUS LODGE	Bayshore Ave.	J. R. HOWELL.
STRONG COTTAGE	Main St.	E. P. STRONG.
WHITMAN COTTAGE	Main St.	J. S. WHITMAN.
SILVER GRAY	Main St.	WM. G. DOXSEE.
GROVE VIEW	Clinton Ave.	W. W. HULSE.
HOWELL COTTAGE	Bayshore Ave.	J. R. HOWELL.
AVON DALE	Awixa Ave.	H. C. COE.
THE COTTAGE	Main St.	E. E. WILDERMING.
PENNY COTTAGES	Main St.	H. W. PENNY.

Time Table from N. Y. to Bayshore, L. I.: Foot East 34th St., 7:00, 8:35, 10:50 A. M., and 1:50, 3:20, 4:25, 4:50, 5:30, 6:20 P. M.
Time Table from Bayshore, L. I., to N. Y. City: 6:14, 7:09, 7:42, 9:14, 11:46 A. M., and 2:17, 4:18, 5:44 P. M.

For Sale—Gentleman's handsome country seat, about 250 acres, nearly half mile frontage on Great South Bay; modern house, 20 rooms; suitable residence, club, stock farm or subdivision; on easy terms; near church, telephone, telegraph, depot. W. E. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

Modern houses, finely situated, in Riverhead village, L. I.; one of 12 rooms, heated by hot water; large lot; fine fruits; price, $5,800; also houses of 8 rooms; price, $1,600; easy terms. BARGAIN to quick buyer. A. Bradley, Riverhead, L. I.

Rockville Centre, L. I.—Fine dwellings for sale and rent; furnished and unfurnished. W. H. Connell.

Hundreds choice L. I. properties; supply almost anything; honest values; sell only; purchaser's terms; brokers invited; Pennsylvania Road booming island. Codling, Northport, L. I.

Apartment Hotels.

HOTEL BELMONT

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

NOW OPEN.

116-118 West 45th St.,

Between Broadway and 6th Ave.

1, 2, 3 AND 5 ROOMS AND BATH.

All modern conveniences and appliances for comfort. Long distance telephone in every apartment. Mail chute each floor.

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

SPECIAL RATES TO OCT. 1ST.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

FERNLEIGH HALL

[illegible] East [illegible] St.

Near Madison Avenue.

NEW MODERN APARTMENTS,

Consisting of 6 and 8 Rooms and Bath. Every Room Perfectly Lighted and Ventilated.

The most accessible apartment house in the city. Hardwood finish throughout. Electric light, telephone, all-night elevator and hall service. Rich decoration. Rents $38 to $47.50 per month. Booklet on application. Apply on premises.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK

[illegible]-119th St., on Morningside Ave. Convenient to "L" and Surface Road. [illegible] 6-room apartment, $55; one six-room, [illegible] and one seven-room, $65. [illegible] Morningside [illegible]; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Well-furnished rooms for transient use by guests of tenants; restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte, in building. Agent, on premises.

SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH, $38.00.

516 Manhattan Av.; seven extra large rooms and bath, newly decorated, all improvements, hall service.

CORNER, SEVEN ROOMS, $38.00.

N. E. cor. Manhattan Av. and 121st St.; seven very light, sunny rooms, tiled bath, open plumbing, and all improvements; hall service. Apply janitor, or agent, 439 Manhattan Av.

ENGLANDER COURT,

1,465-1,467-1,469 LEXINGTON AV.,

S. E. COR. 95TH STREET.

6 and 7 rooms and bath, with bay windows; elevator running day and night, uniform service, &c. The finest apartment house in New York City, with all the latest improvements; moderate rents. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

Bachelor Apartments.—The Westerly, 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Unfurnished or furnished apartments of 2 and 3 rooms and bath in first-class apartment hotel. 108 East 29th St.

Elegant floor for business or private, from May 1; $75 per month. 20 East 33d St.

68th St., 8 West.—Six rooms, bath; steam, hot water; $26-$30; second and top flats.

Hoboken.

Steam-heated single flat to let in Hoboken; 9 rooms; all improvements; $25. 605 Hudson St.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

THE HANOVER,

2 East 15th St., corner 5th Av.

Furnished apartments to rent, consisting of parlor, bedroom, alcove, and bath; table, American plan, private service if desired; telephone service in apartments. D. P. HATHAWAY.

"THE FLORENCE"

105 East 18th St.

THOMAS HOBBS, Supt.

Apartments Furnished and Unfurnished.

[illegible] West 116th St.—Cozy five-room flat; bath, complete housekeeping; linen, silver; elevator "L." Baird.

109th St., 58 West.—Desirable outside flat, 8 rooms, with all improvements; nicely furnished; very reasonable. Reilly.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

To rent in the Schermerhorn Block, 2[illegible] East 89th St. and 212 East 89th St., both 3-story modern high-stoop dwellings. Rents, $900 and $1,100. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 69th St.

Modern three-story box-stoop residence, 207 West 136th St.; rent, $900. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $5,000. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

A physician, responsible tenant, desires to rent four-story house with extension, between 59th and 97th Sts., between Central Park West and Amsterdam Av.; state rent and particulars. Doctor, S Box 165 Times.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JAMES BURTON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that James Burton, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 10th, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 2d, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 20, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of TURKISH TOBACCO TRADING COMPANY, bankrupts.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Saturday, Feb. 21, 1903, 10:30 A. M., at 113 and 115 Leonard Street, assets of above bankrupts, consisting of 150 thousand, more or less, Turkish cigarettes, labels, empty boxes, &c.

Order of ROBT. C. TEN EYCK, Receiver.

J. HARRY HULL, Attorney for Receiver, 7 Pine St.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN STAUF, plaintiff, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of February, 1903, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 13th day of February, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by John L. Parish, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

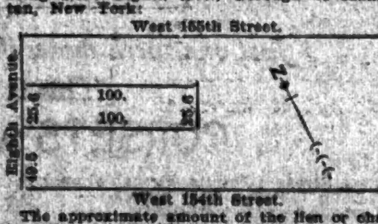
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, with the buildings thereon erected, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Eighth Avenue, distant forty-nine feet and five inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Eighth Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street; running thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue, twenty-five feet and six inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Eighth Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Eighth Avenue, twenty-five feet and six inches, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, Feb. 17th, 1903.

G. M. SPEIR, Referee.

WILLIAM O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 2,916 Eighth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, New York:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,419.02, with interest thereon from the 10th day of February, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $318.34, with interest from February 11th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $414.81, and interest.

The property is sold subject to a first mortgage of $18,500, with interest thereon from August 1st, 1902, at four and one-half per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, Feb. 17th, 1903.

G. M. SPEIR, Referee.

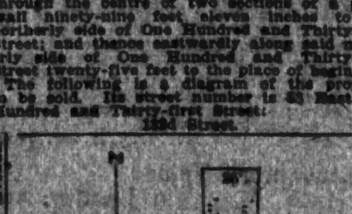
f18-2aw3wW&S&m12

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FRANCIS C. HUNTINGTON, Trustee of the estate of Alexa C. Bowen, plaintiff, against JOHN A. PICKEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, and lying in Section 6, Block 1,756, on the land map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, distant one hundred and fifty feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street with the westerly side of Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue, thence running northwardly parallel with Park Avenue partly through the centre of two sections of a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence southwardly parallel with Park Avenue partly through the centre of two sections of a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; and thence eastwardly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 83 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,606.74, with interest thereon from the 28th day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $320.85, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $805.81 and interest.

Dated New York, 31st day of January, 1903.

LOUIS H. HAHLO, Referee.

THOMAS N. RHINELANDER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 48 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.

f4-2aw3wW&S&26

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 8,880.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—GRANT S. MERRIAM, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Grant S. Merriam, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 20th, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 9th, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 20th, 1903.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALVAN R. JOHNSON, plaintiff, against LOUISE M. MITCHELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of February, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and known by the street numbers 231 and 233 Bowery, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Bowery, distant one hundred and ninety-nine (199) feet nine (9) inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of the Bowery with the southerly line of Stanton Street; running thence easterly and parallel or nearly so with the southerly line of Stanton Street, one hundred and seventy-four (174) feet nine and one-half inches (9½) running thence northerly, at right angles or nearly so to Stanton Street, forty-nine (49) feet eleven (11) inches; thence westerly, and parallel or nearly so with Stanton Street, seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly and at right angles or nearly so to Stanton Street, eleven (11) inches; thence again westerly, and again parallel or nearly so with Stanton Street, one hundred and five (105) feet one (1) inch to the easterly side of the Bowery at a point distant one hundred and forty-eight (148) feet three (3) inches southerly from the said southeast corner of the Bowery and Stanton Street; and thence southerly along the easterly side of the Bowery fifty-one (51) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Also all and singular the boilers, engines and steam heating and power plant now installed in said premises; also the elevators and all machinery attached thereto, including the guides and cables necessary to operate said elevators now installed in said premises; also all belting, shafting, pulleys, appliances and appurtenances thereto attached now placed in said premises.

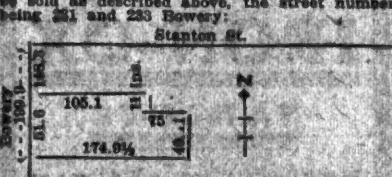
Subject to a mortgage to the Atlantic Dock Company to secure the payment of the aggregate sum of one hundred and twelve thousand dollars and interest. Subject, also, to another mortgage executed and delivered by said Louisa M. Mitchell to said Atlantic Dock Company to secure the payment of the sum of ten thousand dollars, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York.

Dated New York, February 16, 1903.

H. SCHIEFFELIN SAYERS, Referee.

ALFRED E. MUDGE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 231 and 233 Bowery:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-six thousand and 61-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the ninth day of February, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to four hundred sixty-eight and 14-100 dollars, with interest from February 11th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale.

There may possibly be an assessment for opening and widening Elm Street, and a meter charge for Croton water, which will be paid by the referee, or allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money. The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage amounting to $112,000.00, with interest at 6% from December 5th, 1901, and a second mortgage amounting to $10,000.00, with interest at 6% from December 17th, 1901.

Dated New York, February 16, 1903.

H. SCHIEFFELIN SAYERS, Referee.

f18-2aw3wW&S&m12

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM MEYN, plaintiff, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of February, 1903, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 13th day of February, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John L. Parish, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

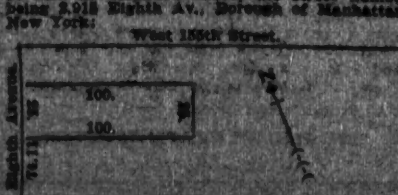
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, with the buildings thereon erected, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Eighth Avenue, distant seventy-four feet and eleven inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Eighth Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, running thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue twenty-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Eighth Avenue, and thence southerly and along the easterly side of Eighth Avenue twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 17th, 1903.

G. M. SPEIR, Referee.

WILLIAM O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 2,918 Eighth Av., Borough of Manhattan, New York:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,419.02, with interest thereon from the 10th day of February, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $311.50, with interest from February 11th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $354.81 and interest.

The property is sold subject to a first mortgage of $18,500, with interest thereon from August 1st, 1902, at four and one-half per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, February 17th, 1903.

G. M. SPEIR, Referee.

f18-2aw3wW&S&m12

Business Opportunities.

QUIT LIMPING

Adjustable extension shoes for the lame. Can be worn in ready-made shoes and changed from one shoe to another. Prices reasonable. Send for directions for self-measuring. Wm. Jochimsen, 451 Lexington Av., N. Y.

An established successful retail business for sale, consisting of picture frames and fixtures, stationery, toys, and artists' materials; ill health cause of selling; net profits about $5,000 yearly; price, $8,000. SLOANE & CO., 305 Columbus Av., near 72d St.

An old established business desires the services of a gentleman of character and financial standing to take an active part in its management. Address Manufacturing, U. Box 142 New York Times.

ESTABLISHED DRUG BUSINESS, village of 2,200; will go at a bargain; also GENERAL COUNTRY STORE, with good buildings; fine opening. Address W. Parker Smith, Spring Valley, N. Y.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS. Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

An established business, worth $12,000 annually, desires associate with capital; (nothing less than $1,000 noticed;) no brokers; only principals. Address C. W., Box 113 Times.

$5,000—Attention, hotel keepers, one of the best prominent corner cafes, quick lunch room, down-town; long lease; cheap rent; no agents. After L Schneider, 234 East 31st St.

AUTOMOBILE Leather and Silk Coats made in any design; capital wanted. AUTOMOBILE COATS, D Box 169 Times Office.

Partner wanted with $10,000, to increase established wholesale and importing business; an active man only. Address D Box 112 Times.

Accounts written up, partnerships settlement, profit and loss statements, balance sheets prepared. Accountant, 270 West 38d St.

For Sale.

YOKOHAMA LETTER COPYING BOOKS.

Genuine hand-made Japanese Silk Fibre Paper. Perfect copy of typewritten letters guaranteed. 500 pages, $1.25; 700 pa., $1.75; 1,000 pa., $2.25. RYON STATIONERY CO. New York Agents, 55 Walker Street.

DESKS, PARTITIONS, RAILINGS.

LOWEST PRICES. PAYMENTS TO SUIT. Full line office and store fixtures; fixtures bought and sold. EMPIRE FIXTURE CO., 454 Broadway.

DESKS—New and second-hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1429 John.

GENERAL

TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

239 Broadway, Park Place. Tel. 1,573 Cort. Machines RENTED by day, week or month.

DON'T RENT A TYPEWRITER! BUY A LAMBERT. $20.00

Lambert Typewriter Co., 1274 B'way, N. Y. Dept. "P."

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

All Makes.

F. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way. Tel. 5240 Frank.

TYPEWRITERS, SOLD $1 WEEKLY.

All makes at 60 Warren St., NY; 330 Fulton St., B'klyn.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5088 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 305 Broadway.

For Sale.—Hydraulic elevator machine, pump, and tanks; may be seen running. Horton's, 142 West 125th St.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 5190 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 8th St.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—VERNON G. BRUCE, plaintiff, against ASHER L. SMITH and others, defendants.

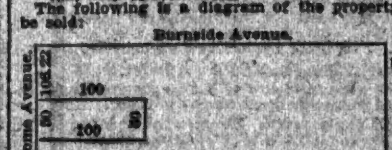
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 6th day of February, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Edward D. McGreal, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Jerome Avenue, distant one hundred and six and 22-100 feet (106.22 ft.) southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Jerome Avenue and the southerly side of Burnside Avenue, and running thence easterly parallel with East 179th Street, one hundred feet (100 ft.); thence southerly and parallel with Jerome Avenue, fifty feet (50 ft.;) thence westerly and again parallel with East 179th Street, one hundred feet (100 ft.) to the easterly side of Jerome Avenue, and thence northerly along the same fifty feet (50 ft.) to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 9, 1903.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

GEORGE W. VAN SLYCK, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,976.70, with interest from February 5, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to $408.17, with interest from February 6, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $312.20, and interest, and which sum includes the estimated proportion of an assessment for opening Walton Avenue from Tremont Avenue to Fordham Road, confirmed Feby. 5, 1903, and covering a large tract of land, including the premises shown on the above diagram, but which assessment has not been apportioned. The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of $11,000, with interest thereon at six per cent. per annum from June 17th, 1902.—Dated New York, February 9, 1903.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

f11-2aw3wW&S&mch4&5

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HIRAM RINALDO, plaintiff, against GEORGE ADAM MAGORINSKY, REPUBLIC SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of February, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

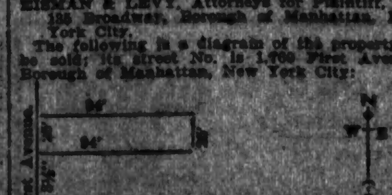
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of First Avenue, distant 50 feet 5¼ inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of 91st Street with the easterly line of First Avenue; running thence northerly along the easterly side of First Avenue 25 feet to the centre of a party wall; thence easterly parallel with 91st Street, and part of the way through said party wall, 94 feet; thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue 25 feet; and thence westerly again parallel with 91st Street, 94 feet to the easterly line of First Avenue at the point or place of beginning, be said distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, February 18th, 1903.

J. ALEXANDER STITT, Referee.

EISMAN & LEVY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 185 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street No. is 1,760 First Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $942.75, with interest thereon from the 18th day of February, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $189.15, with interest from Feb. 18, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $[illegible].25 and interest. Said premises will be sold subject to a mortgage of $19,000, with interest thereon from May 1st, 1902.

Dated New York, 18th day of February, 1903.

J. ALEXANDER STITT, Referee.

f21-2aw3wW&S&mh18

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

The final test of a good piano is its tone, and by this test you can prove the **Waters Pianos**—they have a **rich, deep tone of great power and brilliancy, with a fine singing quality.**

They are also very solid in construction and **warranted to be durable.**

Call and hear them or send postal for catalogue with reduced prices and terms on our new 3-year system, giving you three years' time on a piano without interest.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings),
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

PEASE PIANOS

are built for PARTICULAR people. For 58 years an instrument of the highest class; 65,000 in use. Write for 1903 catalogue and special payment plan. Bargains in used pianos, $100 up. Renting, exchanging.

128 WEST 42D ST. {bet. Broadway and 6th Av.} New York.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM,
33 EAST 14TH ST.

Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit, Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful transposing key-board. Several Steinway and Chickering pianos at bargain prices.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free. MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.

EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1045—38th.
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

THE PIANOTIST.

The Invisible Piano Player. Plays any piano. Any one can play it. Cash or installments. Recitals daily. Warerooms, 122 Fifth Av., nr. 19th St.

Bargains.—Uprights $45, $75, $85, $95. Weber, Chickering; other good makes. Piano player $115. Apollo, rare chance. Biddle's, 5 W. 125th.

Steinway upright piano, fine condition, cheap; also greatest piano bargain, $110. Stadie, 1,382 3d Av., (79th St.)

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 408 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Auction Sales.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Incorporated, Auctioneers, 73 Liberty St., Will sell at Auction, **Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1903, at 12:30 P. M.,** At the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, 111 Broadway.

For Account of the Estate of George R. Lansing, The following Claims:

1. Bond of Edward Feibel, at 6%, Aug. 29, 1893, due Aug. 29, 1894, for $1,500.00; 2. One old safe, 26x30x42 inches; 3. Bond of Jacob Risser at 6%, Feb. 28, 1895, due March 1, 1896, for $3,250.00; 4. Balance due on loan to Arthur G. Wellman, May 12, 1899, $45.31; 5. Certificate No. 759 Membership N. Y. Mercantile Exchange, July 19, 1883, lapsed; 6. Judgment against Gross & Co., April 10, 1896, $339.00; 7. Judgment against Griffen Tompkins, March 17, 1896, interest from May 1, 1895, $208.42; 8. Draft of A. B. Foot, May 7, 1884, endorsed by Rev. C. E. Miller, $25.00; 9. Note of Charles A. Mills, Jan. 6, 1890, at 6%, 1 year, $100.00; 10. Note of E. R. Kellogg, Dec. 15, 1887, due Jan. 5, 1888, $50.00; 11. Note of Charles A. Mills, April 12, 1894, at 6%, 1 year, $100.00; 12. Note of Wm. Horwood, July 9, 1888, due Sept. 9, 1888, $75.00; 13. Judgment against Henry D. Tyler, April 3, 1896, $1,098.21; 14. Judgment against Lemuel E. Evans, Aug. 3, 1900, $595.37; 15. Judgment against Lemuel E. Evans, Aug. 4, 1900, $414.58; 16. Claim against Charles Neilman, in suit, (with gold watch and chain as collateral, valued at $60.00,) $200.00; 17. Claim against James Slevin on Loan, $252.04; 18. Note of Arthur L. Odell, April 28, 1892, at 60 days, $125.00; 19. 4 Notes of Ernest J. Korn, dated May 2, 1892, at 2, 3, 4, and 5 months, $25 each, $100.00; 20. Note of Moses A. Van Benschoten, Sept. 16, 1889, at 60 days, with policy Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association for $3,000, lapsed, as collateral, $135.00; 21. Note of A. M. Bingham, Nov. 7, 1889, 1 year, 6%, $250.26; 22. Note of A. M. Bingham, June 3, 1891, 1 year, 6%, $237.44; 23. Note of J. H. Craig, March 3, 1892, at 4 months endorsed by Theron J. Paine, $491.70; 24. Note of J. H. Craig, Nov. 11, 1891, indorsed by Theron J. Paine, $248.61; 25. Note of Augustus M. Mills & Son, April 18, 1887, at 60 days, $300, ($250 paid,) $50.00; 26. Note of Augustus M. Mills, June 18, 1888, at 30 days, $300, ($15 paid,) $156.00; 27. Judgment against William F. Widmayer, April 26, 1901, $988.30; 28. Note of Theron J. Paine, March 13, 1889, at 1 year, $300.00; 29. Note of Theron J. Paine, June 17, 1889, at 1 year, $300.00; 30. Claim against William Greenwood, loan July 7, 1887, $250.00.

Sale of household furniture, &c., for storage charges by D. Cohen, auctioneer; goods stored at Tony's Warehouse, 211 West 18th St., Manhattan, to be sold Feb. 21, 1903, at auctioneer's place of business, 74 Norfolk St., this city, goods belonging to the following persons: Mr. Pierce, Mrs. Berry, Mr. Broomly, Mrs. Bone, Bush Soap Company.

Mortgage Sale.—I, the undersigned, will sell to-day at 10 o'clock, at 635 Columbus Av., Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon. Louis Levy Auctioneer.

H. Wasserman, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 356 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

M. Holzman, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 151 East Houston St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Marcus Singer, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 162 Rivington St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

L. J. Abrams, auctioneer, sells bric-a-brac 8 P. M. daily, 156 Bowery.

Purchase and Exchange.

THE ANTIQUE FURNITURE EXCHANGE, 136 West 34th St., near 7th Av.—The ideal shop for lovers of antiques and seekers after bargains in odd pieces less than 1-3 value. We buy, sell, exchange.

Century Dictionary Sets and other Books bought for cash; call free at your residence. Malkan, 1 William St., City.

Pawn tickets, old gold, jewelry, old silver, silverware bought; highest prices paid. Kleinman, 307 8th Av.

Don't sell your household effects, antiques, pianos, &c., before you see me. Nathan, 209 West 125th St.

Furniture and contents of flats and houses, merchandise, fixtures, and stocks bought for cash. 303 West 31st St.

Exchange valuable mining stock for desirable country place or good income property. Mine, 754 Tremont Ave.

Contents of houses, flats, and hotels; full value paid. Warwick, 406 8th Av. Tel. 3547 38th.

Dogs and Birds.

Bird Headquarters.—Canaries, Belgians, green Belgians, Manchester coppies, lizard, Scotch fancy, selected goldfinches, greenfinches, bullfinches, linnet, yellow hammer, for breeding purposes. 284 8th Av.

Angora cats, all colors; several fine stud cats; a King Charles in stud; fancy finches; Albino paraquets. Schrader, 98 6th Av.

Canine Department, New York Veterinary Hospital, 117 W. 25th St. 'Phone, 1285—Madison Sq.

For Sale.—English bulldog, male, cheap; 18 months; must sell. Jensen, 2,373 3d Av.

Storage Notice.

J. & J. W. Williams, 353 West 34th St., New York.—To Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, Wall, Jones, Hanan, Brown, Ring, Buskirk, Tuck, Shields, Haynes, Clarkson, Miller, Jackson, Brooks, Entwisle, Dowd, Happert, Lee, Collister, Thompson, Mitchell, Evers, Glover, Mott, Simmons, Boylan, Brookhiler, Benjamin, Mead, Joseph, Cassidy, McCann, Baldwin, Lye, Ryan, Stephenson, Lewis, Ludlam, Lathrop, Sholl, Farley, Gentleman, Anderson, Weiss, Freund, Hauser, Prokasky, Locke, Hart, McDonald, Butts, White, Foley, Cornell, Fitzgerald, Johnson, Hutchinson, Hyslop, Greenwood, Bowers, Pottier:

You are hereby notified that the time for payment of the lien we hold upon your carpets, &c., stored by you in our warehouse, having expired, after due notice has been given you, such property will be sold at public auction on Thursday, March 26th, 1903, at Darling & Co.'s auction rooms, 1,382 Broadway, New York, unless charges are paid before. J. & J. W. Williams.

Hotels and Restaurants.

WHERE TO DINE Apply at [illegible]

A. A la Carte; T. Table d'Hote; D. Dinner; L. Lunch

Cafe Martin, 26th St. and Broadway.	Table d'hote Dinner, $1.50. Music. Restaurant a la Carte. Suppers.
Cafe des Beaux Arts, 80 W. 40. (Bryant Pk. Sq.)	Specialties A la Tdh. $1.50 Neapolitan Musicians. Suppers after the opera.
Cafe de Logerot, Fifth Av., 18th St.	Parisian Dinner, $1.25, with imported wine and coffee. Orchestra. (Hours 6 to 8 P. M.)
Hotel Lafayette, Old Hotel Martin, University Pl. & 9th St.	Tdh. Dinner, $1.25, Cuisine Francaise. Also Service a la Carte. Music 6-8 P.M. Stretti's Orch.
Cafe Boulevard.	2d Av. & 10th St. Ala Hungarian Orchestra.
Rector's,	44th St. and Broadway. Service a la carte.
Burns'	World Renowned Restaurant. 45th St. & 6th Av. Fine Orchestra. Terrapin, Game, Shellfish.
Healy's	B'way, Col. Av. & 66th St., offers to-night a good orchestra & fine ALC. Dinner.
Jack's	43d St. & 6th Av. 74th & Columbus. Noted for shell fish and game.
"THE CIRCLE," 58th St. and 8th Av. Table d'hote & a la carte. Table d'hote Lch. 50c.	Reisenweber's MUSIC.
The Eyrie, 22d Floor, 150 Nassau. American Tract Soc. Bldg.	Magnificent view of rivers, cities & bay. Alc. tdh. 8 A. M.-8 P. M.
Scherz	Harlem 7th Av., 124th St. Alc. Tdh. Casino. 75c. Strauss Vienna Orchestra.
Broadway Central	3d St. & B'way. Amer. Dinner, 75c., 5:30-8 P. M.
Pabst's Grand Circle,	58th St. & 8th Av. opp. Central Park. Alc. Bus. Men's Lch. Tdh. dinner Sun. 12-8. Music by D. Bimberg.
Atlantic City	CAFE & GRILL open. Standard of Excellence. Rudolf

HOTEL JEFFERSON

102 East 15th. Family House; reopens March 1st. Suites, $40-$200 monthly; transients, $1 daily upward.

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with or without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

20th St., 15 West.—Rooms in first-class house; excellent table; gentlemen preferred; transients accommodated; references. Tel. 2006—18th.

56th St., 71 West.—Handsome suite, two rooms; private bath; also single room; excellent table board; references.

At 495 Lexington Av., 48th St., large rooms; separate tables; excellent cuisine; telephone.

1.— TABLE BOARD.
17-19-23 West 21st St.; appointments first-class. Telephone, 4255—18th.

Board Wanted.

Wanted—Two rooms and board on upper west side, sixties or nineties, in private family, by mother and bachelor son; highest references. Address Permanent, Box O 198 N. Y. Times.

Wanted—Board and room; private family; neighborhood 125th St. West; particulars; reference. J. A., Times, Harlem.

Country Board.

A select home boarding-house; 30 minutes from New York; newly decorated and furnished throughout. 86 Lamartine Av., Yonkers, N. Y. Tel. 1,141c.

East Orange.—With refined private family; house all modern improvements; fine grounds and trees; telephone; close to Erie station; REFERENCES REQUIRED. Call, by appointment only, 28 Brighton Av.

Furnished rooms and board in select private family, 16 Halsted St., East Orange, near Brick Church Station, D., L. & W. R. R.

Furnished Rooms.

16th St., 227 West.—Newly furnished room; very desirable suite unfurnished, and bath; every convenience. Pierson.

30th St., 130 East, (4 Lexington.)—Large and small rooms; southern exposure; select neighborhood; for gentlemen only.

128th St., 246 West.—Large, sunny, homelike front rooms; running water, ample closets, heated; private house; reasonable.

A lady would rent one bright, sunny room in handsome apartment, near Columbia, to one or two ladies; home comforts and privileges; very moderate; excellent board opposite; references. C., 414 West 118th St.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 Broadway.

Lexington Av., 962, Corner 70th.—Handsome room; tiled bathroom attached; also hall room; excellent table; telephone; American.

Madison Av., 343, near 44th St.—Bachelor accommodations; sunny rooms; porcelain baths; gentlemen; telephone; references.

Loans.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT

advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character. Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c. Business Confidential. Lowest Possible Rate.

John Mulholland,

FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK
38 PARK ROW,
5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., } NEW YORK.
125TH ST. & PARK AV.,
44 COURT ST.,
84 BROADWAY, } BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $500,000.

MONEY loaned in any amount to business and high-class private people.

Largest Concern of Its Kind in the U. S.

HIGHEST BANK REFERENCES.

150 NASSAU ST., N. Y., Office 729.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE on their plain note; no mortgage; no indorser; no one need know; much easier terms; lower rates. WOODWORTH, Room 1,128, Park Row Building.

SALARIES

Liberal Advances on Salary, Without Endorsement. 150 Nassau St., N. Y. Office 704.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM ROSENBLOOM and BENSEN DE WALTOFF, composing the firm A. ROSENBLOOM AND DE WALTOFF, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the stock in trade of the above-entitled bankrupts, consisting of fixtures and herrings, part of which are now at premises No. 5 Orchard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and part at Hatches Storage House, No. 402 Greenwich Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and at Story Storage Warehouse, No. 549 Washington Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and at Gansevoort Stores at No. 599 West Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and at Hermance Storage at No. 312 Greenwich Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, is offered for sale by Alfred E. Ommen, Esq., Receiver of said bankrupts.

The said goods may be inspected at the aforesaid premises at any time.

Bids in writing may be submitted for the said stock in trade to Alfred E. Ommen, Esq., Receiver, at the office of Maurice J. Katz, Attorney for said Receiver, at No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 21st day of February, 1903, at 10 A. M., at which time and place they will be opened by him.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for at least 10% of the amount of the bid.

The receiver reserves the right to reject all bids and acceptance of a bid is subject to a confirmation by the above-entitled court.

If the receiver shall reject all bids, then the said stock in trade and fixtures will be sold at public auction at premises No. 5 Orchard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of February, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., at Hatches Storage House, No. 402 Greenwich Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on February 24th, 1903, at 11:30 A. M., at the Story Storage Warehouse, No. 549 Washington Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on February 24th, 1903, at 12 o'clock, at Hermance Storage, No. 312 Greenwich Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of February, 1903, at 12:30 o'clock, and at Gansevoort Stores, at No. 599 West Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on February 24th, 1903, at 1:15 o'clock, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy.

Dated N. Y., February 17, 1903.

ALFRED E. OMMEN, Receiver.

MAURICE J. KATZ, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

Instruction.

For Boys and Young Men—City and Country.

WEST SIDE SCHOOL

(FORMERLY RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY.) New management, increased facilities. Second half year opens Feby. 1. Gives Attention to the Individual Boy. Primary to College. Gymnasium. Excursions a feature. Address LITTLE and BENMAN. Tel. 1265—Riverside. 2231 Broadway, 79th St.

WOOD'S SCHOOL { 5th Ave., 7th Ave. ON 125TH ST.

BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND.
KNOWN EVERYWHERE BY EVERYBODY.
A MORNING SESSION, $8 PER MONTH.
REGULAR DAY SESSION, $10 PER MONTH.
NIGHT SCHOOL, $5 PER MONTH.
NIGHT SCHOOL, 4 MONTHS, $15.
CALL, WRITE OR TELEPHONE.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

Select Catholic Military Boarding School. Clason-on-the-Sound, Westchester, N. Y. An ideal location on the shores of Long Island Sound registered by the Regents; prepares for college and business; large and commodious buildings; military training develops promptness, manliness and obedience. Second term begins February 1. Address BROTHER EDMUND, Director.

STAMMERING,

stands seriously in the way of advancement. Every effort should be made to correct it by individuals, parents, and teachers. We can show you how. We can help you. Send for pamphlet. Dr. Bryant's School, 12 West 40th Street. Established 1880.

PROGRESSIVE SHORTHAND SCHOOL,

11 East 59th St.

Expert individual instruction, shorthand and typewriting; day and evening.

BOYS! No More Broken Voices! Voice Culture for Speech and Song. John J. Dawson, Pd.D., 124 Lexington Av., N. Y.

Musical.

HENRY LOREN CLEMENTS,

VOICE CULTURE, 2 East 19th Street, New York. Would be pleased to meet by appointment, free of charge, any one wishing to learn his system.

Piano Instruction! Get the best! Trial free. 53 West 23d St., Room 7. Gentleman teacher.

Dancing.

"Half-Time" Waltz and Two-Step our Specialties; 3,000 Pupils taught to Dance last season at

REMEY'S DANCING ACADEMY,

915-917-919 EIGHTH AV., (54th.)—Class and private instruction, afternoon and evening; also Sundays; 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5, (first lesson private) FREE, individual instruction. Classes now forming. Beginners at any time.

All the following dances guaranteed for $5, viz.: Waltz, Two-Step, Schottische, Polka, Lancers, and Waltz-Quadrille, in 5 strictly private and 5 class lessons. Private lessons given any hour of day or evening, without appointment, in a separate hall. Lady and gentleman assistants. Receptions Saturday and Sunday evenings. Send for circulars.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—If you wish to learn to waltz and two-step gracefully and quickly attend

HOWE'S PRIVATE DANCING SCHOOL.
WALTZ. WALTZ.

Harvard Building, 729 6th Av., between 41st and 42d Sts. We positively guarantee to teach adults the perfect glide waltz, "half-time," and two-step in six private lessons, with music, for $5. You can take one, two, or more lessons per week any day at any hour, morning, afternoon, or evening, without an appointment. We teach each pupil personally and individually in separate rooms, and promise no one will see you practice. Private lessons evenings. Mr. and Mrs. Howe.

HARVARD ACADEMY,

136 and 138 West 23d St.

Ed J. Finnegan, Director.

The leading dancing academy of all New York. Accessible, attractive, spacious, popular, and always the best patronized. Extensive alterations and improvements have just been completed, greatly enlarging the floor space and increasing the comfort and convenience of our pupils. Glide and half-time waltzes taught.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches; guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—A gold heart, with name engraved on back. Reward for return to L. Wiley, Times.

Machinery.

Backus gas engines if you want best and easiest to operate. Warren H. Jeffers, 376 Canal St.

Employment Bureaus.

Y. M. C. A. 318 WEST 57TH ST. Furnishes reliable men for office, store, or shop. Telephone 4 Columbus.

Help Wanted—Females.

Head Matron.—Wanted, a Jewish woman, from 35 to 45 years of age, energetic, tactful, and cultured, as head matron of a large and growing institution, at a liberal salary, ($900 per annum, free board and lodging;) duties: Supervision of kitchen, laundry, clothing, &c., female help, household economy in general, and supervision of girls in particular; previous experience in institutions desirable, but not absolutely necessary. Applications, with references, to be addressed to Dr. L. Bernstein, Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, 150th St. and Broadway.

Stenographers.—Competent ones, who have passed our examination, can be sent you on application; no expense to either party.

Remington Typewriter Co.,
327 Broadway. Telephone, 4,444—Franklin.

Help Wanted—Males.

A concern doing $15,000,000 business annually desires four active intelligent young men as representatives in Greater New York; rapid promotion and increased salary upon proof of merit. Address D., Box 200 Times Office.

Stenographers.—Competent ones, who have passed our examination, can be sent you on application; no expense to either party.

Remington Typewriter Co.,
327 Broadway. Telephone, 4,444—Franklin.

Traveling representative, who travels through Eastern France with industrial and mercantile patronage, wishes to represent reliable firms; salary or commission; references. Address A. Besancon fils Repr., Rouchaux 33, Besancon, France.

Wanted—Boy, about 15 years, in office of diamond importer; must be bright, good penman, and accurate at figures; none but those able to furnish unexceptional references as to character need apply. Address Importers, Box 188 Downtown Times.

Wanted — Competent railroad machinists and boilermakers for out of town; good wages. Apply between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. to George E. Thomas, 31 Coenties Slip, one flight up.

Wanted—Men to England, $7; Germany, $10; also free transportation, return passage. Main office, 115 1st St.

Wanted—Intelligent office boy. Box K 141 Times Office.

Professional Situations Wanted—Females.

Authors' proofs read by an expert; manuscripts prepared and transcribed accurately on typewriter. Proofreader, Box 12, 158 6th Av.

Companion, &c.—By highly recommended companion, governess; most successful French teacher, perfect German; excellent traveler, packer, sewer, desires position requiring faithfulness and ability. Mademoiselle, 106 West 64th St.

Wanted—Position to assist in editorial work by an ex-reporter and proofreader. Address Mrs. M., Box 12, 158 6th Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Dressmakers.

Dressmaker desires engagements out by day; stylish work; good fitter. Mrs. Holmes, 135 West 129th St.

Dressmaking.—Girl, 18 years, would like to learn dressmaking; good at hand sewing; references. Loewenstein 546 East 85th St.

Housekeepers.

A refined woman, (30,) with boy, (6,) seeks position, housekeeper; willing to work or take charge of house or apartments; can furnish very best New York City references. Address Mrs. Frye, Ossining, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

All kinds fine lace mending; curtains a specialty; home or out. Mme. Beddeau, 45 West 19th St.

Basketry—coiled and woven—taught; home or out; parlor talks, demonstrations. Mme. Randon, 40 West 18th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Miscellaneous.

Painter will paint or paper city or country property that will make sell or rent quickly; day's work; single. Painter, Seaman, 2,560 3d Av.

Painter, paperhanger wants work of landlords; estate; best work done. Abraham Dank, 316 Henry St.

Young man, college graduate, five years' editorial and business experience, wishes editorial or clerical position with publishing house; best references. Veracity, Box 93, 1,265 Broadway.

NEW TRANSIT SERVICE IN FORTY-TWO MONTHS

Engineer Parsons's Estimate of Time of Construction.

Denies That West Street Feature of Proposed Plan Is a "Grab" for the New York Central.

If the city authorities decide to build the great system of subways recommended by Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons, and authorization is given for his proposed elevated railroads, the entire work of providing Manhattan and the Bronx with an adequate rapid transit service can be completed in three and a half years from the time the contracts are signed.

That was the estimate Mr. Parsons made yesterday. Incidentally he explained that his proposal to let the New York Central Railroad control an elevated line down the North River front was not a "grab," inasmuch as the railway corporation already held an irrevocable right to surface tracks down town as far as Beach Street. Under the proposed plan, the city would get rid of the dangerous surface freight traffic along the lower west side. The only new privilege it would be giving to the railroad would be the right to extend its line over the short distance from Beach Street to the Battery.

"The Central," explained Mr. Parsons, "owns in fee its railroad from Spuyten Duyvil down the west side to Fifty-ninth Street. What I suggested was the removal of the surface tracks below Fifty-ninth Street to a four-track elevated structure. The freight tracks now run along Eleventh and Tenth Avenues. I recommended that the substitute elevated line be built either along the same route or over West Street. The road, if used also for passengers, would relieve congestion at such points as the Grand Central Station, where passengers of the steam railroads have to waste fifteen minutes changing cars to get down town."

When Mr. Parsons was first asked if the proposed plan was a "grab" for the Central, he answered:

"Well, I guess it is. You can call it what you like. I was asked to report measures for building an adequate rapid transit system. I was not to report on the economic side of the question, but as an engineer. If I was proud of any part of my report, it was this West Street plan. The terms under which it is to be carried out are not within my province. They are for the Board of Aldermen, the Board of Estimate, the Rapid Transit Commission, and the public."

In the report Mr. Parsons did not make the West Street route a positive recommendation. After saying the surface railroad tracks ought to be elevated, he said that West Street "possibly" might be used instead of the present line.

The Chief Engineer, in amplifying his ideas about the many innovations suggested in the report, said:

"There is no such thing as competition in this city's transit management. Why should there be? If the municipal authorities provide that the people may go up and down town with the necessary speed and comfort, and at a five-cent fare everywhere within the city, what is the use of competition? There are certain things we want, but competition between transit companies is not the way to get them."

Mr. Parsons was asked if he would say any more about what aid August Belmont agreed to give in unifying the underground and overhead transit systems.

"In my report," he replied, "I said that Mr. Belmont expressed a willingness to accede to the authority of the Rapid Transit Commission. The Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company never did that. Mr. Belmont has not told me how much money his companies will be willing to spend on the proposed elevated changes. He has his own engineers to tell him about the expenses involved, but when he approves a plan he knows what it will cost."

An unofficial explanation of Mr. Belmont's willingness to act in concert with the commission has been made. It is that the commission controls the laying out of future subways. Mr. Belmont has obtained long leases of the tunnels already authorized, and he is building them for the city. Mr. Belmont also controls all the elevated lines of the city. A system that will harmonize all underground and elevated transit under his control, it is pointed out, is to Mr. Belmont's advantage, although he may have to spend millions in getting that control.

When Mr. Parsons was asked if it would be possible for any other bidder than Mr. Belmont to get the contracts for the new subways he made it plain that there would be no partiality in theory. Any bidder would be welcome, but no other could afford to name figures as low as those of the Belmont syndicate.

The Chief Engineer said that the $50,000,000 to be expended on his proposed general system would be divided, approximately, as follows: Expense to the city, $25,000,000; to the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, $13,000,000, and to the New York Central Railroad, $12,000,000. The details of the expenditure, he said, were matters to be arranged by the city's Treasury watchdogs and the corporation officials.

"As to the proposed subways," he added, "the one from Forty-second Street and Broadway down to the Battery, of course, would be built first, and into it would be diverted much of the west side traffic that will be handled at first in the subway we are now building. This portion of the traffic having been turned out of the old line, the latter would be able to handle the trains of the east side subway coming down Lexington Avenue and striking the old line south of the Grand Central Station. I estimate that the tunnel below Forty-second Street would require about two and a half years for building.

"There is no difference of opinion on the statement that our first subway has become inadequate even before it is finished. It will be overcrowded from the start. The other lines are necessary, and each one of them supplements the others. I have arranged the plan so that travel will be evenly distributed and every passenger can travel comfortably."

Asked how the new system's passenger-carrying capacity would compare with the present facilities, Mr. Parsons said:

"To-day we have six elevated tracks doing the long-haul service below the line of City Hall. When the new roads are built, if they are built, there will be thirteen tracks in all—that is, one additional track on the east side elevated below Chatham Square, two subway tracks down Broadway, two more down the proposed subway from Wooster and Church Streets, and two on the Central's North River front viaduct. Above the line of City Hall we now have eight tracks for the long-haul travel; with the proposed system we'll have nineteen, the additional ones being two on the Second Avenue elevated line, four under Elm Street, two under Church and Wooster Streets, one on the Ninth Avenue elevated line, and two on the Central's elevated structure.

"I think the proposed system will do for three times the number of passengers now carried. The surface railways will be left to do only short-haul traffic."

The question as to how long New York would be satisfied by the new plan caused the Chief Engineer to shake his head dubiously.

"The city grows pretty fast," he said. "When the elevated road was built, before 1880, the prophets said it would solve the problem, but you see it hasn't. Even our first subway, which some thought would be enough to last for a long time, has been found insufficient before it's built."

"Will your new lines be enough for the next twenty-five years?" was asked.

"I don't think so," replied Mr. Parsons. "I can't prophesy accurately. All I can say is that I think this plan will do for some years. It's the best I can devise at the present time."

Speaking of the time the streets would be torn up for the proposed projects, he said the makers of the original tunnel had learned many things.

"We'd be a poor lot," he added, "if we hadn't got some new ideas. Future subways will be built better—not meaning to say that this one is not built all right. There are details in which we shall know how to improve our methods. For instance, we have learned that most of the delay and waste of time have been due to waiting for construction materials, and so we are not digging up Lower Broadway until our steel and other materials are in hand."

The Chief Engineer denied explicitly that the plan for elevating the New York Central's tracks along West Street had emanated from any one but himself. It had been reported that the proposal came from Mayor Low.

"I am entirely responsible," said Mr. Parsons, "whether you call it a 'grab' or not. As to the statement that the West Street line could be used by railroads other than the Central, that would be impossible. The Pennsylvania tunnel is 100 feet below the surface when it goes under West Street."

THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

WASHINGTON BRIDGE TRACKS.

Protest Before Aldermen Against That Feature of the Interborough Franchise.

A hearing was given before the Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen yesterday on the application for a franchise by the Interborough Railway Company for street rights in the Bronx and also the right to lay tracks across Macomb's Dam Bridge and Washington Bridge, previously approved by the Board of Estimate.

Alderman Meyers said it was proposed to cut out of the franchise the clause giving the railroad company the right to lay tracks on Washington Bridge. He said:

"We want no railroad crossing that beautiful structure."

Former Park Commissioner J. E. Eustis, ex-Judge Davenport, on behalf of the Suburban Driving Club and the Riders' and Drivers' Association, and L. A. Andrews, who said he represented Andrew H. Green, the executor of the estate of William B. Ogden, also protested against giving the company the right to lay tracks on the bridge and Aqueduct Avenue.

Fordham Morris, a large property owner in the Bronx, said he owned property on Aqueduct Avenue and other streets that the road proposes passing through. He said he was "off with the old love and on with the new," and explained that he was one of the first to oppose the granting of this franchise, but after giving the matter careful attention had changed his mind, and is now in favor of the franchise being granted.

"What is the use of your having parks," asked Mr. Morris, "unless you have railroads that can take the people to them?"

Everett P. Wheeler, counsel for the Interborough Road, said it would not desecrate the Washington Bridge to have it crossed by a trolley road. "This is a very beautiful bridge, I admit," said Mr. Wheeler, "but is it any more beautiful than the Brooklyn Bridge, and that has been desecrated by having trolleys run over it?"

Mr. Wheeler attacked the officials of the Union Railway Company, and said that they are not giving a modern and satisfactory service to the citizens of the Bronx.

NEW YORK CENTRAL'S DENIAL.

Talk of Including Three More Blocks in Station Site Said to be Groundless.

Rumors have been current for some time, in fact ever since the plans for the improvement of the New York Central's terminal facilities took definite form, that the railroad would include in the site of its enlarged station the three blocks lying immediately west of the present Grand Central Station and bounded by Vanderbilt and Madison Avenues, Forty-second and Forty-fifth Streets.

President Newman of the New York Central authorized yesterday afternoon a denial of these rumors and said that no such scheme as that outlined had any place in the future plans of the company.

The railroad already owns the vacant block bounded by Vanderbilt and Madison Avenues, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, as well as parts of the other two blocks in question, but so far as could be learned yesterday there has as yet been no effort to acquire the rest of the property.

Joseph Milbank, who owns the greater part of the block bounded by Madison and Vanderbilt Avenues, Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, including the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, said yesterday:

"I know nothing of any such plan. My property has not been sold. I have given no option on it, nor have I been asked to fix a price on it. In fact, it is not on the market and leases to my present tenants are now being renewed."

Commission on Pennsylvania Tunnel.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision granting the motion made on behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the appointment of a commission to report whether or not a tunnel railroad should be constructed across Manhattan Island, under Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets. The Commissioners will be named in the order, which probably will be made in a few days.

LEGAL NOTE.

ACTION FOR COMMISSIONS ON A LOAN.—Charles S. Faulkner, a loan broker, was employed by John M. Cornell to procure a loan of $150,000 at 4 per cent. Through another broker with whom he was associated, Faulkner applied to the Brooklyn Savings Bank for the loan of such an amount, but the bank declined, with the suggestion, however, that it would consider an application for a loan on Mr. Cornell's property of $125,000 at 4½ per cent. This information was communicated to Mr. Cornell, but on the advice of his attorney he declined to accept. Mr. Cornell afterward tried to obtain a loan of $150,000 through other sources, but finally, through an entirely different broker, who had no knowledge that Mr. Faulkner had acted in the matter, he accepted the Brooklyn Savings Bank's offer of $125,000. A judgment on a verdict in Mr. Faulkner's favor in his action against Mr. Cornell to recover commissions on this loan has been reversed by the Appellate Division as being against the weight of evidence. The Appellate Court thinks that because the plaintiff left with the defendant's attorney the letter he had received from the bank offering to loan the smaller amount, the jury evidently inferred that it was on the information thus imparted that the loan was subsequently procured. "A finding of bad faith on the part of the defendant," Justice Laughlin holds in giving the court's opinion, "in first rejecting and subsequently utilizing the information acquired and furnished by the plaintiff, could not be sustained." Justice Laughlin adds that if the jury drew the inference referred to, the conduct of the defendant was not commendable. It did not, however, authorize a recovery of commissions on a loan which the plaintiff was not employed to negotiate, and in fact did not procure.

Entertainment for Charity.

Under the auspices of the Seligman Solomon Society, which is composed of the alumni of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, an entertainment, to end with a dance, is to be given in the Lexington Avenue Opera House on Wednesday evening next. The military band of the asylum will give a promenade concert as part of the entertainment. The proceeds will be devoted to charity. Nearly all of the Directors of the asylum have accepted invitations to attend the affair, among them being the President, Louis Stern; ex-President Emanuel Lehman, Henry Rice, and Joseph S. Neuberger.

Pulmonary Consumption can be cured in its incipiency with DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Of that there is no doubt; indeed, numbers of persons testify to having been cured by this remedy after the disease had reached an advanced stage. IT HEALS THE LUNGS.—Adv.

Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

FINAL REDUCTIONS.
Suits and Overcoats
FOR MEN AT $10.00.
Former Prices up to $20.00.

No need to argue with yourself, even though you have a good suit or overcoat. Will not another be welcome if it's but to relieve a monotonous sameness? Many of these suits are of medium weight; you could not find much better for Spring service. They are identified by the Saks label. That makes them all the more desirable—especially at ten dollars.

Suits, single or double breasted, of Cheviot, Tweed or Cassimere mixtures, or Black or Blue Cheviots, sizes 32 to 48. Not all sizes in every style, but your size in more than one.
Former prices up to $20.00 Now $10.00
Overcoats, 42, 45 and 48 inch Box model of Black or Oxford mixed Cheviots, Meltons or Friezes. Sizes 32 to 50.
Former prices up to $20.00. Now $10.00
FIFTH FLOOR.

New Spring Hats for Men at $3.00

Brown is the elected color. The edict demands it of most every shade. We have just twenty-five different styles of hats, both soft and stiff, in all manner of browns. Also black, if you prefer it. They include the identical blocks sponsored by the charge-for-the-label hatters, and a few exclusive ones. We ask three dollars for the hat—nothing for the label. Yet it identifies as much style and material quality as any of them.
MAIN FLOOR.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.50 SHOE UNION MADE
Men's $5 Shoes for $3.50

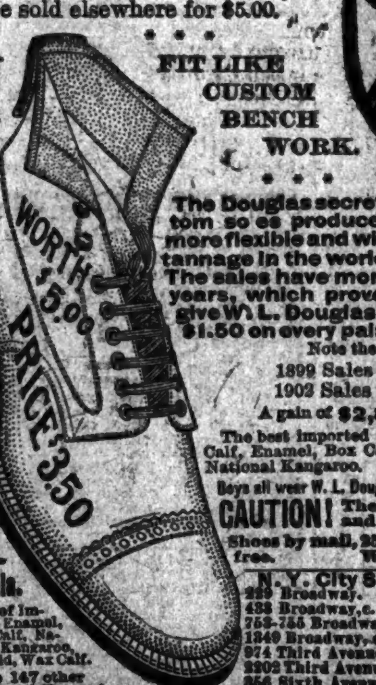
W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's Goodyear Welt (hand sewed process) shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

$25,000 REWARD will be paid to anyone who can disprove this statement.

Because W. L. Douglas is the largest manufacturer, he can buy cheaper and produce his shoes at a lower cost than any other concern, which enables him to sell a shoe for $3.50 equal in every way to those sold elsewhere for $5.00.

Established 1876.

FIT LIKE CUSTOM BENCH WORK.



The Douglas secret process of tanning the bottom soles produces absolutely pure leather; more flexible and will wear longer than any other tannage in the world.

The sales have more than doubled the past four years, which proves its superiority. Why not give W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes a trial and save $1.50 on every pair.

Note the increase in business.
1899 Sales: $2,203,883.21
1902 Sales: $5,024,340.00
A gain of $2,820,456.79 in four years.

The best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt, and National Kangaroo. Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

Boys all wear W. L. Douglas Strong Made $2 Shoes; Youth's, $1.75.

CAUTION! The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on the bottom.

Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Illustrated Catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

The Philadelphia. Made of Imported Enamel, Box Calf, National Kangaroo, Vici Kid, Wax Calf. Also 147 other Styles and Shapes in all kinds of leather.

N. Y. City Stores: 229 Broadway. 433 Broadway, c. Howard. 753-755 Broadway, c. 8th. 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th. 974 Third Avenue. 2202 Third Avenue. 356 Sixth Avenue. 345 Eighth Avenue. 95 Nassau Street. 43 Cortlandt Street. 201 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN. 708-710 Broadway, c. Thornton. 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Av. 419-421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl. 494 Fifth Avenue.
JERSEY CITY: 18 Newark Avenue.

California

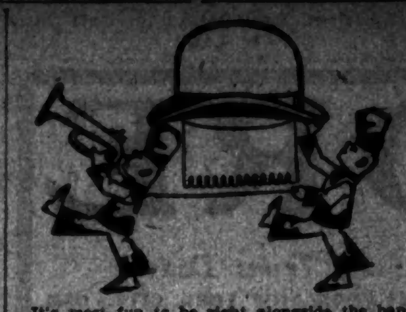
The winter resorts there are fascinating and the climate delightful. Splendid hotel service at moderate rates. From Chicago to San Francisco without change of cars via

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Union Pacific Line

Choice of three daily trains, each handsomely equipped. Double daily train service to North Pacific Coast points.

W. S. HOWELL, General Eastern Agent. 381 Broadway, New York City.

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT
SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS BY ROYAL WARRANTS OF APPOINTMENT AND SUPPLIERS TO H. M. THE KING and H. R. H. PRINCE OF WALES
"BLACK & WHITE"
Scotch Whisky
IS ALL RIGHT
JAMES BUCHANAN & CO., 43 Broadway, New York
ARTHUR J. BILLIN, U. S. Manager



It's most fun to be right alongside the band-wagon when the procession starts.

Some years ago most all well dressed men wore brownish Derbies.

Some months ago, London again began to hat her best-dressed men with brownish Derbies.

London's most noted hatters are advocating brownish Derbies—predicting a great vogue for brownish Derbies.

For several months our Derby factory has been working on exact copies of two of the newest shades of the most famous English maker—a light and a warm dark brown.

Did the thing up brown—we have both the original English block and an American adaptation, in both shades.

Ready to-day for men who want to keep abreast the band-wagon,

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

420 BWAY GREAT
841 BWAY VALUES
SUIT SALE
265 BWAY HERE

The price draws.
12 dollars.
Were $22, $20 & $18.
Spring weights and winter weights all together.
Mixtures—blacks—blues.

A Medlicott underwear sale, too.

95 cents buys the $2.50, $2 & $1.50 grades.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

It says Something

for a new article when it becomes immediately popular. There must be a reason for it. Only twelve weeks after the first box of

IRON-OX TABLETS

left the factory in New England they were selling in every State and Territory except Alaska, Delaware and Indian Territory.

Why Was It?

If you try the Tablets, or ask any person who has tried them, you will have the answer.

It is a great medicine for the Stomach, for the Blood, for the Nerves.

50 Tablets, 25 Cents

Titan of Chasms

The Grand Canyon of Arizona. Our great round world has nothing like it.

Comfortably reached by rail on the way to California, any day in the year.

"Titan of Chasms" pamphlet mailed free. A beautiful Grand Canyon book for 50 cents.

GEO. C. DILLARD, Gen. Agt., The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, 377 Broadway, New York City.

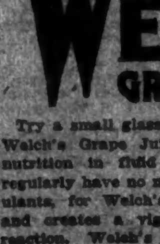
Santa Fe

WELCHS GRAPE JUICE.

Try a small glassful two or three times a day. Welch's Grape Juice is a natural tonic—fruit nutrition in fluid form. Those who drink it regularly have no need of medicine or false stimulants, for Welch's feeds the body and nerves and creates a vigor from which there is no reaction. Welch's is just pure Grape Juice.

At druggists and grocers.

THE WELCH GRAPE JUICE CO., Westfield, N. Y.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandruff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street.

Just One Week More
THEN——STOCK TAKING

Until February 28th
Every business day will be one of special effort for us.

Winter Goods to be closed out entirely.
Staple Stocks to be cleared of surplus.
ALL DEPARTMENTS
Must bring down quantities to Stock Taking Standpoint.

This is the way
Boys' Clothes and Furnishings
will go to-day.

BOYS' LINEN COLLARS
4-ply—standing—sizes 12 to 14 in.—were 10 to 15 cents 5

BOYS' KID AND SUEDE GLOVES
Fleece lined—good sizes—were .49 and .69 .... .25

ALL WOOL SWEATERS—all sizes
69 cent quality .... .49
98 cent quality .... .69

BOYS' JERSEY LEGGINS
Nearly all sizes—were .98 .... .49

BOYS' FELT ALPINES
Good colors and sizes—shapes we will buy over again for Spring—were .98 and $1.50 .... .39
Golf Caps—were .29 to .49 .... .19

IN YOUNG MEN'S SECTION
We will close out.
$2.98 Trousers .... at 1.98
$5.98 Mixed Suits .... at 2.98
$7.98 Mixed and Navy Suits .... at 3.98
9.98 to $12.00 Suits .... at 5.98
Not all sizes, but a fair assortment.

BOYS' KNEE PANTS
Corduroy and fine Cloth—made from Tailors' fine Remnants—4 to 16 yrs.—such as usually sell at .98 to $1.50 .... .49

BOYS' FLANNEL WAISTS
also Blouses—broken sizes, but in best styles and colors—$1.50 kinds .... .49

BOYS' LAUNDERED WAISTS
Fancy Percales—full pleated—also Laundered Percale Shirts—all sizes—usually .49 .... .29

BOYS' DOUBLE BREAST SUITS
Splendid styles in fabrics that can be worn right up to warm weather—7 to 16 years.
2.98 and 3.98 Suits .... Now 1.98
4.98 Suits .... Now 2.98
5.98 Suits .... Now 3.98
If you don't take advantage of these Bargains, you're sure to regret it before many days.

THREE-PIECE SUITS
Navy and fancy Cheviots—same as earlier sold at $7 and $8 .... 4.98
All wool Cheviot Mixtures—were $5.98 .... 3.98

Monday being a holiday, there will probably be something needed among the foregoing—if so, you will be delighted with values.

Just one week more, then STOCK TAKING.
This is the way
Misses' Cloaks and Dresses will go

GIRLS' LONG CLOAKS
Warm brown cloth—double cape—8 to 10 yrs—were 3.98 .... 2.49

GIRLS' MONTE CARLO CLOAKS
full length—double capes—satin piped—6 to 14 yrs.—were 6.98 .... 3.98
Kersey and Fancy Cloth Cloaks—stitched velvet collars—handsome garments—were 9.98 .... 6.98

GIRLS' ROUGH CLOTH CLOAKS
Velvet and satin trim—6 to 14 yrs—were 7.98 .... 4.98

MISSES' CLOTH RAGLANS
3 styles—14 to 18 yrs—were 7.98 to 11.98 .... 4.98

MISSES' NORFOLK JACKETS
Blue, Oxford and Brown Frieze—finely tailored—14 to 18 yrs—were 6.98 .... 3.98

CHILDREN'S WALKING COATS
Velvet and cloth—deep collars—with braid, lace, ribbon, or fur trim—
Were 6.98 .... Now 4.98 | Were 5.98 .... Now 2.98
Were 7.98 .... Now 3.98 | Were 3.98 .... Now 1.98

GIRLS' SCHOOL DRESSES
Pretty Plaids—fancy trim'd waists—full lined—6 to 14 yrs.—Making alone would cost double .... .79
Wool Cashmere—lace or silk yokes—best colors—4 to 14 yrs 1.98

Just one week more, then STOCK TAKING.
This is the way
CORSETS will go To-day

Girdles, Straight Fronts, French shapes and Long Lengths—best makes—odd lots and sizes—were 1.25 .... .79
Abdominal Corsets for stout figures sizes 31 to 36—were 1.75 .... .79
Fine Coutille and Sateen—straight fronts—black, white and drab—sizes 18 to 28—regular price 1.98 .... .95
Those who can be fitted, ought to buy 2 or 3 pair, for they are staple styles, good the year round.
High Class Silk Cloth and fine Prunella Corsets—full lace finish—black, pink and blue only—sizes 18 to 26—usually 2.50, 2.75 and 3.25, now, to clear 1.49
Misses' Corsets and Corset Waists; also Children's Puffed Waists, (small sizes)—fine emb'y edge—odd lots—were .39 to .95—clearing price .... .15
The Corsets are in following sizes: 18, 19, 24, 25, and 26.

Just one week more, then STOCK TAKING,
All efforts are for sales.
Therefore these Extra Good Values.
Ladies' White Waists

White Basket Weave Cheviot—tailor pleats—emb'd centre pleat and grape embroidery down both sides—sleeves with pleats and large puff—worth $2.50 .... 1.49
Monte Carlo Waists of fine Sheer Lawn—front of seven pleats, lace insertings and edge—"They'll go like hot cakes" .... .98
Fancy White Stitched Cheviot—black figures—very stylish waists—special 1.69
White Cheviot—stripe, figured and plain—French or pleated backs—straight or side buttoned fronts with large pearl buttons .... .98
Nothing elsewhere nearly so good for the price.
A fine assortment of Emb'd and Satin Figured Madras Waists; also of stylish vestings, white with tiny black dots or figures—all strictly tailor-made 2.98
Still finer Waists in great variety to 5.00.

Pre-Inventory Values in Stylish Neckwear
Silk and Lace Collars—were .98 .... .49
Peau De Soie Stocks with French knots and Venise Applique—were 2.98 .... 1.98
Tucked Mousseline Stocks with Taffeta Bands and French Knots—white and colors—were 1.69 .... .98
Tucked Taffeta Stocks with lace Top collar and Tabs—white and colors—were 2.25 .... 1.49
Liberty Silk Neck Ruffs—long fancy pleated ends—liberty ribbon trim'd—Black, or Black-and-White—were 4.25 .... 2.98

Pre-Inventory Values in Jewelry, etc.
White Metal Change Purses—with long neck chains—special .... .49
Steel Chatelaine Bags—were 1.49 .... .98
Fancy Glass Puff Jars—silver plated tops—were .59 .... .39
Ladies' or Misses' Gold Rings—single stone settings—were 1.49 .... .98
Ladies' Gold Rings—cluster settings—were 2.98 .... 1.98

IF YOU THINK THESE VALUES GOOD
You will find many others here just as good or better.... Ofttimes for one reason or another we suddenly decide to cut prices of certain articles.... Sometimes lots are too small to last the day—at times so low the price they do not last more than an hour or two.
SUCH GOODS ARE NEVER ADVERTISED.
MOREOVER:—
We never fail to match or better Any "one day specials" elsewhere offered.
We are alive—very much alive.

Ladies' Chiffon Hats worth 1.69 .... .98
Newest midwinter shapes—Brims of full tucked or pleated Chiffon—Black and White—lined and ready for the addition of feather, flower or bow.

Pre-Inventory Values in Desirable Ribbons
5-inch Satin Taffetas—high lustre, suitable for sashes and hat trim'g—all colors and black and white—value .20 .... .11
Full line of Soft Finish Satins and Gros Grains—¼ to 5 inch .... 5 to .49

Stars and Stripes in Washington's Honor
Every flag we sell is made of U. S. Standard Bunting. Consider that when reading prices.
2x3 ft. .... [illegible] | 6x10 ft. .... [illegible]
3x5 ft. .... [illegible] | 8x12 ft. .... [illegible]
4x6 ft. .... [illegible] | 10x15 ft. .... [illegible]
4x8 ft. .... [illegible] | 10x20 ft. .... [illegible]
5x8 ft. .... [illegible] | 12x18 ft. .... [illegible]
[illegible] ft. .... [illegible] | 12x20 ft. .... [illegible]
15x25 ft. 19.98
Silk Flags for interiors—all sizes at Right Prices. Also POLES AND BRACKETS.

Out of Town Customers will find
OUR RESTAURANT
a pleasant place to lunch, while Reading Room and Parlor adjoining give opportunity for rest and reference to Railway or Steamboat Guides, Directories, &c.
Excellent Table d'Hote Lunch, 30 cts.
AFTERNOON TEA
Served in Restaurant Annex 3 to 5:45 o'Clock.
Fragrant Tea with Cake and Jelly, or Ice Cream with Cake. } 5 cts.
Tea Fresh Made for Each Patron. Daintily Served in Individual Tea Sets of Decorated China.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1903. 20 PAGES.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Agnosticism. Prof. Robert Flint's Book on the Subject from an Orthodox Point of View. By John White Chadwick	113
Victoria. Her Personal Relation to the Theory and Practice of the British Monarchy as Illustrated in Sidney Lee's Life. By Montgomery Schuyler. First Article	114
In the Soudan. Winston Spencer Churchill's Story of Kitchener's Conquest of Omdurman	115
In Upper India. The Queer Races of Men and Animals That Inhabit That Region	116
Missionary Life. Samuel Robbins Brown's Good Work in China and Japan	117
Mr. Alden's Views. A New International Language—News of Kipling—Forthcoming Books	118
Recent Poetry. Verses by Edmond Holmes, Lady Alfred Douglas, Rossiter Johnson, and S. H. Thayer—A Play by Miss Wells	120
Porcelain. William Burton's History of Its Manufacture in England	124
Max Muller. New Light on the Man in the "Life and Letters."	125
Other Books Reviewed.	
"London in the Eighteenth Century."	116
"The New Boy at Dale."	116
"For a Maiden Brave."	116
"Shakespeare and His Forerunners."	117
"Sally Wister's Journal."	118
"What Manner of Man."	118
"Life of the Ancient Greeks."	119
"The Life Within."	119
"Watteau and His School."	120
"Round the Horn."	120
Life of Dr. Bowditch	124
The Stuarts in Art	126
Mystery of Sleep	122
Emerson Year	122
Oxford	123
London News by Cable	126
From Readers	126-127
Books Received	119
Notes About Authors	121
Magazines for March	128
Notes About Publishers	130
Queries	131

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books
One Dollar Per Year

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE mention of William Winwood Reade's "Martyrdom of Man" last week has stirred some of our readers to inquiries about the book. Many persons not wholly devoid of literary culture have never heard of it or its author, which is not surprising. He was a nephew of Charles Reade, a scholar of good parts, an Oxford man, (born in 1838, died in 1875,) an explorer in Africa, author of novels which were so very harshly criticised as to arouse his combative uncle to vigorous protest, author also of books of travel, and of this "Martyrdom of Man," which was published in 1872 and reached its eighth edition in 1884. The book is called "A Compendium of the World's History." It grew out of his African experiences, but its scope broadened as he wrote. At the time of its publication the book gave great offense because of its author's frank expression of his religious or anti-religious views. It was received with scant courtesy. Perhaps there is a movement on foot now to bring it out again for the edification of a more enlightened and, perhaps, a less sincere generation.

The recent publication, in a pocket volume, of wisely chosen selections from Prof. Jowett's introductions to the Dialogues of Plato and the Republic ought to have its influence on the demand for the new essay in interpretation of "Hegel's Logic," by Prof. John Grier Hibben of Princeton. For among the rich variety of subjects touched upon and treated, however briefly, with the mind and hand of a master in these noble works are Hegel and his system of philosophy. Prof. Jowett considered Hegel, if not the greatest philosopher, at least the greatest critic of philosophy in modern times. Prof. Hibben holds that "an insight into the Hegelian system means a comprehensive and appreciative grasp of the history of philosophy." He looks upon Hegel's system of philosophy as "not merely a speculative system of abstract thought," [illegible] of its concrete significance." He has been at pains, in this new interpretation of the Logic, to "simplify all technical terms and explain their significance in the light of the definitions as given by Hegel himself." These are good reasons why certain features of the philosophy of Hegel should be better known than they are to thinking men and women in this day and generation, and for that reason Prof. Hibben's book deserves a cordial welcome.

In an admirable article on "Poe's Place as a Critic," contributed to The Dial by Charles Leonard Moore, much is said, inevitably, of Poe's place as a poet, and, as it seems to us, well said. Mr. Moore holds to the idea that "in the world's literature there are only two absolutely great critics—Aristotle and Lessing," wherefore it may be inferred that he does not assign to Poe a high critical rank. But his strongest and most striking assertion is that Poe's own writings lack the quality he deemed most essential to all poetry—beauty. "Even in diction," Mr. Moore thinks, "his phrase has seldom the perfect grace and haunting charm and massy weight [why "massy weight"?] which are almost habitual with Keats and Coleridge and Tennyson, and of which Wordsworth and Arnold and Emerson have such frequent use." But he declares that "Poe is the most sublime poet since Milton" and that "sublimity stirs even in his most grotesque and fanciful figure." His conclusion is that "Poe had not the breadth of view or the knowledge necessary for a great critic."

The interesting question has arisen whether or not a publisher who is bringing out a new edition of a work recognized as a classic of literature is justified in prefacing it with a new introduction by some distinguished critic. Of course, there are some classics of literature which need precisely such introductions to aid readers of a new generation, but there are others which cannot be said to actually need them. Some London growler protests that he does not need a card of introduction from Prof. Saintsbury to Fielding or one from Mr. Lang to Dickens. On the other hand, there are many others who find just such cards extremely useful, and, for our own part, we are always glad to be introduced by friends of the broad sympathy and comprehension of Saintsbury and Lang even to old acquaintances. We fancy that the practice of prefacing new editions of classics with new introductions will not be discontinued.

"Kitwyk" is the title of the book published in London in which the Kitwyk Tales originally contributed to The Century by Mrs. John Lane (Annie Eichberg) have been collected. As might have been expected, the little book has made a most agreeable impression on English readers. A London Times reviewer finds in it "an engaging flavor," reminding him "of Washington Irving and 'Knickerbocker's New York.'" Beyond a magazine article or two, Mrs. Lane has written very little of late, but we may hope that she will be encouraged by this new appreciation of her earlier work to take up her pen again.

The statement is reiterated, with good authority, in the English press that "Michael Fairless," the author of "The Roadmender," a volume of really remarkable essays on human life which we lately reviewed, was a woman. It had been generally believed that though the manuscript of this and an earlier book of essays had been sent to the London publishers by a woman, the essays were written by a man who died before they were published. But The London Globe says that "Fairless was the Christian name of a woman who gave up a portion of a short life to work among the poor, and 'The Roadmender' gives in the main her real experiences. Her life was too fully occupied to allow her to write anything until she was prostrated by illness in 1900. This book was written during the physical disability and pain of her last illness. Two of the sections portray the last stages of her life spent in Chelsea and in Sussex."

AGNOSTICISM.

Prof. Robert Flint's Book on the Subject from an Orthodox Point of View.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

PROF. FLINT'S "Theism" long since arrived at the dignity of a classic on its particular line of speculation, and his "Anti-Theistic Theories" did no injury to his reputation as a careful and incisive reasoner upon the highest themes. His latest work is a product of long mental incubation, and, though distinctly a notable birth, its timeliness is less obvious than it would have been a dozen or twenty years ago. We read that Napoleon did not open his letters for a fortnight, and then found that the most of them were already answered by the lapse of time. The effect of Prof. Flint's delay is not so much that in the meantime Agnosticism has answered itself, as that it has been answered by a succession of competent critics, Martineau, Schurman, Everett, Fraser, Ward, and others. On those who have followed with some care the course of the discussion Prof. Flint's onslaught will make the impression of a valiant slaying of the slain.

At the same time it must be said that no one heretofore has treated Prof. Flint's subject with his thoroughness from the historical point of view, nor had any one treated it with his breadth and sympathy. He has turned his subject every way about and looked at it from every point of view that promises a better understanding of its character. This manner of treatment has the defect of its quality—a very great amount of redundancy and repetition. The book does not read as if it were mapped out at the start, or as if it were the fruit of a continuous and steady inspiration, rather as if the fruits of different times and different moods had been huddled together in despair of hitting upon any orderly and progressive scheme of presentation. Over against this formal weakness we have the merit of a remarkable superiority to that "odium theologicum" which has so often characterized the discussion of agnostic theories.

This superiority is the more remarkable because it is a chair of divinity that Prof. Flint occupies in the University of Edinburgh. His treatment of his opponents is habitually gracious. He says all the good he can of Spencer and Hume and other great agnostics. If he deals more sternly with Kant than with Hume it is perhaps because Hume was all Scotch and Kant only by remote derivation. If Hamilton, as Scotch as Hume, is treated more sharply, it is because he is a religious agnostic, the variety with which Prof. Flint finds his patience most severely taxed. His general treatment of agnosticism is a model of urbanity. It is for him one of the great intellectual doctrines of mankind, and one which, though fundamentally erroneous, has served the cause of truth to a remarkable degree.

We have first a clearing of the ground by a comparison of different definitions. Together with the frankest possible objection to Huxley's definition, there is a glowing tribute to his genius and character. For Huxley agnosticism meant little more (or less) than intellectual honesty—refusing to believe except for good reasons. For Prof. Flint it is accurately employed only when it is used as an equivalent for philosophical skepticism. A chapter on "Erroneous Views" names seven varieties of mistaken apprehension. With Huxley's view are set aside those which regard agnosticism as pure nescience, the contradictory creed of the intellectual know-nothing, as atheism, as positivism, as denial of the cognoscibility of the absolute, while affirming its existence, and the views respectively of M. de Roberty and Sir Leslie Stephen.

The former regards all religious faiths, metaphysical doctrines, and agnostic beliefs as birds of the same feather, singing the same monotonous song. The latter identifies agnosticism with anti-gnosticism, meaning by agnosticism theology as a doctrine claiming to transcend the limits of experience. It should be noted that the objection to agnosticism as equivalent to denying the cognoscibility, while affirming the existence of the absolute, seems to put Spencer beyond the pale of the Agnostics, when in fact Prof. Flint regards him as, par excellence, their coryphaeus. But his objection is merely to the limitation of the meaning of agnosticism to Spencer's particular view.

We get into deeper water and have better sailing when we come to the third chapter, "History of Agnosticism." This is traced in an interesting [illegible]

*AGNOSTICISM. By Robert Flint, D. D., LL. D., F. R. S. E., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, [illegible] Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and [illegible] University of Edinburgh. [illegible] Charles [illegible]

instructive manner along Hebrew, Hindu, Greco-Roman, and Post-Socratic times, where the great names of Pyrrho and Carneades and Arcesilaus stand out mountain high; then, touching lightly on the Middle Ages, he passes to the more modern times.

We are not disappointed in the attraction which Montaigne and Pascal have for his consideration. It is regarded as significant that Montaigne's motto was "Que sais-je?" and not "Je ne sais pas." Countering those who deny the skepticism of Pascal, Prof. Flint describes him as "the most striking example in history of a man, Christian to the core, and yet thoroughly agnostic in his estimate of natural reason," chief of a type for which our author has supreme dislike. A chapter on the "Agnosticism of Hume and Kant" is one of the most carefully considered in the book. The agnosticism of Hume, which some critics have endeavored to obscure, is regarded as the most important feature of his work, forcing back philosophy on its reserves of latent strength. It is written of Kant: "Recent agnosticism certainly owes to him the larger part of what has given its plausibility and attractiveness, very much of what is best in its spirit and strivings, and in a word, very much of all that constitutes the superiority of recent agnosticism over earlier agnosticism."

Prof. Flint finds a worthy foeman in Prof. Paulsen, who has denied the existence of a skeptical theory of knowledge, and it would be interesting to know what the German philosopher can say in answer to the "perfervidum ingenium" of the Scot. From absolute agnosticism he passes to mitigated and partial forms, exhibiting mathematical, historical, ethical, metaphysical, sensual, and mnemonic forms in an impressive manner. In this way agnosticism is shown to be not by any means merely religious or unreligious. But the three great objects of skepticism are Self, the World, and God, and after brief but important dealing with Self and the World Prof. Flint turns to the agnosticism which (Hibernically) has God for its object as to the "main haunt and region" of his entire discourse. Incidental to his first chapter in this part of his book is a stout drive at Prof. William James's "Will to Believe," which may be seriously commended to those who have found Prof. James's doctrine satisfactory. "Certainly willing, as Dr. James says, cannot be kept out of the game of believing, but as certainly it cannot force the mind to believe what presents to it no appearance of evidence." "A merely willed belief is a sham belief, no real belief." There we are getting very near the heart of this whole matter as it lies in Prof. Flint's mind. Nowhere does he so warm to his work as where he is dealing with the religious agnostic, whether in the person of Hamilton or Mansel. For Mr. Balfour he has an inexplicable tenderness. Can it be that deference for the Premier permits the ultra-skeptical philosopher to go unwhipped of justice? What is certain, is that in general Prof. Flint's deprecation is most severe when it is religious agnosticism that is arraigned. When the object of his criticism is a thorough-going agnosticism he can unite a glowing admiration with his intellectual dissent. When it is an agnosticism which, denying the reality of any "knowledge" of God, regards "belief" in him as still possible after the manner of Hamilton and Mansel, to his intellectual dissent he adds strong moral reprobation. He does not, of course, deny that we believe many things we do not know. What he insists on is that knowledge is the only just ground of belief, and in this connection his resolution of authority into the elements of reasoning and reason which it contains is quite as admirable as anything he has to give. Hamilton and Mansel are back numbers, but Ritschl and Sabatier are of more recent date. They have taken many in their snare. Prof. Flint finds them anti-scientific and anti-rational to the core, that mixture of fundamental skepticism and superficial religiosity which he cannot endure. "Surely such bookkeeping by double entry can only lead to bankruptcy of faith, or reason, or both."

Except for a postscript fixing the place of his present discussion in a system of natural theology, the book ends with an extended view of Spencer, the incidental references to whom are numerous elsewhere. He is hailed as the most illustrious British representative of agnosticism. But the parentage of his agnosticism is, we are assured, its condemnation. It derives from Hamilton and Mansel and inherits all the vices of their constitution. It is only better than their system because it does not attempt to conjoin absence of knowledge with confidence of belief. And it is certainly very strange that a philosopher so untheological as Spencer should have gone for his doctrine of knowledge to a theologian, Mansel, with whom it was merely an ingenious device for forcing a belief in supernatural Christianity upon miraculous grounds. JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

An Out-of-Doors Book.

"Trapper Jim," the new book by Edwyn Sandys, author of "Upland Game Birds," &c., is in active preparation at the Macmillan Company's. The author tells in his story what is interesting to growing boys, at the same time giving instructions how to do useful and interesting things, such as trapping, swimming, camping, shooting, fishing, &c. His hero is a "city" boy, who, under the guidance of his grown-up cousin, aided by others, had a good time and learned many things during his vacation spent in the country.

VICTORIA.

Her Personal Relation to the Theory and Practice of the British Monarchy As Illustrated in Sidney Lee's Life.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

FIRST ARTICLE.

FROM every quarter, including this Review, Mr. Sidney Lee's "Life of Queen Victoria" has been greeted as a masterpiece of biography in its own kind. The kind is the same as that of the same author's "Life of Shakespeare." The excellence to which it is limited by its scheme consists in orderly and well-proportioned arrangement of indisputable facts, and in clear narration of them. Like the Shakespeare, this bears the marks of having been originally prepared for a cyclopaedia and conforming to the conditions of such publication, by consequence excluding a certain kind of merit which belongs to biography of a different order, but which in any case it would be premature to exhibit in a life of Queen Victoria.

A previous notice of the book was confined to the revelations it makes or emphasizes about the personal character of its subject, about "the womanliness of the Queen." But what it tells us about her official character and career is not less interesting, and is even more important. Certainly it has just now more timeliness. The recent events connected with the alliance, or the "co-operation," of Great Britain with Germany in collecting the debts which Venezuela owed to the "nationals" of each of the partners has brought into discussion the constitutional position of a monarch of Great Britain. The alliance was so unpopular in Great Britain, and the unpopularity of it must have been so clear beforehand, it seemed, to politicians whose business was to foresee and foretell the course of public opinion, that the assumption that royal influence had been brought to bear to becloud the political perceptions of the King's Ministers was very naturally made on both sides of the Atlantic. People were ready to say of the new and inexperienced Prime Minister, whose connection with "royalty" had theretofore been confined to a perfunctory "kissing of hands," as Burke said of Chatham, "the last peep into the royal closet intoxicates him and will be the end of his life." When Mr. Kipling indignantly inquired of the Ministry

> Of evil times that men could choose
> On evil fate to fall,
> What brooding Judgment let ye loose
> To pick the worst of all?

there were many publicists on each side who thought they could answer, and that the answer was to be looked for in the royal visit paid by the German Emperor to his great and good uncle. The hypothesis has been thoroughly exploded. Everybody accepts Mr. Balfour's assurance that the visit to Sandringham had nothing to do with the case. And positive evidence is given in the British blue book on Venezuela, from which it appears that months before that visit was made Lord Lansdowne had assured Germany that it would perfectly suit Great Britain to make common cause with her as a joint creditor of Venezuela. It does not even appear that the British Foreign Secretary had enough doubt about the propriety of his course to take his colleagues into consultation about it. He may have treated it, and it is very likely that he did, as a mere piece of the routine business of his department.

But the prevalence of the belief, attested by so many British publicists, anonymous and named, that the Ministry had been subjected to the "unconstitutional" influence of the monarchy, sharpens interest in the always interesting question what the limits of the constitutional influence of the British sovereign really are. And in this life of the late Queen we have much light upon that question. It is British constitutional history brought very nearly down to date.

Probably most Americans who have never had occasion to look into the matter would dispose of the question by saying that the British monarch had no political functions at all that were not merely formal and ceremonial, that he was merely the mouthpiece of that "Committee of the House of Commons," which constitutes the real government of the British Empire, and that he was quite "out of politics." But this view is by no means borne out by what is so nearly contemporary history as this new biography. It is evidently incompatible with that of one of the wisest and quite the wittiest of the writers on the British Constitution, Walter Bagehot, who says:

> I think it may be shown that the post of sovereign over an intelligent and political people under a constitutional monarchy is the post which a wise man would choose above any other, where he would find the intellectual impulses best stimulated and the worst intellectual impulses best controlled.

The doctrine of the political nullity of the titular sovereign, so far as it is a doctrine of the British Constitution, like the other doctrines of that undefined body of them, is the product of a long and of not a very logical evolution. In part it proceeds from the necessity of monarchical irresponsibility. That "the King can do no wrong" is a British political axiom as old as Blackstone's Commentaries, and centuries older.

*Published by the [illegible]

A corollary of it is that for whatever goes wrong in government the King is irresponsible and somebody else is responsible, meaning his constitutional advisers who have given him bad advice. The beginnings of English constitutional history may for many practical purposes be dated from the Great Rebellion, when the King was held "personally responsible" to a capital extent. But even then the Parliament, while contending against the King, did so for years in his name. Their theory, as Carlyle has it, is that "he had fallen in with bad advisers who had clouded his fine mind." And when Cromwell said that for his part, if he encountered the King in battle, he would kill him, the saying caused among those who heard it or heard of it such a shudder of horror as, a few years afterward, not even the regicide could excite.

But from holding the King personally irresponsible for what is done in his name, to holding him politically powerless, is a very long stride indeed. It is so long that even English constitutionalism, of course the most advanced and democratic of all Governments that retain the name of monarchy, has by no means yet fully taken it. Hallam traces in a few instructive pages the increase of limitations upon the royal power down to the end of the reign of George the Second, arriving at the safe and not startling conclusion that "comparatively with the state of prerogative before the Revolution we can hardly dispute that there has been a systematic diminution in the reigning Prince's control, which though it may be compensated or concealed in ordinary times by the general influence of the executive administration, is of material importance in a constitutional light." But just after Hallam's period concludes we find an unmistakable recrudescence of prerogative in the reign of George the Third, who was really King of England. It was he who forced his Prime Minister into a war which Lord North hated and would have escaped if he had had his way, the war of American Independence. Neither of his immediate predecessors took any interest in English politics, (George the First could not even speak English,) nor did either of his two immediate successors. In fact, Mr. Lee does not put it too strongly when he says that of Queen Victoria's three immediate predecessors one was known for many years merely as an imbecile, the second as a profligate, and the third as a buffoon. It was in the time of the buffoon that the Reform Bill became a law, which is supposed to have eliminated the Crown as a political factor from the Constitution. William IV. was by no means the sort of monarch to make a vigorous or intelligent contest for his prerogative. Mr. Lee gives us some wonderful and illuminating glimpses of him. But his successor, at least his married successor, was of a different character. And, indeed, although Prince Albert, with his pretension of being his wife's "permanent Minister," drew upon himself all the popular odium of the Queen's assertions of her prerogatives, she had already, while still unmarried, shown herself capable of taking her own part against the attempt of the Ministry to rearrange her household to shield her from the political influence of the Opposition in the "Bedchamber Crisis" of 1839. From her accession to her death, in fact, she was always "in politics."

Even in the formation of Ministries, the prerogative of which Parliament was most naturally most jealous, she had much to say. The two statesmen, of whom one succeeded the other in her aversion, Palmerston and Gladstone, neither of whom she ever saw come into office without regret or leave it without relief, she managed to keep out for a time by threatening to use, if not by using, her unquestioned power of insisting on a dissolution and an appeal to the country instead of a reconstruction. She surely had at times a personal voice in the selection of her advisers. The impossible Aberdeen Ministry was, as to its head, of her selection, and it should seem that as she managed to delay and obstruct the return to power of her two arch aversions, so she managed to retard the inevitable collapse of this Government of her choice. And it is not disputed that she kept out of Mr. Gladstone's last government Mr. Labouchère, who otherwise would have had a seat in the Cabinet, simply because he was personally unacceptable to her. The delightful raillery with which the victim took his disappointment covered, as he said, a serious "constitutional objection." "If the question were merely personal," he said in effect, "the slightest intimation from a lady that she did not wish me to enjoy the privilege of kissing her hand would be amply sufficient. But there is more in the matter than that."

Besides her personal dislike for Palmerston and Gladstone, which seems to have been pretty evenly divided, in spite of the strictness of the private life of the one and the ostentatious incorrectness of that of the other, she disliked and dreaded the foreign policy of Palmerston and the domestic policy of Gladstone. Irish disestablishment was probably the bitterest political pill she ever had to swallow, and Mr. Lee shows how long she succeeded in keeping it from her lips. She had already disliked Palmerston before her marriage, though no doubt Prince Albert's dislike strongly reinforced her own. The Prince called the Premier "the man who has embittered our whole life." Mr. Lee reprints the memorandum which Bagehot printed long ago, and which Bagehot says that Lord John Russell read in the House of Commons, "by a most instructive breach of etiquette." Certainly it does not appear that the author of this memorandum can have been a mere cipher in the public affairs of her realm:

> The Queen requires, first, that the Foreign Secretary will distinctly state what he proposes in a given case, in order that the Queen may know as distinctly to what she has given her royal sanction. Secondly, having once given her sanction to a measure, that it be not arbitrarily altered or modified by the Minister. Such an act she must consider as failure in sincerity toward the Crown, and justly to be visited by the exercise of her constitutional right of dismissing that Minister. She expects to be kept informed of what passes between him and the foreign Ministers before important decisions are taken, based upon that intercourse; to receive the foreign dispatches in good time, and to have the drafts for her approval sent to her in sufficient time to make herself acquainted with their contents before they must be sent off.

The date of this is 1850, and the author of it was, of course, the Prince Consort. One cannot imagine two men more mutually antipathetic and better calculated, by the mere fact of their contemporaneous existence, to goad each other to frenzy than the jocund and irreverent "Palm" and the solemn and conscientious "Albert the Good." A wild Irishman and a German professor would overpass the possibilities of the conciliable in the view of the collector of Barnum's "Happy Family." And yet it is significant that Bagehot, who joined the sense of humor with fundamental seriousness of mind, in a manner inconceivable to prigs and pedants, and who had a foot in the worlds both of Prince Albert and of Palmerston, should have explicitly in his essay on "The Monarchy," and much more implicitly, represented the Prince Consort as the very type and model of a modern constitutional monarch in the British sense of the term. Doubtless the later years of the Queen would have been more peaceable if Prince Albert could have survived to tackle Gladstone when Gladstone became not only prevailing but predominant. They would have bored each other no more acutely than they would have respected each other profoundly, and by no juster title. In fact, if Prince Albert had been born an Englishman, or had been able to speak, and still more to think, without a German accent, and if he had been born to "constitutional sovereignty" instead of having married into it, being otherwise just the man he was, he would have solved the problem of how a modern monarch of England is to be respectable and even important. He would have filled Bagehot's bill.

MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

In Memory of George Douglas Brown.

The memorial volume on the late George Douglas Brown, already mentioned in our cable dispatches, will be published early this Spring by McClure, Phillips & Co. It will contain the young author's more serious fragmentary efforts, most of them never before published—among other things essays on Hamlet, on Burns, on Meredith, short stories in Scot, and verse. It will be edited by an old friend of Mr. Brown's, D. S. Meldrum, who has also furnished a "Memoir." The frontispiece will consist of a portrait from an etching by William Strong. The new book will give to the admirers of "The House with the Green Shutters," which, by the way, has been issued in an eleventh edition, an opportunity to know the exact range of the late author's literary craftsmanship.

England Out of Doors.

A new series of volumes to deal entirely with the country and country life will be published in this country by John Lane under the title of The Country Handbooks, to be edited by Harry Roberts. The first volume, "The Tramp's Handbook," is by the editor, and will be useful to the traveler, soldier, cyclist, and lover of the country. It deals with the practical as well as the idyllic side of tramping and camping out. The author gives advice on the cooking utensils necessary for a camping-out party, and discourses on the slang of the open road and other matters of interest. Other volumes will be "The Motor Book," by R. J. Mecredy; "The Still Room," by Mrs. Charles Roundell; "The Bird Book," by A. J. R. Roberts; "The Tree Book," by Mary Rowles Jarvis; "The Woman Out of Doors," by Menie Muriel Dowie.

Architectural Woodwork.

A volume of value to architects has just been imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. This is Henry Tanner's "English Interior Woodwork of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries." The book consists of a series of fifty plates, including the most characteristic examples of chimney pieces, paneling, doors, &c., all measured and drawn with introductory and descriptive text. The author has endeavored to show the entire treatment of the room, with doors, fireplaces, paneling, rather than to give several isolated instances taken from different sources. His object is to give examples illustrating the development of architectural woodwork as applied to interiors, from the beginning of the Renaissance, through the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods, and through the true Renaissance which began with Inigo Jones and ended with Wren and his school.

Home Missions.

"Leavening the Nation: The Story of American Home Missions," by Dr. Joseph B. Clark, Secretary of the Congregational Home Missionary Board, assisted by the Secretaries of the other boards, has just come from the press of the Baker & Taylor Company. This is a history of home missions written from a nonsectarian standpoint. The book is illustrated.

IN THE SOUDAN.

Winston Spencer Churchill's Story of Kitchener's Conquest of Omdurman.*

NO wonder that Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill's "The River War" is now in its third edition. That shows the interest taken in the work, for it must be counted among the best of the volumes which have appeared on the war in the Soudan. It is something to have taken a part in the campaign the author describes, and to have been thoroughly posted as to the political events which led up to the war and were carried out to the bitter end. In his brief preface to the present edition Mr. Churchill writes that the work has been reduced one-third, and that he has "jettisoned his personal impressions." You may read at the conclusion an occasional "we," but with the least possible reference to the author. Mr. Churchill knows how to tell a story. In the fewest words he seizes on the dramatic episodes of the many and long campaigns. There is the Sirdar. Much has been written concerning Lord Kitchener. You look at the portrait of the man, whose jaw seems to be just as square as is his forehead, and you fancy how strong and determined must be the Sirdar. One little story of Mr. Churchill's depicts the unemotional side of Lord Kitchener. It happened during the last act of that tragedy called the battle of Omdurman. The Anglo-Egyptian forces, extending over a front of two miles, made their final rush at the Dervishes and scattered them. The followers of the Mahdi sought the desert. The Sirdar had won the fight.

At half-past 11 Sir H. Kitchener shut up his glasses, and, remarking that he thought the enemy had been given 'a good dusting,' gave the order for the brigade to resume their uninterrupted march to Omdurman, a movement which was possible now that the forces in the plain were beaten. Meanwhile the great Dervish army, who had advanced at sunrise in hope and courage, fled in utter rout, pursued by some Egyptian cavalry, harried by the Twenty-first Lancers, and leaving more than 9,000 warriors dead and even greater numbers wounded behind them. Thus ended the battle of Omdurman, the most signal triumph ever gained by the arms of science over barbarians. Within the space of five hours the strongest and best-armed savage army yet arrayed against a modern European power had been destroyed and dispersed with hardly any difficulty, comparatively small risk, and insignificant loss to the victors.

The story of Charles Gordon is indeed most pathetic, and yet the understanding of the man is difficult. Mr. Churchill declares him to be "a type without comparison in modern times, and with few likenesses in history. We perceive a man careless alike of frowns of men or smiles of women, or life or comfort, wealth or fame."

It was a pity that one thus gloriously free from the ordinary influences of human society should have found in his own character so little mental ballast. His moods were capricious and uncertain. His passions violent, his impulses sudden and inconsistent. The mortal enemy of the morning had become a trusted ally before the night. Scheme after scheme formed in his fertile brain, and jostled confusedly together. All in succession were pressed with enthusiasm. All, at times, were rejected with disdain. A temperament naturally neurotic had been aggravated by an acquired habit of smoking, and the General carried this to so great an extreme that he was rarely seen without a cigarette. His virtues are famous among men; his daring and resources might turn the tide of war; his energy would have animated a whole people; his achievements are upon record, but it must also be set down that few more uncertain and impracticable forces than Gordon have ever been introduced into administration and diplomacy.

Mr. Churchill's title, "The River War," always brings before you the Nile, and in some measure the advances of the English or the Egyptians were made along the line of that river. There were small craft called gunboats, which were used both by the invading forces and the Dervishes. One element, however, not so fully appreciated, is that the railroad had a decided influence in bringing about the victory of the English. The supplies came from Egypt or England. In certain seasons there might be water sufficient in the Nile, that is, up to a certain point, but then there always were rapids, shoals, and cataracts extending over many hundreds of miles, which precluded navigation. Mr. Churchill writes:

It often happens that in prosperous public enterprises the applause of the nation and the rewards of the sovereign are bestowed on those officers who are splendid and whose duties have been dramatic. The eye is fixed on the fighting brigades as they move amid the smoke, on the swarming figures of the enemy, on the General, serene and determined, mounted in the middle of his staff. The long, trailing line of communications is unnoticed. * * * Victory is the beautiful, bright-colored flower. Transport is the stem, without which it could never have blossomed. Yet even the military student, in his zeal to master the fascinating combinations of the actual conflict, often forgets the far more intricate complications of supply.

What the invaders had to do was to join the navigable parts of the Nile with the iron road, and thus a "complex system of railways and caravans" was necessary. Gen. Kitchener had formed his plans. He was satisfied that the Mahdi never could be crushed without that transportation a railroad alone would bring.

The plan was perfect, and the argument in its favor conclusive. It turned, however, on one point—was the desert railway a possibility? With this question the General was now confronted. He appealed to expert opinion. Eminent railway engineers in England were consulted. They replied with unanimity that, having due regard to the circumstances, and remembering the conditions of war under which the work must be executed, it was impossible to construct such a line. Distinguished soldiers were approached on the subject. They replied that the scheme was not only impossible, but absurd. Many other persons who were not consulted volunteered the opinion that the whole idea was that of a lunatic, and predicted ruin and disaster to the expedition. Having received this advice, and reflected on it duly, the Sirdar ordered the railway to be constructed without more delay.

That railroad from Wady Halfa to Abu Hamed cut right across the desert, clearing a big loop of the Nile; then it followed the course of the river to Atbara, and there you were some 150 miles from the old Khartoum, the Omdurman of to-day. When the road was finished as many as forty locomotives were sometimes run in a day. At the terminus there was a great workshop with countless numbers of machines. Wady Halfa was a Babel.

The undertaking prospered. The engineer officers displayed qualities of tact and temper; their director was cool and indefatigable. Over all the Sirdar exercised a regular control. Usually ungracious, rarely impatient, never unreasonable, he moved among the workshops and about the line, satisfying himself that all was proceeding with economy and dispatch. The sympathy of common labor won him the affection of the subalterns. Nowhere in the Soudan was he better known than on the railroad. Nowhere was he so ardently believed in.

The great necessity was to have an ample stock of food. Mr. Churchill follows the journeyings of a box of biscuits leaving Cairo and reaching the army stationed for the moment at Berber. That box traveled a distance of over 1,200 miles, and went by boat, railway, by camel, or donkey before it reached its destination. When there were not less than 10,000 men to be fed and their animals and ammunition and other supplies to be furnished, it may at once be understood how difficult it is to keep an army going. A man with nothing to eat is quite as useless as a Maxim gun without ammunition.

It would be impossible to give the entire history of the advance. It was slow and sure. If the Sirdar struck, it was always in the right place. The superiority of the European arms was always manifest. Personal bravery on the part of the Dervishes amounted to little. The battle of the Atbara and the assault made by the English and Egyptian forces, Mr. Churchill describes.

Still the advance continued, and it seemed to those who took part in it more like a horrible nightmare than a waking reality. Captains and subalterns collected whatever men they could, heedless of corps or nationality, and strove to control and direct their fire. Jibba-clad figures sprang out of the ground, fired or charged, and were destroyed at every step. And onward over their bodies, over pits choked with dead and dying, among heaps of mangled camels and donkeys, among decapitated or eviscerated trunks, the ghastly result of shell fire; women and little children killed by the bombardment, or praying in wild terror for mercy; blacks, chained in the trenches, slaughtered in their chains—always onward marched the conqueror with bayonets running blood; clothes, hands, and faces all besmeared; the foul stench of a month's accumulated filth in their nostrils, and the savage whistle of random bullets in their ears.

The entrance into Omdurman is graphically told. The Khalifa made his escape. His end was near, and he was found at Gedid, pierced by several bullets.

After the tragedy comes the comedy, or what is known as the "Fashoda Incident." And Mr. Churchill tells of it in an amusing manner. Oh! The cheekiness of it, and how it puzzled the Sirdar and the rest of the world. Five days after the capture of Omdurman, down the river drifted a gunboat. The boat had belonged to the Khalifa, and had been attacked further up the river. Who was the new enemy of the Khalifa? The English officers examined the holes in the sides of the boat, and there were the "conical nickel-covered bullets of small-bore rifles." There was no question about their origin. They were French. There is no record of the Sirdar's being profane, but unquestionably there must have been much bad language used by the English on that occasion. It was Major Marchand, who, with eight French officers or non-commissioned officers, and 150 black soldiers, was holding a by no means small portion of the continent of Africa. It was a real smart business. The little squad of intruders was quite out of ammunition, and France was far distant. It was liable to be extinguished by the Dervishes at any moment. The Sirdar treated the French Major with all courtesy. No one questions Major Marchand's gallantry. Only the Sirdar politely ignored French claims and the tricolor, and hoisted his own colors. Then John Bull got cross, and declared to France that she would fight for Fashoda. There certainly never was a meaner plot than that worked out by France. There was a subordinate French officer at Fashoda, who in Marchand's absence put on the airs of a terrible fighter and defied the Sirdar. There might have been a row. The end was that the French flag came down, and "a sous-officer rushed up the flagstaff and hurled it on the ground, shaking his fists and tearing out his hair."

So far Great Britain holds that great waterway, the Nile, and how it all came about the author of "The River War" has told in a singularly luminous manner.

*THE RIVER WAR. An Historical Account of the Reconquest of the Soudan. By Winston Spencer Churchill, M. P. Edited by Col. F. Rhodes. New and revised edition. With frontispiece, maps and plans. Cloth. 8vo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. [illegible]

William J. Locke's Books.

"The Demagogue and Lady Phayre" is a new book by William J. Locke which John Lane has in preparation for publication early this Spring. The same house also announces a new edition of Locke's "At the Gate of Samaria." Mr. Locke is well known through his novels, "Derelicts," "The White Dove," "Idols," "A Study in Shadows," and his last published story, "The Usurper."

Cold Storage.

"Mechanical Refrigeration," by Hal Williams, will be published in March by the Macmillan Company. This is said to be a practical introduction to the study of cold storage, ice making, and other forms of refrigeration. It will contain 115 illustrations of machinery and appliances. Both theory and practice are said to have been fully treated by the author with the intention of showing what is not possible by the applications of scientific methods and discoveries, besides showing what is practicable.

We will mail you
THE SATURDAY EVENING POST
Every Week from the time your subscription is received
TO JULY 1, 1903
For Only 50c

STORIES OF AMERICAN LIFE
By OWEN WISTER

SKOOKUM SMITH AND FRISCO BALDY is the title of the next story in the series that Mr. Wister is now writing for this magazine. Skookum and Frisco are friends of The Virginian, and are the heroes of some surprising adventures.

By WILL PAYNE

TALES OF BLUE RIDGE: Six independent stories, which follow the rising fortunes of a printer's devil, and show how success and fame were won in the early days of the West.

By EMERSON HOUGH

THE LAW AT HEART'S DESIRE: Tells how Justice first got a foothold in a little mining town and how her champion, Dan Anderson, secured the acquittal of his friend Curly, at whose door was laid the sudden death of a pig.

By GEORGE ADE

TALES OF A COUNTRY TOWN: Only a humorist like George Ade could find a village boasting six characters with histories as plausible, and yet as absurdly funny, as those told in this series.

By F. Hopkinson Smith

Another popular contributor to the magazine is Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith. His next tale, entitled A POINT OF HONOR, is a clever, humorous story, which centres around a French duel over an absurd misunderstanding.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST
Is a Superbly Illustrated Weekly Magazine.
Half a million copies sold every week. Everybody is reading it. The regular subscription price is $2.00 a year. In clubs of 4 or more, $1.25 each. All newsdealers have it at 5 cents the copy.
The Curtis Publishing Company
Philadelphia, Pa.

IN UPPER INDIA.

The Queer Races of Men and Animals That Inhabit That Region.*

IF anthropological or ethnological guessing you may spend a lifetime trying to find a solution to the double riddle: When or where was it that man found his early paradise? Was it in the wild woods or in a cultured garden? Was it in the jungle of Asia, Africa, or America? Mr. Thomas W. Webber writes: "The human race seems actually to have sprung into existence as a forest animal, and the earliest instincts of mankind are now represented by the almost universal love of the chase." The author, who was the forest surveyor for the Northwest Provinces of India, and the Deputy Conservator of Forests, had the rarest opportunities of seeing not alone the great woods of the country, but the strange men, animals, and birds of an almost unknown region. Mr. Webber makes no claims to being a naturalist, but he describes the creatures in the jungle or on the plains or mountains as he comes across them. He has been very much of a traveler and has followed game in North America, and so his skill as a hunter cannot be questioned. A great deal of game was killed by him, but only when food was necessary. It behooves the European in India, when districts are infested by tigers, and natives suffer, to exterminate the most dangerous of the felidae, and so Mr. Webber's services were often called upon, for maneaters were by no means uncommon in the southern portions of the country over which he acted as Conservator.

When the Indian Government found that the forests of India or Burmah were being worked in a thriftless way, foresters were called upon to watch over the timber-growing sections of the country. We are fairly well acquainted with teak, but about a wood called sal we know little. Mr. Webber describes it as a grand and noble stem, straight up, without a single branch. It may have a girth of some sixteen feet. "The timber will stand the severe changes of heat and moisture better than most other timber." Looking over the map to be found in the work, the vast territory over which Mr. Webber journeyed may be appreciated. He scaled the highlands of the Himalayas, and made a short trip into the country ruled over by the Buddhists of Lhasa. In certain portions of Northern India animal life is wonderfully abundant. A glance at the index gives the names of the many mammals, birds, and reptiles. The catalogue might begin with the elephant and close with the wild dog. In his trips he comes across strange representatives of humanity. In the central part of India, among the jungles, Mr. Webber finds a primitive race.

> In most parts of India are to be found a race of jungle men, supposed to be the remnants of the indigenous inhabitants of prehistoric times. Here they are called Sahariyas, and do not live in any fixed village, but crouch in bamboo and grass chappars, or sheds, which they can construct very rapidly in the forest. They are a poor, half-starved, and very black race, living on a very small grain, a kind of millet. They can cut down the largest trees with their small hatchets. But they are a monkey-like race, and prefer to cut off the branches, climbing with prehensile toes like apes. It is astonishing to see a man standing upright at the top of a lofty tree, grasping the boughs with his feet only, and taking a view over the surrounding country to mark the direction he wishes to go. I have had guides through the forests who occasionally went through this performance where the jungle was very thick and the view obstructed. They make remarkable guides, and their tracking powers are unerring.

The origin of the gypsy has been much disputed. Mr. Webber comes across certain nomads in the central provinces:

> There is another interesting casteless race of the wandering type which exists in the jungles of the central provinces. They are the Brinjaras, corresponding to our gypsies or Zingari. They are met traveling with carts, donkeys, ponies, and always dogs of their own peculiar breed, as swift as greyhounds, and powerful-jawed, courageous, and fierce. The Brinjaras are said to eat anything they can devour, jackal's flesh preferable, which their dogs easily procure.

In the upper valleys of the Himalayan range not far from the confines of Thibet, is the Bhotia tribe. Going through one of the passes, Mr. Webber met some people whose faces were very ugly. These were the Hunias. Were these queer-looking men the remnants of the Huns? We are still very much at sea as to the origin of the Hun. That he came from the furthest East seems to be positive. They looked like Monguls, from the author's description, having little slits of eyes.

> Coming to our tents, they put their comical faces inside to look at our tent gear, at which they laughed and jabbered in a new and strange lingo, which we were told was the Hunia language—the language of the Huns, the same perhaps as that spoken by the Huns who conquered China and the Asiatic world 400 years B. C., and as 800,000 horsemen overran Europe to the gates of Rome in the fifth century A. D., being at last defeated at the gates of Chalons. The Hungarians claim to be descended from the Huns. Their language and features are, however, opposite as the poles to those of the Huns, and, in fact, the Huns who conquered the Goths passed on westward and were defeated and lost among European races. The branch of the Huns which was driven south by other Tartar races no doubt was stopped by the Himalayas, and, preferring these wilds and a nomadic life, has remained in this inhospitable country ever since. In any case, it is marked correctly in most modern atlases as Hundes—the country of the Huns—and the people are called Hunias.

When in the highlands some of the inconveniences of elevation are amusingly told. The few people who were on a journey subsisted on parched corn. It was found impossible to boil rice when the water could not be raised higher than 180 degrees. "The rice naturally swelled in the stomach after being eaten, and the result was howling and kicking all through the night." Some of the other difficulties of working at a great elevation are thus described:

> We boiled the thermometer, and found it over 16,000 feet. The water boiled at 180 temperature. The direct rays of the sun raised the thermometer when protected from the winds to over 160 degrees Fahrenheit, so that at an elevation a little higher the sun was actually hot enough to boil the kettle. When we came to exposed places, or when night came on, the cold wind was most cutting after the heat of the midday sun, and our faces were burned and blistered beyond recognition. Our noses suffered most, and became cracked across the bridge in several places, leaving gaps down to the bones. The eyes were also affected from the glare, and if our noses had been seared with red-hot irons they could not have looked or felt worse. * * * Life in this grand, bracing air is thoroughly exhilarating; one feels always hungry, and muscle and condition become of the hardest. But there are drawbacks to one's comfort, and, being on the tramp day after day from 6 A. M. often to 10 P. M. is trying and desperately hard work, especially as sleep is disturbed at night from the high elevation. No wonder that the natives are a lazy-looking lot, and never walk a yard if they can ride.

The question is mooted whether the vulture knows of its quarry by sight or smell. How does it communicate the news of a feast to its fellows? A tiger had been killed:

> Col. Ramsay ordered the carcass of the skinned tiger to be dragged out from under the thick mango trees into the open. Taking out his watch, he asked us to make a guess as to how long the vultures would take to clean the flesh off the bones. Some said half an hour. As there was not a vulture in sight this seemed even betting, but Col. Ramsay gave them ten minutes, which proved to be correct. There was one vulture at first seen soaring round and round very high up in the cloudless sky. He closed his wings, and dropped on to the carcass with a swoop. In two minutes the sky was full of vultures, all concentrating from every side on the spot, and arriving with all the impetus their drop from a great height gave them as fast as it takes to tell the story. Then there commenced a frightful scene of literal carnage, every one tearing with sharp-hooked bill at the entrails first, then at the flesh—all fighting for room to get a piece, and tumbling over one another with frantic haste.

The wild horse is found near the land of Tibet, and at a fairly high elevation. Mr. Webber saw a number of these kiangs, and we have brought together all he has written about these creatures:

> Here for the first time we saw the kiang or wild horse. Several herds came to look at us as we marched, and galloped around, neighing and kicking up, but kept at a respectful distance. They have big ugly heads, and tails and ears like a mule's, and a black stripe down the back; color, light bay, with white noses. They have fine free action in trot and gallop, and are fourteen to fifteen hands high, strong in the legs and heavy in the body. * * * We were welcomed by the neighing of numerous wild horses to the land of the kiang. Several herds kept circling round, the old stallions approaching in a quite threatening manner, snorting, squealing, and kicking up their heels, while the mares and foals galloped off at a more respectful distance. * * * There was a herd of kiang which careered about our camp in a most objectionable way, making the most fearful disturbances. We witnessed a battle royal between two stallions, which for ferocity and wicked fury surpassed any fight I have seen. Again and again the pair went at one another like tigers, biting and kicking and mauling, the blood flowing freely, while the fearful yells and roars they kept up were terrifying to hear. This went on for hours. * * * The horrible roars and shriekings made by the wild horse when fighting sounds something like a noise between a donkey's bray and the squealing of a jackal, but far more ear-piercing and discordant. Here the kiang is found in considerable numbers. He is, according to the Hunia accounts, untamable. There was a young one purchased at Bagesar fair from some Hunias for a small price. The purchaser thought he had a good bargain, and proposed to send the animal to England, but when his men went to bring away the purchase no power could induce it to leave its foster mother, an old Ahbet pony, which the clever Hunias refused to sell except for an exorbitant sum.

Naturalists, ethnologists, and sportsmen will find much to interest them in the work under notice.

*THE FORESTS OF UPPER INDIA, AND THEIR INHABITANTS. By Thomas W. Webber. Cloth. Pp. 344. With Maps. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

A Model Boy.

THE NEW BOY AT DALE. By Charles Edward Rich. Illustrated by Florence Scovel Shinn. 12mo. Pp. 298. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

There never was a nicer and better boy than Giovanni Martin—for Giovanni Martin he remains in one's thoughts, in spite of the later discovery that he is the only son of rich Mr. and Mrs. Stanton and was christened "Harry." Giovanni was kidnapped by a miserable Italian organ grinder when he was a baby and raised as the padre's own child. His life with the Italian was not very happy. He was made to sell fruit and was beaten if he did not sell enough. His own punishment he could take with stoicism, but when Maria, the padre's daughter, and, so far as he knew, his own sister, was beaten, Giovanni's blood boiled and he determined to run away.

From then on his career reads like a fairy tale. He and Maria join the circus, and Giovanni learns all sorts of acrobatic tricks and becomes the "boy wonder" of the billboards. But fortune's wheel turns faster still, and by saving a small girl from the clutches of two desperate villains he meets the Stantons, and finally becomes established as their long-lost son. Most of the book, however, is taken up with the story of Giovanni's life at Dale College, and it is in sports with his schoolmates that the boy shows his character. Not only does he excel in physical prowess, (thanks to his circus training) but morally he is such a lad as all youthful Americans might do well to emulate. The book, in spite of its model hero, is not of the goody-goody variety. Boys' life at a boarding school is pleasantly described, and the story should prove interesting to young girls as well as to their brothers.

London.

LONDON IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By Sir Walter Besant. 4to. Pp. xviii.-[illegible]. With map and many illustrations. London: A. & C. Black. New York: The Macmillan Company. $7.50.

One who examines the map of London engraved in the middle of the eighteenth century, which accompanies this volume, is struck most forcibly not by the fact that between old London Bridge and Westminster there is only one bridge across the Thames, (at Blackfriars,) that except for a fringe of settlements along the water front all south and southeast London is open country, that there are green fields in Knightsbridge, and Pimlico is a farm, but that Mayfair and the whole Cavendish Square district were as closely built up as they are now in the twentieth century; that Pall Mall and St. James's Square and the Haymarket look on the map of 1745 much as they look on the map of 1902.

There is no Trafalgar Square, to be sure, and one might as well look for Victoria Station as for Eaton and Belgrave Squares. West of Audley Street, Oxford Street, is Tyburn Road, and although Portman Square was then in existence, Manchester Square was of later growth, and north of Oxford Street the fields soon begin. But the city and Strand and Holborn districts are a fine network of little streets.

This is an important addition to Sir Walter Besant's monumental history of London; it is full of vivid description of the great city in a most interesting and important epoch. There are twenty chapters of "Historical Notes," beginning with the great storm of 1703, ending with the era of "Parliamentary Reform." There are seven chapters descriptive of the city and its streets, five on churches, chapels and libraries, four on government and trade, twenty-one (and these the most interesting) on "Manners and Customs," eleven on "Society and Amusements," five on subjects related to the police and debtors' prisons.

The appendix contains a great deal of interesting and curious information, as well as a full chronicle of London events in the eighteenth century. There is a good index.

There are twenty-two full page plates, including some excellent reproductions of Hogarth's best known work and other famous prints. Set in the text are eighty odd pictures equally valuable as illustrations, exhibiting manners and customs, dress, architecture, street scenes, &c. There are plenty of good portraits. There are views of places long since vanished, and of others, like Grosvenor and Hanover Squares, which look now much as they looked then. One who reads this book carefully and examines all its pictures will know all about eighteenth century London that anybody can possibly want to know. What more can be said about it? It is a big, handsome, and expensive book, full of readable matter.

For a Maiden Brave.

FOR A MAIDEN BRAVE. By Chauncey T. Hotchkiss. 12mo. Pp. ix.-373. Illustrated by Frank T. Merrill. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The hero is an honest young man who tells his own story, modestly, in spite of his many victories over the villain and his accomplice. He, the hero, is in New Haven at the time of the outbreak of the Revolution, chafing at his enforced absence from Long Island, where he lives with his uncle, Squire Emberson. In this state of mind he meets the villain, James Colt, alias Philip Blair, a devil incarnate, who plots until the very end to take the hero's (John Chester's) life. The complications in the story all turn upon the startling resemblance between Colt and Chester. The fact that they are cousins explains this marvelous resemblance, which is so great that in time of danger John Chester masquerades as Capt. Colt, and thus escapes death. To repeat the whole story would be a marvelous feat, for so swiftly do the events follow one another that one can only pant and keep on reading, and never hope for a memory retentive enough to recall each detail of its unraveling. The villain has an accomplice in a lady who is as wicked as she is beautiful, which is very wicked indeed. However, alas! even creatures as diabolical as Mistress Josephine are not invincible when it comes to the tender passion. Where she had set out to kill she learned to love, and all unbidden came her affection for John. He, in turn, having business with Marion Romayne, the Governor's ward, who is nevertheless a powerful agent for the Colonies, promptly falls in love with that "maiden brave," leaving nothing for poor Josephine to do but repent and drown herself in the last chapter, first raising her beautiful voice in a sad, sweet melody, the burden of which is "Forsaken."

One cannot possibly imagine the number of awful escapades, dangers, and exciting events that beset our poor hero. He no sooner extricates himself from one than Fate bumps him squarely into another, and if that wicked James Colt had not died just when he did it is hard to say whether the hero or the reader would have lost patience first.

Early Architecture.

Charles Scribner's Sons have just imported "The Architecture of Greece and Rome," being a sketch of the historic development of architecture by R. Phene Spiers and the late William J. Anderson, author of "The Architecture of the Renaissance in Italy." The volume contains 170 illustrations. The same firm has also imported the thirty-fifth annual volume of Whitaker's Almanack.

THE

COMPLETE WRITINGS

OF

WALT WHITMAN

CAMDEN EDITION

THIS, the FIRST and DEFINITE edition, is published under the editorial supervision of Whitman's literary executors, and includes important bibliographical and critical material prepared by Professor Oscar L. Triggs, of the University of Chicago. The illustrations consist of a series of interesting and valuable photogravure plates, printed on genuine Japan vellum, the larger portion of which have never before been engraved.

The series includes nineteen portraits of Whitman, a number of which are rare.

From recent reviews of the Camden Edition.

London Athenaeum

"An edition which is as beautiful and complete as any one could desire. The 'Whitman' includes a valuable amount of notes and comments both by himself and by his friends and executors. . . . The bibliography of Whitman's writings, the articles by him, and the index at the end of the volumes are models of what such things should be: in fact the whole book shows the careful completeness which is the work of the enthusiast only.

"Suffice it to say that Whitman deserves the splendid form in which he is here presented, a form on which we may offer the house of PUTNAM our hearty congratulations."

Chicago Post

"The set consists of ten unusually handsome volumes, perfect in letterpress, with forty illustrations reproduced in photogravure from photographs or sketches of the poet at various periods of his life, of his dwellings and friends.

"A feature of note in this edition is the important bibliographical and critical material prepared by Professor Oscar Lovell Triggs of the University.

"The service performed by the publishers in presenting so complete and sightly an edition of the works of the most unique—and shall we now fear to say it?—the greatest genius in American letters, is to be commended."

New York Sun

"It would be a proud day for Walt Whitman if he were alive and could see his poems in the fine dress of the 'Camden Edition.'

"A number of poems omitted in other editions have been restored, or rather, added.

"There is no difficulty about accepting Whitman now. But there was a time when those who stood up for him found that they had their work cut out for them. Emerson, Carlyle, Tennyson, the Rossettis, Dr. Dowden, John Addington Symonds, and Professor Clifford, out of many, accepted him as the first American to really embody the American spirit, and for those who admire his manliness, his strength, his open-air breeziness, his unique personality, this is a pleasant sign that the man has been accepted by those who were afraid to accept him at first."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

"A Superb Edition of Whitman's Works.

"Lovers of the most unique of the American poets will be delighted with this beautiful dress which has been given to the works of Whitman. This latest and 'definite edition' is in ten volumes, the style of printing and binding being the highest type of the bookmaker's art. The illustrations, of which there are a generous number, are from photogravure plates, on genuine Japanese vellum. The paper used is of the best Stratford linen, and the type is clear and beautiful."

CUT OUT AND SIGN.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, 27 & 29 W. 23rd St., New York City.

Please send me full particulars of the Camden Edition of the Writings of Walt Whitman.

T.

NAME....................................

ADDRESS....................................

MISSIONARY LIFE.

Samuel Robbins Brown's Good Work in China and Japan.*

IN the study of social conditions nothing is more amazing than the changes found in Japan. The decline or the fall of a State generally is a lengthy process, but in the case of Japan, here is an insular country which in a comparatively short period has cast aside feudalism and accepted what looks like a legitimate form of government. It may be that the Japanese have a power of receptivity which sets them on a higher plane than is common to the general run of Occidentals. There must be causes, not one, but many of them, to account for the rapid change in Japan. Endless theories have been advanced, and one is that of missionary action. Religious instruction is hardly understandable without educational expansion, and the latter takes somewhat more amplitude in certain religions than others. Anyhow, the rebirth of Japan begun barely half a century ago, and missionaries have done much in effecting its transformation. Notable among these missionaries was Samuel Robbins Brown, whose biography has been written by Mr. William Elliot Griffis, under the title of "A Maker of the New Orient."

Sprung from that Pilgrim stock that came across in the Mayflower, the future educator and missionary was born in East Windsor, Conn., on the 16th of June, 1810. As a child he owed everything to his mother. "She was found faithful in all her duties as wife and mother, besides having a public, and even cosmopolitan, spirit." She was a member of the Congregational Church. The family moved to Ellington, and later went to Monson, a town in Massachusetts. At Monson there was an academy. To the boy this was the magnet, as he was anxious to receive an education. Dr. Brown never forgot his early struggle with Latin, and he wrote: "I verily believe that for two or three years I thought Latin was simply a puzzle for schoolboys." Indeed, in those days Latin grammars were enigmas, and he continues: "I was left to flounder on amid these mysteries until time and my unaided cogitations at length furnished me a clue to their meaning. * * *." That terrible experience of being set to study Latin in true Chinese fashion, without the slightest idea as to what Latin was, made him, when he entered into the spirit of the language and of Roman history, a sympathetic, kindly, helpful, and masterly teacher.

Having to earn his own living, the lad tried his hand at teaching in a small district school in Brimfield, Mass. His salary was $8 a month, and he boarded out. "While he taught the three R's he was fed largely on the three P's—potatoes, pork, and pie." The circumstances of his family not being affluent, he brought home to his father every penny he had earned during the three months of teaching. It was now that he begged his father to allow him to enter college. Amherst was his first choice, but circumstances prevented, and finally he entered Yale.

The future missionary started for Yale College in a coat remodeled from his father's, though it was several times too large for him. When he arrived he had 6¼ cents in his pocket, reserved on the margin of calculated expenses. With the capital remitted from home he settled in his room, with a very economical outfit as to furniture, as a member of the Class of 1832, a second-term freshman.

Having no money he had to work, so he set about cutting and splitting wood. The work was hard but he did not complain. He tried to find an easier and more lucrative job. Students were musical at Yale, and Brown could teach music, both instrumental and vocal. "Thereupon laying down the axe for the tuning fork and the sawbuck for the baton he started a class in music which helped to pay his expenses." Sometimes he was a waiter. In time he was appointed to the position of bell ringer, and then he had no further anxieties as to means. Just before Commencement he was asked to teach deaf-mutes in New York, and accepted the call. When he was graduated he ranked second of the three divisions of his class.

Who could have foreseen that Yale University would become the favorite of students from Japan, at that time a sealed empire, and that here at the quarter millennial celebration in 1901 the Mikado's Premier, Ito, should, gowned and capped in the scholastic garb of the Occident, receive the degree of LL. D. C.?

Passing rapidly over his theological training, carried on in Columbia, S. C., and in New York, after graduation, the Rev. Samuel R. Brown offered himself to the American Board as a missionary desirous of going to China. His services were accepted, and in 1838, the young missionary left for China. Some short time before he had been married, and his wife went with her husband. The ship arrived at Macao in February, 1839. At that time, with stupid restrictions, women and opium were not allowed to enter Chinese ports. Finally Mrs. Brown was smuggled in as "goods." On passing through the streets of Macao the two were pelted with stones and mud. Soon the educational plans of the American missionary were carried out. After the opium war, Hongkong was ceded to Great Britain, and in 1842, the school was moved to Hongkong. The experiences of the teacher were by no means pleasant ones. Once he nearly lost his life, his house having been attacked by Chinese pirates, and he was wounded. With all his kindly feelings, the missionary did not admire the children sent to him for instruction.

The Chinese pupil then had to have his mind emptied of a vast accumulation of false and superstitious notions that can never tenant an enlightened mind, for they cannot coexist with truth. Young as they were, the pupils were the victims of habits, among which were an utter disregard of truth, obscenity, and cowardliness. I have never known a Chinese boy who was not at first possessed of them all. It is possible to transform these beings who have grown up * * * under a false and defective training into enlightened Christian men.

The school in Hongkong came to a close through want of funds. Mrs. Brown was in bad health, and the family returned to the United States in 1847. In 1851 the Reformed Dutch Church at Owasco Outlet, near Auburn, asked Dr. Brown to become their pastor, and under his guidance as dominie the church was soon raised to a condition of self-support. In 1851 the Elmira College was founded and Dr. Brown was one of the incorporators. Now comes the most marked period in the career of the man. In 1858 he declared his wish to be sent as a missionary either to China or Japan. His desire was satisfied, for in 1859 the vessel which carried him out landed at Kanagawa. Arriving at Yokohama, the newcomers were warmly welcomed by the missionaries of the American Presbyterian Church. Mr. Griffis's account of the Rev. Samuel Robbins Brown's life and methods of instruction are fully described.

The Japanese seem to have always held Brown in respect, and even admiration. This was due to his kindliness, his tact, and his warm sympathies. Several visits were made to the United States, the last for the time being in 1869. Then came good news, the Japanese Government wanted a man it could rely on as a teacher. Just then a new port had been opened, Niigata, on the west coast, and to this little city went Samuel Robbins Brown. Now began the era of enlightenment in Japan. Christian churches sprang up, and the literature of Europe began to be in demand. Books were translated into Japanese. The missionary's advice was asked for on many occasions. As Mr. Griffis calls the subject of his memoir, Brown was the "Spiritual Engineer." "For thirteen years Robbins Brown toiled as in a mine unseen, while all the time his spiritual vision became clearer, his ideals deepened and clarified until there was a native church." In 1879 he came home. It was due to this man that in 1902 there were over 1,000 Chinese and Japanese students in America. This essentially good man died in June, 1880. The day before he went to his last sleep he visited the graves of his father and mother at Monson.

*A MAKER OF THE NEW ORIENT. Samuel Robbins Brown. Pioneer educator in China, America, and Japan. The Story of His Life and Work. By William Elliot Griffis. Cloth. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 332. Illustrated. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

Shakespeare's Inspiration.

SHAKESPERE AND HIS FORERUNNERS. Studies in Elizabethan Poetry and Its Development from Early English. By Sidney Lanier. Two volumes. Pp. 300. Profusely illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Sold by subscription.

If the posthumous publication of two or three volumes by Sidney Lanier has added little to his position as a poet and critic it has, at least, made his reputation more broadly known than it was during his lifetime. A work which now appears under the title of "Shakespere and His Forerunners" includes two sets of popular lectures on studies in the development of English Renaissance verse. With the exception of certain essays on special topics therein contained, the material has not appeared in print before. Mr. Lanier's mission, which was to make the popular mind appreciative of and sensitive to special study, has been admirably seconded by the publishers of his Shakespeare book. They have secured an unusual amount of good illustrative material—suggestive and descriptive without being distinctively rare or artistically precious.

"Shakespere and His Forerunners" forms really the carrying out of two ideas: A description of the various sciences, arts, and social manners, certain phases of which found expression in Shakespeare's verse, and a study of the poet himself as illustrated by his own work. To be sure, each of these subjects is led up to and receded from. As, for example, the Anglo-Saxon idea of psychology as found in "Hamlet" is contrasted with what it was in "Beowulf," and thence down to its appearance in the work of modern writers.

Mr. Lanier's presentation of facts as well as his observations are pleasingly clothed in simple, thoroughly rhetorical English—scholarly without being pedantic, persuasive but not servile, familiar without being trite or commonplace, and withal a very charming personality is revealed. Mr. Lanier does not only explain the appearance of the supernatural, of natural history, of birds, of landscape in the Avon poet's work, but he tells why these elements are there and what they stood for in Shakespeare's time, both from the poet's point of view and from the point of view of his audience. The part that women played in the poetry of the time, the station of the wife, are analyzed in the same manner.

In his chapters on the English sonnet he studies that form of poetic expression from the time when Wyatt and Surrey first translated Petrarca's one hundred and ninth down to the time of Shakespeare, and from that time to the present day. Here is revealed not only the author's knowledge of the history, development, technique, and ethical significance of prosody, but a keen, critical acumen as well.

The chapters which follow deal with the pronunciation of Shakespeare's time, and with the music, domestic life, and various arts of the period. Next come an analysis of the growth of Shakespeare's technical art, as shown by metrical tests; of the poet's spiritual development, as revealed through the relations of man to man and of man to God in the plays written at different times. And, while it may be contended that there is nothing new, nothing extraordinarily erudite, in Mr. Lanier's work, it cannot be denied that it is a valuable contribution to popular Shakespearean study. The author had a happy way of giving simple interest and charm to the dryest Shakespearean data.

AN IMMEDIATE SUCCESS,

6,500 SOLD FIRST WEEK OF PUBLICATION.

The CIRCLE

By KATHARINE C. THURSTON

"In youth we dream that life is a straight line; later we know it to be a circle in which the present presses on the future—the future on the past."

"A story of unusual power which opens in an obscure curio-shop in London, where Anna Solney, the sixteen-year-old daughter of an exile, is chafing bitterly against her enforced solitude and inactivity, when unexpectedly the opportunity so madly craved is offered her—the chance to take an active place in the busy world. Eight years later she returns, and to the girl standing in the shadows it seemed that the circle of life was complete. From the neutral tints she had passed through every graduated shade that existence can possess, revolving slowly past the faint light tones of hope and expectation to the vivid colors of actual fulfillment, then from the vivid colors steadily and inevitably forward, to be confronted once again by grayness and shadow. The shadows pass, however, and the constancy of her lover eventually brings to Anna the realization of a rarely perfect love."

THIS IS NOT THE USUAL NOVEL, BUT SOMETHING RARELY MET WITH IN RECENT FICTION—*AN ORIGINAL STORY.*

Illustrations by Reginald Birch

PRICE $1.50

AT ALL BOOKSTORES

Dodd, Mead & Company

Publishers—372 Fifth Avenue—New York

READY NEXT WEEK.

The Life and Times of Georg Joachim Goschen,

Publisher and Printer of Leipzig, 1752-1829. With Extracts from His Correspondence with Goethe, Schiller, Klopstock, Wieland, Körner, and many other Leading Authors and Men of Letters of the Time. By his Grandson, Viscount GOSCHEN. 2 Volumes, with 14 photogravures, 3 lithographs, and 27 other Illustrations. Net, $12.00.

"A vividly drawn picture of a thoroughly interesting man—a man of striking originality, of irrepressible energy, of great intellectual powers, and of very varied fortunes. His experience presents a combination of business and romance which has in the career of no other publisher been seen in such perfection. The book is further, however, a noteworthy contribution to the history of German society and of German thought during the forty stirring years."—London Times.

READY MARCH 2nd.

In Piccadilly

By BENJAMIN SWIFT. 12mo. Net, $1.00. A Stirring Satire of London Society.

For the most part the scene is laid in Piccadilly—that "amusement of Europe"—and somewhat of the moral turbulence of that quarter permeates the chief characters.

The Great Siberian Railway from St. Petersburg to Pekin.

By MICHAEL MYERS SHOEMAKER, author of "Quaint Corners of Ancient Empires," etc. 8vo. Fully Illustrated. Net, $2.00.

The record of a journey taken during the Spring of 1902 over this first great enterprise of the Twentieth Century. The writer has endeavored to place himself in the position of the Russians and to give their ideas upon their greatest work.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, NEW YORK and LONDON

MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS

A New International Language—News of Kipling—Forthcoming Books.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—London is somewhat interested, judging from the comments of the press, in the new international language called "Esperanto." So far as I have been able to learn any facts about the new language, it is a great improvement on Volapük, which was preposterous from beginning to end. Volapük was not a simple language, and simplicity is the one thing which is required, if we are to have an international language. Esperanto is far simpler, and to that extent is an improvement on Volapük, but it still is very far from being an ideal language in point of simplicity. Most people fancy that Arabic is a difficult language, and so it is, owing to certain peculiarities in it which are quite unnecessary. But in its main structure Arabic is simplicity itself. A new international language based on Arabic and pruned of the eccentricities of Arabic would meet a great want. It does seem absurd that all the world should have to learn eight or ten separate languages when one simple language would meet all the necessities of daily intercourse. Probably Esperanto will go the way of all other experiments of the kind, and will be soon forgotten, but the inventor is at least entitled to the credit of having grasped the idea that simplicity should be his aim, and although he has not been entirely successful in carrying out that idea, he has made an effort in the right direction.

***

Mr. George Burgin's new novel, "The Shutters of Silence," is decidedly the best thing he has done. It is the story of a man who was educated in a Trappist convent in Canada, and then turned out into the world. In this book Mr. Burgin seems to be more himself than in any of his previous books. That is to say, the influence of other writers is no longer visible. All of us who do any writing are influenced by the books we have read. I know of one well-known novelist who habitually saturates himself with the books of this or that author before sitting down to write a novel. The result is that in each of his books the influence of some one else is to be perceived, though that influence is not of a sort that suggests imitation. In some of Mr. Burgin's earlier books the influence of Bret Harte was visible, though he could not be honestly accused of imitating Harte. I have read his new book with great pleasure, and doubtless it will be republished in America, especially as the scene of the book is laid on American, that is to say, Canadian, soil.

***

Mr. Arnold Bennett achieved popularity by his "Great Babylon Hotel," and later on he achieved a solid reputation by his "Anna of the Five Towns." Naturally when an author finds that there is a demand for his work he seizes the opportunity to publish manuscripts which he has on hand. Accordingly Mr. Bennett gives us this week "The Gates of Wrath." In a preface—for he does not, thank heaven! descend to the puerility of a "foreword"—he says that the novel in question was written before "Anna of the Five Towns," and was published serially. It is certainly not quite what we should have expected from the author of "Anna," but it is good substantial melodrama, and is interesting and amusing.

***

Mr. Kipling is now in South Africa, and the last news of him was that he had made a speech at a political meeting. There are those who insist that an author has no right to meddle with politics. That, of course, is based on the assumption that politics is a trade which should be left wholly to those which follow it as a means of livelihood, and that for a man of culture and intelligence to meddle with politics is as foolish as it would be for a college professor to meddle with watchmaking. It happens, however, that the most distinguished of all recent English politicians was a novelist. Disraeli, the novelist, was known long before Disraeli, the statesman, was ever heard of. And was not Gladstone a man of letters, and did not Lord Derby translate Homer? If Mr. Kipling chooses to interest himself in the political affairs of his country, no one has a better right so to do. So long as we do not object to the election of lesser literary men to the House of Commons we surely ought not to object to Mr. Kipling when he undertakes to deal with politics as well as with poetry and romance.

***

We are shortly to have a new novel from Mr. Bernard Capes. It is to be entitled "A Castle in Spain," and there is not the least doubt that it will be interesting. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Capes will outgrow his present fondness of fine writing, or rather for what he regards as an original and desirable style. Mr. Capes's one fault is his fondness for this sort of thing, but he will sooner or later awake to the conviction that an author who makes his style the prominent feature of his work makes a mistake, whether his name be Bernard Capes or George Meredith.

***

We are also to have early in this month a new novel entitled "The Promotion of the Admiral," from the fertile pen of Mr. Morley Roberts. I am glad to know that it is to be a sea story, and that it is also to be humorous. Mr. Roberts knows the sea, and he is also a master of a certain grim humor that is very enjoyable, so we may look forward with confidence to a pleasant hour with his new book.

***

Mr. Francis Prevost has written a volume containing three short stories, and entitled "The Plague of the Heart." The stories are unequal, but the first one is especially good—as good in its way as some of Mr. Kipling's Indian stories. The other two stories are very creditable, but they do not appeal to the reader as strongly as does the first. Mr. Prevost has both matter and style. He knows how to tell a story, and he has a story to tell. Among the recent volumes of short stories I know of none which is the equal of "The Plague of Hearts." It should be republished in America, as very probably it has been, for it is not only good in itself, but it is the promise of better things to come. Mr. Prevost writes with such conscientious care that he cannot but grow in excellence as time goes on. I am curious to see what he will do when he next attempts a long novel. For his own sake I earnestly hope that he will give us more adventure and less of the sex problem than he has hitherto given us.

***

Sir Leslie Stephen has been very ill, and has undergone a serious operation, but he is now in a fair way to recover. His death would be a great loss to English letters, for he is one of the few who still preserve the traditions of the British essayist, and he is recognised as a critic whose judgment is worth something.

***

There is to be yet another posthumous book by Sir Walter Besant. It is to be a volume of essays, and will be entitled "As We Are and As We May Be." The essays will set forth the author's plans for the improvement of the condition of the poor, and even if they prove to be less practical than his "Palace of Delight" they will be sure to be interesting and worthy of attention. His "Palace of Delight," which he described in one of his best novels, "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," was materialised through the efforts of his admirers, but somehow it never answered the expectations of those who called it into being. I do not know if it is still in existence, for one never sees any allusion to it in the press, and there was a time not very long ago when it seemed to be a disastrous failure. But the idea was a noble one, even if it turned out to be an impracticable dream. Certainly even the dreams of philanthropy are better than the dull inertness of selfishness.

***

Mr. H. R. Fox-Bourne has just published a book entitled "Civilization in Congo Land" which ought to arouse Europe to the necessity of putting an end to the horrible misrule of the Belgians in Africa. It was the expectation of Sir Henry Stanley and other African experts that the establishment of the Congo State would put an end to the raids of ivory-hunting Arabs, which were devastating Central Africa. It did so, but in the place of Arab raids it substituted Belgian raids, and the last state of Central Africa was infinitely worse than the first. For the Arab, although he was cruel, was not so cruel as the Belgian, and ruinous as were the Arab raids they were small affairs compared with the raids carried on under the authority of the Congo State. Mr. Fox-Bourne gives a calm, dispassionate statement of the actual state of things in the Congo State, and it ought to be sufficient to cause a universal demand that the Belgians should be expelled from Africa, and that the Congo State should be handed over to some intelligent civilised power.

***

The firm of Routledge is about to publish a series of "Half Forgotten Books." Among those which will be published at an early day is Mrs. Radcliffe's "Mysteries of Udolpho"; Godwin's "Caleb Williams" and Haliburton's "Sam Slick."

There are many half or wholly forgotten books which, if they were to be republished, might meet with the success which they deserved but never attained. Should any publisher undertake the issue of a series of such books he would have at least as much chance of success as has the publisher who issues entirely new books. Among the thousands of novels which died at their birth, there must be many which would win a place if they were brought properly before the public. I wonder why no publisher has tried this plan of publishing books that are forgotten. With the aid of a competent reader, a publisher could find plenty of novels that deserve to be popular, and there would be no difficulty in obtaining the enthusiastic consent of the authors to have their books reissued, on terms of the utmost advantage to the publishers. But publishers rarely think of doing anything new. I wish Lombroso would study the publisher, and give us a scientific explanation of his peculiar mental attitude. It would be an interesting study, and one which would undoubtedly be of use both to publishers and authors.

***

We have a new weekly paper called "The Weekly Critical Review." I say we have it, because it is published in English as well as French, and appeals to English readers, although it is issued in Paris. The projectors must be sanguine men. The experiment of publishing papers and magazines in more than one language has been tried time and again, and has never once succeeded. The last attempt was made here, and deserved success. It was a magazine called, if I am not mistaken, Cosmopolis, and its articles were nearly always worth reading, but it never attracted the half crowns of the public. Even the publication in its pages of a story by Kipling merely resulted in burying the story until it was disinterred by its author, and republished in a volume of short stories.

W. L. ALDEN.

"What Manner of Man."

WHAT MANNER OF MAN. By Edna Kenton. Pp. 292. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

The novel called "What Manner of Man," by Edna Kenton, is a study of what is commonly known as the "artistic temperament," and it is a novel far enough above the average level of merit encountered in the present year of grace to cause even tired reviewers to wake up and take hope once more. The author's name is not familiar, and her title page, unadorned with references to former triumphs over the timidity of publishing houses, might lead one to infer that this is her first essay in the field of fiction, but there is nothing about the story itself to confirm this opinion. Both in design and execution it shows the practiced hand, and the skill with which she has suggested and developed the character of her hero—a painter, to whom his art and its accomplishment are the supreme objects of existence, and therefore justify the use of all means, fair or foul, that lead to their furtherance—is proof enough that here is no amateur in the difficult task of analyzing the motives of the human heart, though this may possibly be a first attempt at elaborating them into book form. And the artist himself is but the centre of a group whose personalities are well differentiated and visualized by the clever pen of the author, and they move through the pages of her curious tragedy with vitality enough to make their history of interest during the two hours or so required to learn it.

The four persons in the book who really count are the artist, Thayer; his friend, Hilda Davenport, and a father and daughter on one of those desolate fairy islands off the coast of Great Britain whither the writers of novels so often go when a heroine is needed who combines perfect beauty with perfect innocence of heart and an inborn aristocracy of soul that needs only to be brought into contact with the world of fashion and manners to take on all its charm and polish. Thayer, who had often painted Mrs. Davenport's beautiful face in his pictures, was unable to gain her consent to pose for the masterpiece which he had long had in mind, but for which he could find no other suitable model. She was an example of unconventionality in most respects, a devoted admirer of Thayer's genius, and none too prompt to "draw the line" against his wishes, but nothing could induce her to act as the inspiration of his "Christian Maiden" suffering for her faith at the hands of Nero. However, she did invite him to join her in a yachting trip to Eilean Rohan, which is within sight of the coast of Scotland, but so inaccessible to all but the most adventurous travelers that it is practically a little kingdom by itself with one of the heads of Rohan for its "King."

Here the author has performed the old miracle of finding the perfect maiden, reared by father and brothers amid the most simple and primitive surroundings, but attuned by her love of nature in all its moods to an exquisite refinement and sensitiveness of soul.

Of course, the daughter of The Rohan, with her scarlet peasant dress and ruddy gold hair, is all that, and more than, Thayer has ever dreamed of as the figure for his great picture, but the difficulties in the way of gaining her as a model seem insuperable. The only way is to marry her, and at first he is not ready for that by any means, so the wonderful strangers on the yacht, having staid long enough on Eilean Rohan to awaken Clodah Rohan to a longing sense of all of which she has been ignorant, sail away, and for a year she awaits she knows not what. But Thayer, having at last found what he had long searched for in vain—a perfect model for the picture which he knows will make him famous—and being utterly untroubled with scruples of conscience where his art is concerned, at the end of the year has made up his mind to pay the price which alone, he knows, will obtain the island's treasure for a model.

The girl's love was easy enough to win, but the gaining of the father's confidence in Thayer's honesty of purpose was another matter. Even Thayer's callous, selfish heart was touched in the necessary conflict, and he was driven to some self-probing that gave his final victory over the heart-broken Rohan all the humiliation of self-defeat.

Clodah's month of probation, in which Thayer plays the lover skillfully enough to make her almost happy in his strange London home, and initiates her by degrees into some little understanding and appreciation of the art which is his only passion and to which it is easily seen he will ultimately sacrifice her, is drawn by the author with painful reality. One feels the swift degrees by which the man relinquishes the subterfuges by which all along he has hidden even from himself the cruel trick he has played on the girl, and becomes wholly the artist, absorbed by his purpose. Opposition on Clodah's part turns his slight tenderness for her to fierce irritation, and there comes a day when her face, robbed by his own harshness of the expression of childlike innocence which alone will make his "Christian Maiden" the perfect thing he imagined, so enrages him that she learns the single purpose for which he married her. There was only one thing for the island queen to do—to reach Eilean Rohan and die. It is all sad enough, but the end atones, for Clodah dead accomplishes what the living Clodah could not do—reaches her husband's heart, buried under years of cynicism and selfishness, and for the second time turns victory into defeat and saves his soul—perhaps.

The greatest novel that this year will see!

ZOLA'S *NEW NOVEL*

Finished just before his death

TRUTH

12mo. $1.50

JUST PUBLISHED

"What is TRUTH?" asked jesting Pilate, and would not stay for an answer.

Translated by E. A. Vizetelly. The third in the "Four Evangelists" group, following "Fruitfulness" and "Labor"

THE PLOT: Virtually the problem presented by the famous Dreyfus case recast in a new mold.

SUBJECT: Illustrates the antagonistic influences of the Jesuit and Secular parties in modern France.

TREATMENT: Sustains from cover to cover intense interest in a vivid dramatic situation.

"Truth is on its way, and nothing can stop it."—Zola. *"J'accuse."*

JOHN LANE, THE BODLEY HEAD, 67 Fifth Avenue, **NEW YORK**

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and Including Thursday Afternoon.

History and Biography.

LIFE OF REAR ADMIRAL JOHN TUCKER: With Notes on the Navigation of the Upper Amazon and Its Principal Tributaries, by the Author; and a Biographical Sketch of the Author by M. Tyler. By Capt. James Henry Rochelle. 12mo. Washington, D. C.: The Neale Publishing Company. $2.

AUGUSTUS CAESAR AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE EMPIRE OF ROME. By John B. Firth. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-370. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35 net.

THE BOOKMAN BIOGRAPHIES. Robert Louis Stevenson, by G. K. Chesterton; Thomas Carlyle, by G. K. Chesterton, and J. E. Hodder Williams. 2 Vols. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: James Pott & Co. 75 cents per volume.

A SHORT HISTORY OF ROME. By W. S. Robinson. 12mo. Pp. viii.-468. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.12.

THE LIFE OF JAMES MADISON. By Gaillard Hunt. 8vo. Pp. viii.-399. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.50 net.

Religious and Ecclesiastical.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF STRATFORD-ON-AVON, and Other Buildings of Interest in the Town and Neighborhood. By Harold Baker. 12mo. Pp. xii.-94. New York: The Macmillan Company. 60 cents.

Travel and Description.

PICTURES OF SWEDISH LIFE; Or, Svea and Her Children. By Mrs. Woods Baker. 8vo. Pp. xiii.-408. Chicago: The Engberg-Holmberg Publishing Company.

Political, Sociological, &c.

THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC AND ITS GOVERNMENT. An Analysis of the Government of the United States with a Consideration of its Fundamental Principles and of its Relations to the States and Territories. By James Albert Woodburn. 12mo. Pp. v.-466. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.00 net.

LITERARY PILGRIMAGES IN NEW ENGLAND. By Edwin M. Bacon. Illustrated. Pp. 532. New York: Silver, Burdett Company. $2.00.

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY IN THE ORIENT. By John W. Foster. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-500. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.00 net.

Poetry, Art, and New Editions.

PETER VON DUIKELSPIEL and other Moods More Serious of John Campbell Haywood. 16mo. Brochure. Published by author.

THE PROSE WORKS OF WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY. The Paris Sketch Book. Edited by Walter Jerrold. Illustrated by Charles E. Brock. 12mo. Pp. v.-382. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

WRITTEN IN FLORENCE. The Last Verses of Hugh McCulloch. 12mo. Pp. 105. London: J. M. Dent & Co. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25 net.

LONGMAN'S ENGLISH CLASSICS. Irving's "Oliver Goldsmith." Edited, with notes and introduction, by Lewis B. Semple. 12mo. Pp. xxiii.-300. Tennyson's "Gareth and Lynette," "Lancelot and Elaine," and "The Passing of Arthur." Edited, with notes and introduction, by Sophie Chantal Hart. 12mo. Pp. xxxii.-137. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

STREAMLETS FROM THE FOUNT OF POESY. By N. B. Gander. 12mo. Pp. 22. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

BARBIZON DAYS. Millet, Corot, Rousseau, Barye. By Charles Sprague Smith. 12mo. Pp. 236. New York: A. Wessels Company. $2.

HAND IN HAND. Verses by a Mother and Daughter. 12mo. Pp. viii.-122. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Essays and General Literature.

THE PRINCIPLES OF CRITICISM. An Introduction to the Study of Literature. By W. Basil Worsfold. New edition. 12mo. Pp. viii.-256. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.12 net.

LETTERS OF AN ACTRESS. 12mo. Pp. vi.-236. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

THE WOMAN WHO TOILS. Being the Experiences of Two Ladies as Factory Girls. By Mrs. John Van Vorst and Marie Van Vorst. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 303. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Fiction.

FLOWERS OF THE DUST. By John Oxenham. 12mo. Pp. 366. New York: A. Wessels Company. $1.50.

BY THE RAMPARTS OF JEZREEL. By Arnold Davenport. 12mo. Pp. 389. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

THE STAR DREAMER. A Romance. By Agnes and Egerton Castle. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-[illegible]. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

JOURNEY'S END. A Romance of To-day. By Justus Miles Forman. 12mo. Pp. 257. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Miscellaneous.

MEMOIRS OF THE TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB. Volume X. History of Pre-clusion Botany in its Relation to Aster. By Edward Sandford Burgess. 12mo. Pp. xii.-447. New York: Published by the club.

THE AMERICAN COTTON INDUSTRY. A Study of Work and Workers, Contributed to The Manchester Guardian. By T. M. Young. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-150. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE METHOD OF THE RECITATION. By Charles A. McMurray. 12mo. Pp. xi.-339. New York: The Macmillan Company. 90 cents net.

EXPERIMENTS ON ANIMALS. By Stephen Paget. Introduction by Lord Lister. New and revised edition. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-387. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

J. G. FRAZER'S LE RAMEAU D'OR. Étude sur La Magie et La Religion Traduit de L'anglais. Tome I. Magie et Religion. Les Tabous. Par R. Stiebel. 8vo. Pp. [illegible]. Paris: Schleicher Frères & Cie. Paper.

MY SON ROM. Par Edward Everett Hale. Traduit par Mary Prince Sauveur, et annoté par Lambert Sauveur. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-[illegible]. New York: William R. Jenkins. Paper. [illegible] cents.

SELECTIONS FROM LATIN PROSE AUTHORS FOR SIGHT READING. By Susan Braley Franklin and Ella Catherine Greene. 12mo. Pp. 98. New York: The American Book Company. Price, 40 cents.

COMMERCIAL GERMAN. By Arnold Kutner. 12mo. Pp. 403. New York: The American Book Company. Price, $1.00.

HOME FLORICULTURE. A Practical Guide to the Treatment of Flowering and Ornamental Plants in the House and Garden. By Eben E. Rexford. Illustrated. 5x7 inches. Pp. 300. New York: The Orange Judd Company. $1.00.

PRINCIPLES OF HOME DECORATION. With Practical Examples. By Candace Wheeler. 8vo. Pp. 227. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.80 net.

A Novel of Ancient Babylon.

COME WITH ME INTO BABYLON. A Story of the Fall of Nineveh. By Josiah R. Ward. Illustrated by James R. McBurney and W. B. Gilbert. In one volume. Pp. 328. 12mo. Cloth. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

Those who accept the invitation conveyed by the title of this romance of twenty-five centuries ago will have a poignant sympathy with the Jewish captives of old, for before the reader [illegible] time beside those water of Babylon and weep in hopeless weariness of spirit.

The writer has brought to his task sincerity, research, enthusiasm, but he essays the impossible. It is not for him, nor for any, to make these few scattered dry bones of history live in the form of romance.

There can be little historical value in a tale of a time so obscure. Its facts are probably fiction; its fiction is heavy with all the vanished centuries between us and the actors in the tragic drama upon which the curtain has so long fallen.

The reach from the ancient to the modern is another thing than the reach from modern to ancient. In the sacred writers as in the old Greeks, one feels again and again in some swift touch that the humanity of then is the humanity of now. But in Mr. Ward's pages, the carefully arranged stage properties, the cumbrous drapery quench the vital spark of a common human nature, and we are left with a mass of lifeless machinery on our hands, regretting that the writer should have wrought with such care and skill upon what cannot be done at all.

Greek Life.

THE LIFE OF THE ANCIENT GREEKS. With Special Reference to Athens. By Charles Burton Gulick, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Greek in Harvard University. Illustrated. New York, D. Appleton & Co.

The editors of the Twentieth Century Textbooks have made an excellent addition to their series in Prof. Gulick's volume entitled "The Life of the Ancient Greeks." The book is a thoroughly admirable attempt to reconstruct the essential elements of Greek civilization in the fourth and fifth centuries from the various sources—historical, literary, and artistic—which classical research has opened up to us.

After a brief review of the natural conditions of the land itself, the subject of the book progresses logically to the man-made conditions of Greek life; the people, their childhood and youth, the customs relating to marriage and home life; the larger world of public service in war, the civic functions, agriculture, manufacture, and the trades; closing with the less easily classified subjects of travel and hospitality, domestic religion, old age, sickness, death, and burial. Within this compass Mr. Gulick presents a very instructive and interesting picture of Greek life—or, to be more exact, of Athenian life—which will undoubtedly serve to enlighten those young persons to whom the preface refers, who in the midst of the struggle with Greek verbs demand to be told who the Greeks were anyway, and what their life was like.

Recognizing that such questions should be answered, the author has "ventured to sift and reproduce in as untechnical a form as possible some of the settled knowledge about ancient life which affords useful lessons, not only to the schoolboy, but also for all educated persons to-day." To all such the book will present in compact form a large amount of well-chosen information. Its arrangement and the unusually careful and helpful relationship which has been preserved throughout between the text and illustrations should be especially commended. Moreover, Mr. Gulick evidently feels the beauty of his subject, although in accordance with the accepted standard for books designed pre-eminently as textbooks he keeps rather guardedly to the statement of fact, and ventures but few interpretative expressions. The volume, however, is not wholly lacking in atmosphere, and with our present attitude toward conventional education it is perhaps too much to ask that a book should be efficient as a textbook and the work of an artist as well.

A Christian Science Novel.

THE LIFE WITHIN. In one volume. Pp. 365. 12mo. Cloth. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

Whatever may be the relation of Christian Science to fact, "The Life Within" shows, as did its predecessor in the same field, "The Right Princess," that it lends itself readily to fiction. A story frankly holding a brief for any sect or cult has seldom a claim to be regarded as literature. When we say that "The Life Within" is written with directness and sincerity, and that it carries the reader along with it in an astonished interest, we have given it its meed of praise. Leaving out the miracles, the tale is a commonplace romance, narrated in a pleasant, flowing style. With the miracles, it becomes an interesting psychological study to those who stand outside the pale of Christian Science. Such persons will marvel exceedingly at the very considerable powers which seem able to exist in a logical vacuum.

The anonymous author fairly states certain obvious objections to Christian Science, but meets them with the unintelligible jargon of the cult, and the replies simply slip past the confronting difficulties, leaving them as firmly and squarely planted as before. One is irresistibly reminded of the arguments between Little Alice and "the creatures," wherein "the creatures" always have the absurd best of it through their very absurdity.

"The Life Within" will make the plain-minded dweller in a world of realities "put his hand to his head," like Dickens's hopelessly bewildered Mr. Twemlow. Verily, it is not only "jesting Pilate" who has need to ask, "What is truth?" The story will not make converts. Does religious fiction ever do that?—but it will fortify the faithful, to whom, we suppose, it seems altogether lucid and reasonable.

The writer's honesty is not to be doubted, and her work has been done with restraint as well as with enthusiasm. This book will probably receive more than the fleeting interest accorded to better constructed novels; [illegible]

SCRIBNER'S for MARCH

The SUPREME COURT of THE UNITED STATES. By David J. Brewer, Associate Justice. One of the group of important articles in SCRIBNER'S on the Government of the United States, the first of which was Mr. James Ford Rhode's paper on "The Presidential Office." This article is contributed by one of the highest authorities that has ever written on the Supreme Court.

THE WADDINGTON LETTERS. At the Coronation of Czar Alexander III: Letters of the French Ambassadress, Mary King Waddington. The interest that attaches to these letters is extraordinary, by virtue of the fact that Mme. Waddington's husband was Special Ambassador to Russia at the time of the Coronation, and she enjoyed unusual advantages for observation. This fact, added to the brilliancy and vividness of the writer's style, makes these letters a most entertaining record. The illustrations are reproduced from paintings and drawings made at the time.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CITY. By John Corbin. An entertaining paper depicting the social and aesthetic side of New York as it is to-day, illustrated with most remarkable photographs of the city in its various aspects, by night and by day, and in sunshine, rain, and snow.

JOHN FOX'S SERIAL STORY, "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come." Mr. Fox's notable new serial, that has already, in its second instalment, found so many enthusiastic readers. It is illustrated by F. C. Yohn.

"This story is one of rare interest."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

"This story is revealing itself as the best work Mr. Fox has done."—*Bridgeport Standard.*

MARIONETTES AND PUPPET SHOWS. By E. C. Peixotto. An entertaining article on marionette shows in all countries, telling something of the history of the puppet dramas and describing the various types of marionettes.

A MORO PRINCESS. By Mrs. Lea Febiger. A description of an interesting type of oriental civilization—A princess in the Phillippines, the descendant of a royal family dating from the earliest times, who has now come under the United States Administration, and who is one of the striking figures of our new possessions in the East. Illustrated with photographs.

THE SHORT STORIES IN THIS NUMBER ARE ESPECIALLY GOOD AND INCLUDE

A Reformed Traveller. By SYDNEY H. PRESTON, author of "The Green Pigs." Illustrated by Sherman Potts.

A Delusion of Grandeur. By ELEANOR STUART. Illustrated by H. M. Walcott.

Captain Meaghan's Retirement. By H. J. O'HIGGIN. With illustrations in color by George Wright.

The Fatal Sisters. By MARGARET COOPER MCGIFFERT. Illustrated by Walter Appelton Clark.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE *PRICE 25 CENTS*

A NEW GARDEN BOOK WHICH IS NOT ONLY CHARMING BUT

"Intensely practical" (*New York Sun.*) "Really valuable" (*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*)

A Woman's Hardy Garden

A GARDEN OF HARDY PERENNIALS, ANNUALS AND BULBS WHICH WILL GIVE A CONTINUAL SEQUENCE OF FLOWERS IN EVERY FORM AND COLOR FROM APRIL TILL NOVEMBER, IF PROPERLY MADE AND TENDED.

By HELENA RUTHERFURD ELY

With illustrations from photographs taken in the author's garden by Professor C. F. Chandler.

Cloth, 12mo, $1.75 net (postage 13c.)

"The simplicity of her attempt at gardening constitutes a charm. . . . She gives copious details of the cost of plants, the exact dates of planting, the number of plants required in a given space for beauty of effect and advantage to free growth, the protection needed from sun and frost, the precautions to take against injury from insects, the satisfaction to be expected from the different varieties of plants in the matter of luxuriant bloom and length of time for blossoming, and such information to be appreciated only by those who have raised a healthy garden by the slow teachings of personal experience."—*New York Times.*

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, Publishers, 66 Fifth Ave.

RECENT POETRY

Verses by Edmond Holmes, Lady Alfred Douglas, Rossiter Johnson, and S. H. Thayer—A Play by Miss Wells.*

IN DISCUSSING the work of minor poets one is usually impelled to follow the counsel of Hans Andersen's Portuguese Duck—to treat them with respect, since they have "song, manners, and education"; but it is human nature to agree with the Drake in the same philosophic tale—that to get something to satisfy your hunger is the most important thing. Frequently one can gain from them sufficient sustenance to appease an ordinary appetite; but there are times when the sweetness of the fare is almost as cloying as a dinner of confections. Meritorious as many of the qualities of Mr. Holmes's verse seem to us, we find it somewhat saccharine. Shakespearean iterations without Shakespearean wit pall upon the ear, and the word "love" repeated more than a hundred times in a quarter that number of sonnets loses the fine flavor of its meaning, however good the reader's intention. Mr. Holmes's former volume was, not very appropriately, called "The Silence of Love," and this one is "The Triumph of Love." We regret to say that now and then it suggests the triumph of sound over sense. In most of the sonnets, however, there are the virtues of earnestness and fluency. The metre seldom halts and the repetitive vocabulary rolls freely forth with a certain warmth in its unchecked flow. If the whole effect is not that of united technical and spiritual success it must be remembered that but few writers have achieved in a sonnet sequence even so close an approach to such success as Mrs. Browning's, Christina Rossetti standing alone at the top and Wilfrid Blunt on a ridge of his own but slightly lower in level.

"Rainbows," by Lady Alfred Douglas, is a less ambitious cluster of poems, some of them very imperfect in execution, but the larger number removed from the positive commonplace by a touch of individual fancy in a symbol or in a phrase. Perhaps the average reader dipping into them will come into closer relations with poetry than through most of his excursions into the periodical verse of the moment, despite the fact that they lack the scholarship to dignify slight themes. A stanza or two from "April Twilight" will give an idea of the general quality of the volume:

The skies are gray, the streets are gray,
  Twilight walks softly through the streets,
Against the golden veils of day,
  With weary, silver wings she beats.
* * * * * *
My windows look across a square,
  I see dark houses through a screen
Of slender branches, leafless, bare,
  Yet faintly flushed with green.

I see the strangers pass and pass,
  And some are grave, and some are gay,
But all seem shadows in a glass;
  Not like the people of the day.

They walk between giant daffodils,
  How endlessly their footsteps beat,
How languidly their laughter thrills
  The silence of the street.

Mr. Rossiter Johnson writes with a more accustomed pen and in a spirit of no less pleasant simplicity and directness. His "Morning Lights and Evening Shadows" is a collection of verse in which many interests are represented and much friendly human intercourse. A number of the poems are memorial.

"Songs from Edgewood" is another pleasant volume without high pretensions, the contents of which are free from elaboration and in many instances touched by the grace of the outdoor world affectionately observed. Reminiscences of the Adirondacks and of Sleepy Hollow are quietly expressive of woods often visited, bird songs often heard, flowers and grasses seen growing, and also of the Winter magic in a country world so difficult for the townsman to realize. On its technical side, however, this poetry leaves much to be desired. We have seen worse tricks played with language than the rhyming of "solitudes" with "folly-broods," of "palms" with "arms," and "calm" with "harm," but it takes a strong poetic inspiration to carry them. As proof that the author is far from indifferent to the effect produced upon the reader by his poems, we quote the following singularly naïve little description, obviously drawn from life:

I watched her read a song of mine;
  She paused, then scanned it line by line.
  A smile suffused her face, I guessed
  Of irony than interest;
Than this she gave no other sign.

Whatever thought she might enshrine
I lacked the vision to divine;
  And yet with still lips closely pressed
      I watched her read.
There seemed unconsciously to shine,
Through softer eyes, a spell benign;
  And secretly, as some strange guest
  Intruding on her silent quest,
A tear fell; with what joy divine
      I watched her read!

The Greek title of Miss Wells's drama does not belie its essentially Greek spirit. While there is no tremendous Aeschylean movement of fate toward a predetermined climax, there is the direct march of events undisturbed by the schisms of separate scenes, and the concentration of the emotions in the fortunes of the two chief actors, which the Greeks were taught by Sophocles to expect when they gathered before the Athenian stage in passionate appreciation of its delights. There is moreover a quality in which a large proportion of modern drama is deficient—balance. Frequently the light parts are made too heavy or the heavy parts too light, and the effect tips over as though the human figure were drawn with all its crosswise lines running down in one direction. Here, however, the interplay of human passion with human will is skillfully rendered, and the picture of Ione is bright to the same degree that her fate is tragic. The plot is undisturbed by minor complications and the dramatis personae are few in number. The first act takes place before the Temple of Diana at Ephesus. A group of Ephesian citizens explain the situation in their talk together. Ione, a beautiful maiden of Ephesus, has been stolen by Croesus, and her townspeople, by whom she is beloved, and her brother, are mourning her. The second act shows Ione in the royal palace at Sardis. Croesus joins her, and while they are together the Queen enters and upbraids the King for "playing slave" to Ione. The King replies mildly, and with that craft which to the early Greek would not have been entirely a matter for condemnation. The Queen is, however, bent upon separating the lovers, and summons Ione to be her bower maid. Ione complies, and neither Croesus nor the reader is certain from what spring of cowardice or obedience her compliance is drawn. When she returns for a second interview with Croesus she finds him in possession of an oracular message urging him against Persia, and wins from him two promises—the first, that she may accompany him on the march; the second, that she may send a messenger with news of her to her brother left ill and desolate at Ephesus.

In the next scene, Ione, closeted with the Queen, discovers that her brother on a previous embassy to the King has fallen in love with the Queen, and that she reciprocates his passion. Playing upon this knowledge, she gains the Queen's pity and shows the guile of her race in trying to obtain her end. Croesus then enters and unfolds to the Queen his plan of sending Ione as a vestal to the Temple of Diana. The Queen, with reason, doubts his word, but acquiesces, as does Ione, who knows his real intention. Later, Ismenides, Ione's brother, makes his way to the Queen's presence in the guise of a mendicant, and together they arrange to send word of the King's plan of march to the Persian ruler, the Queen in anger at the alienation of Croesus, and Ismenides, in retaliation for the theft of Ione by Croesus. In the third act the tragedy mounts to its height. Croesus, in camp near Sardis, is told that he has been betrayed to the Persians by Ione; that her brother has reached Cyrus with a map of his line of march and plan of war. Croesus seeks Ione and finds her singing this song:

"The white rose of the King," so Persia called her;
  She shrank and whiter grew.
Poor rose! the greatness of her love appalled her.
  Its short-lived joy she knew.

The King stooped down and said: "O rose! thy whiteness
  Hath been untinged till now;
Blush thou to red, sweet rose, and wreathe with brightness
  Thy loving monarch's brow."

Shivered the pale one then—"O King! adoring
  At thy dear feet I lie;
But breathe not on me lest thy love's outpouring
  Shall mean thy rose must die!'

Too late! love's sunshine warms, uplifts, enthralls me;
  I climb unto thy breast;
Blush at thy kiss, careless of what befalls me,
  And dying, die most blest.

Croesus plays for a time with the purport of the song, twisting it to fit Ione's fate, and finally crushes her against his mailed bosom until she dies. In the final act he learns that she was innocent of perfidy toward him, and that the information brought by Ismenides was gained from his wife. Defeated by Cyrus, his wise utterances have won the Persian King to friendship, and he is welcomed by him as "an honored friend." When he hears of Ione's innocence, however, he seizes a torch and, mounting the funeral pyre, sets fire to the inflammable material. With this, the curtain.

Nothing could be more simple than the method by which this plot is unfolded. The movement is swift, there is little by-play and as little ornament in the uniformly poetic treatment. The portraiture is vivid, but in outline only—there are few strokes to reveal secondary features of mind and soul. The diction, despite the rapidity with which the drama proceeds, is flowing and serene without abrupt or elliptical passages. The effect is large, in a sense gracious, despite the horror of the dénouement, and wholly without flippancy. The absence of detail results not in the impression of emptiness, but in the impression of restraint. The reader is conscious from the beginning to the end of being in the presence of art. The defect (and we contend that in any work of art involving the portraiture of human nature it is a defect) lies in the absence of any character strongly to be respected. Croesus has within him elements of greatness and of delicacy, but they are in abeyance throughout to craft and brutality; Ione is loving, playful, brilliant, but neither innocent of heart nor elevated in thought, and her pettishly contemptuous attitude toward the Queen is repellent. The Queen herself is revengeful and without beauty of temper or soul. Ismenides is little more than a tool, and in Cyrus alone, who appears at the end with hardly more than a dozen lines through which to reveal himself, we see the inspiring features of mercy and justice.

There is every reason to expect from the author of "Croesus and Ione" work of rare and beautiful quality, and, without ignoring the many exquisite passages and frequent felicitous lines that make the reading of her present drama a genuine delight, we may hope that later she may throw the charm of her style over a nobler framework. We quote as an example of this charm Ione's greeting to the dawn:

How pure the dawn is! ever a new birth,
Touched by no thought of that sweet yesterday
That fled soft-footed to forgetfulness.
And this young morn that rises maidenly
May bear within her breast great thoughts, great loves,
Ay, greater sorrows, sterner tragedies.
Morn, I salute thee! bring to Ione
I pray thee, none but pleasant things, for she
Is young yet like as thou art, and her feet
Are very restless, longing for the dance,
The swaying music, and the minstrelsy.

*THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE. By Edmond Holmes. John Lane. London and New York. 1902.
*RAINBOWS. By Olive Constance, (Lady Alfred Douglas.) John Lane. The Bodley Head. London and New York: 1902.
*MORNING LIGHTS AND EVENING SHADOWS. By Rossiter Johnson. The Marion Press. Jamaica, Queensborough, and New York: 1902.
*SONGS FROM EDGEWOOD. By Stephen Henry Thayer. G. P. Putnam's Sons. New York and London: 1902.
*CROESUS AND IONE. A Drama in Four Acts. By Charlotte Elizabeth Wells. Riggs Printing and Publishing Company. 1,123 Broadway, New York. 1902.

Jean Antoine Watteau.

WATTEAU AND HIS SCHOOL. By Edgcumbe Staley, B. A. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1902. $1.75.

This twenty-third volume of "The Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture" series has for its subject Jean Antoine Watteau, in whom Pater delicately discerns "the essential melancholy of the comedian." The story of his life and of his art—the two running in a single channel—is told in a somewhat anecdotal fashion and jerkily, as if the author were struggling with an attempt at literal translation, but with a sufficiently informing and interesting result. Like his predecessor, Callot, of the severe and colorless line, Watteau had a predilection for the strolling comedians who early, and again late in his career, furnished him with most engaging models, and the reproductions in the present volume of his pictures of the Théâtre Italien will be both novel and welcome to the wide public who knew him chiefly by his fêtes galantes. It is interesting to find that the first "color master" to influence this light and silvery painter was Rubens, and that the suppressed splendor of Watteau's reds is due to his ardent study of Rubens's canvases. To Giorgione and Tintoretto can be traced his saffrons, and to Titian, Correggio and Veronese his golden flesh tones. Among his peculiarities in the handling of his medium are noted his habit of drawing on both sides of the paper, thus imposing shadow through the paper, and his trick of lining his broad bands of vermilion with thin black strokes.

Again, like Callot, with whose work his own seems to have so little in common, Watteau was by nature a caricaturist, producing in his earlier work the drolleries of charlatans and mountebanks, and representing human beings in monkey form at monkey tricks. This side of his art is not represented among the illustrations, but a very interesting reproduction is given of his first picture, "La Vraie Gaieté," in which the outdoor dance so familiar to his brush is rendered by the rustics of his birthplace, and with a gracious candor and simplicity that are not surpassed in the work of his best period. The final chapter, comprising a fourth of the text, is devoted to brief biographical and critical notices of "the school of Watteau," in which, of course, Lancret and Pater are the leaders. The usual list of chief works completes the volume, concerning which the author laments his inability to provide either a full or a correct list of the works in the possession of private owners owing not merely to the inevitable changing of ownership, but also to the difficulty of obtaining access to the pictures, this favor having been often refused.

Before the Mast.

ROUND THE HORN, BEFORE THE MAST. By A. Basil Lubbock. Cloth. Decorated Cover. Pp. 375. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

A sailor man has his own vocabulary—more or less choice, and so the four-masted bark, the Royalshire, you may call at will a "wind-jammer" or a "lime-squeezer." Anyhow, she was a good craft, and had an able skipper and in her crew for the long voyage from 'Frisco to Liverpool went Mr. Basil Lubbock. There were several ships on the wharves bound round the Horn, but Mr. Lubbock was careful not to put his foot on a vessel with "a Down Easter or a "Blue Nose mate." It may be that the author has a prejudice against mates just as has Mr. Morgan Robertson. It is with regret that we have to state that American ships do not enjoy a good reputation as to officers. Mr. Lubbock writes that on board of an English ship a sailor, when he gets into port and complains of abuse, can find some justice. If it can be proved that the Captain or the mates have been cruel there is punishment awaiting them. The inference drawn is that the abuse of the men on an American vessel is ignored. The author thinks that the reputation of American ships has got to be so bad that nothing "but a real tough citizen, or a stolid, long-suffering Dutchman, (as sailors call all Germans, Swedes, Norwegians, or Russian Finns,) will ship on them." Per contra, English seamen on board of English vessels are not often found.

A great deal is written nowadays about the scandal of British ships sailing manned by crews of Dagos and Dutchmen, and most people believe the reason is that Britishers prefer sailing in foreign ships because they are so much better fed. But the real reason why British ships are not manned by British seamen entirely is a very simple one to my mind—there are not sufficient British seamen to man British ships.

On the [illegible] of August, [illegible] the captain was manned, and then 'Frisco "faded out of sight." Mr. Lubbock must have been gifted with a sharp appetite not only as to quality but quantity of food, for he introduces the "grub" question on all occasions. Had you in the cook's galley the chef of a noted Parisian restaurant, there would be fault-finding. It must, however, be nauseating to eat slushy pork and flint biscuit and to wash them down with curious fluids called by courtesy coffee or tea.

No one ever thought that there was the least resemblance between the lake of Como and the Pacific off Cape Horn. All the storms of the two oceans seem to gather at the Horn. The sailors were always drenched, and the cold was hard to bear. Mr. Lubbock had his Klondike experience, and had warm clothing. The old man showed his seamanship. He kept his newest and strongest canvas for the tussle at the Cape, and never was afraid of setting full sail. Finally the Cape was left astern, and then came more pleasant times. At last the good ship, for she was a prime one, entered the British Channel. Then there came the pilot, and he told them about the fight with the Boers, and an excited Britisher remarked: "Then we might have been held up by a Boer cruiser." Next a Scotchman on board danced a Highland fling, shouting: "Hurrah, I'm off for the fight." The mudhook was loosened, and on Dec. 28 the ship was made fast to the Liverpool dock. Then the chantey was sung:

Solo—The sails are furled, our work is done.
Chorus—Leave her, Johnnie, leave her!
Solo—And now on shore we'll have our fun.
Chorus—It's time for us to leave her.

The story of a long cruise with all the ups and downs which befall the man before the mast is well told.

Extra Illustrated Books.

To the January Connoisseur Leonard W. Tillingston contributed an account on "The Art of Extra Illustration," which is chiefly remarkable for its defense of the grangerite and its lack of reference to the "art" as practiced in the United States. In a bibliographical glossary the grangerite is defined as "one who mutilates books by cutting out the frontispieces, plates, and title-pages for the purpose of enriching his scrap album, or to extra-illustrate another book." To Mr. Tillingston's mind this is unfair and even libelous. "There are always plenty of imperfect copies available," he says. "The biblioclast furnishes the material and the grangerite makes use of it. That is all. There is no collusion between them."

Small, indeed, must be Mr. Tillingston's acquaintance with the rarest of English books if he is not aware that numerous copies of precious works are destitute to-day of frontispieces, portraits, and title-pages simply because the words "biblioclast" and "grangerite" are frequently synonymous. It is true that William Blades does not include the extra-illustrators among his "Enemies of Books," although he alludes briefly to portrait collectors; but he might justly have ranked them with the most wicked of biblioclasts.

Mr. Tillingston's article is principally devoted to the literary exploits of the Rev. Joseph Granger, Vicar of Shiplake, Oxfordshire, author of "A Biographical History of England," and "inventor of the costly art of extra-illustration." American grangerites are ignored, with the exception of the late Augustin Daly, who was in some ways the most persistent of extra-illustrators. Mr. Tillingston gives the cost of some of Mr. Daly's most important grangerized books, but he does not say just how low they sold in proportion to the purchase price. On that point the defender of grangerites is always reticent. This is probably because there is but one case on record where the extra-illustrator made money on his books. The grangerite in question was the late Thomas J. McKee, who died before he had opportunity to send to the binder his extended volumes, with their amazing wealth of extra-illustrative matter. His prints, autographs, &c., were in consequence sold separately by the adroit auctioneer. The result was eminently successful, and the profit to the estate was large. But if Mr McKee had lived to bind together his books and illustrations, the result would have been a repetition of the financial disaster that attended the dispersion of Mr. Daly's extended works.

The article in The Connoisseur would have had greater interest if it had dealt more fully with the American extra illustrator and owner of grangerized works. Properly treated, the record of extra-illustration in America would form a fascinating chapter in the history of modern bibliomania. We have, it is true, Mr. Treadwell's "Monograph on Privately Illustrated Books," (1881 and 1892,) but that is out of date now and dreary reading, save to the specialist. Mr. Tillingston's article would have been a better one if he could have conquered his insularity and given his readers an account of the triumphs in "the art of extra illustrations" of John Allan, T. H. Morrell, the two Moreaus, William Matthews, David Adee, Henry T. Cox, and Thomas Addis Emmet, to give a few only of the most notable names. How feebly do the achievements of Mr. Tillingston's English grangerites compare with the costly triumphs of these men, particularly with those of Emmet! In all probability he would have revised his article could he have visited the Lenox Library and gazed on Emmet's extended works, notably his Sanderson's "Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence," in twenty volumes, with 2,428 illustrations, and with 779 autographs, with the finest set extant of autographs of the "Signers," including the famous letter of Thomas Lynch, Jr., to Washington, and Jefferson's clean copy in his own handwriting of the "Declaration." There is an example of grangerism in its costliest and most glorious state. It may be an unworthy pursuit, but it is none the less interesting.

ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

W. D. HOWELLS is reading the final proofs of a new volume of fiction which will probably make its appearance this Spring under the title of "Questionable Shapes." It may be described as apocryphal material which perhaps might have formed part of the records of the Psychical Research Society did it not lack the required number of witnesses and come under the head of those writings labeled "impossible if not true." Henry James, in a recent volume, left the reader the alternative of choosing between hallucination and an actual apparition. It will be interesting to learn whether Mr. Howells makes the same concession.

While elaborate attempts by dint of internal evidence are making to identify Angus McNeill, author of "The Egregious English," as T. W. H. Crosland of "Unspeakable Scot" fame, the English publishers of the two books have officially disclaimed all intimate acquaintance with either author. Mr. Grant Richards finds himself unable to procure a photograph of either, and while he had no trouble with Mr. Crosland's pedigree, he states with a good deal of reluctance (apparently) that the canny McNeill is the pride and hope of a well-known hunting family of Evesham, Worcestershire. It is now interesting to see what a letter so addressed would bring forth.

Vernon Lee, known in private life as Miss Violet Paget, makes an interesting observation in La Coltura of Italy in regard to Mrs. Wharton's "The Valley of Decision." The critic doubts whether the romance of the eighteenth century will interest Italians of to-day. As a matter of fact, the Italians care very little about descriptions of themselves, their monuments, or their institutions coming from the pens of foreigners. They are even unable to understand why their ruins should so interest the tourist. It is probably no exaggeration to say that there is a larger number of persons well acquainted with Italian history, art, and culture outside of Italy than there is within.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wells Champney spent last Summer in the Ile de France and, as a result, a volume on the "Bourbon Châteaux" is in preparation by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The volume will form the third and last of the series, the first two parts of which were "Feudal Châteaux" and "Renaissance Châteaux."

James L. Ford, who has half a dozen or so spontaneously written books to his credit, has a way, it is said, of discovering genius in unusual places. While compiling his recently published poetical year book he says he was greatly helped by a certain Wall Street broker and railway expert who, he thinks, is one of the best judges of poetry in New York. Several years have passed since Mr. Ford's "Literary Shop" made its successful appearance, only to have its existence presently nipped by the failure of its publishers. As the book made fun of nearly every well-known author and publisher in the city, it was feared that the plates might fall into undesirable hands. They were purchased, therefore, by three friends of the author. Since then, at about this time of the year, they make Mr. Ford give them a sumptuous dinner out of his royalties in return for rescuing the plates.

Samuel Harden Church, author of "Penruddock of the White Lambs," published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, was a Colonel on the staff of Gov. Hoadly of Ohio, and received a sword for his conduct in handling troops in the riots of 1884. He is Secretary of the Pennsylvania Railway lines in the west of Pittsburg, and is Secretary of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg. He is said to have a remarkable library on the subject of Cromwell.

Miss Anne O'Hagan, in the March Woman's Home Companion, describes the work of New York's "White Wings," as the army of 1,800 men who clean our streets is called, and of the vital part these men take in keeping off disease, as well as some very recent experiments demonstrating the lurking danger from disease germs in neglected street sweepings. She points out that the refuse includes as one item 1,000 tons of swill a day, and the intricate system of gathering and disposing of all the waste material will astonish many who have not been interested in the subject.

John W. Foster says of his new book, "American Diplomacy in the Orient," published this week by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., that he "has the more cheerfully undertaken the task from a conviction that a narrative of that intercourse might stimulate the patriotism of its citizens and lead them to a more ready support of their government in the discharge of its ... and enlarged responsibilities." A feature of the work is its treatment of the ... question. Much credit is given ...

for the Macmillan Company. The book will contain photogravure portraits and other illustrations.

Guy Wetmore Carryl thinks that he has discovered in his forthcoming novel, "The Lieutenant Governor," a plot that is entirely new. It is a timely story of labor troubles culminating in the shooting of a State Governor and the dramatic rescue of the Commonwealth. It is said that while it does not actually side against the labor party, it is a strong arraignment of self-interested leaders with Socialistic tendencies.

Miss Mary Johnston, author of "Audrey" and "To Have and to Hold," is spending a few weeks at Nassau, in the Bahama Islands.

It has just been found out that Orr Kenyon is a nom de plume of the author of "Amor Victor," but his identity is still unknown. According to most of the letters received by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, the publishers of the novel, the unknown author is thought to be a clergyman.

Henry Arthur Jones, answering the question of T. P.'s Weekly concerning the "Books of My Childhood," says: "The 'Pilgrim's Progress.' What a dramatist Bunyan might have made if he had not fallen into the hands of the Puritans!" The question is asked by the Academy of London: "Does Mr. Jones always read in terms of the drama? Bunyan would have made one of the worst dramatists in the world."

C. L. Graves has written a "Life of Sir George Grove," which will be published in the Spring by the Macmillan Company. Mr. Graves will be remembered as the author of "A Dictionary of Music and Musicians" and "Beethoven and His Nine Symphonies." Sir George Grove was an engineer by profession and occupation, but later became widely known as a writer on musical subjects.

Margaret Sutton Briscoe is known in private life as the wife of Prof. A. J. Hopkins of Amherst College. She is the author of "Jimty and Others" and "The Sixth Sense and Other Stories." She contributes a short story to the March Harper's entitled "His Price." Mrs. Hopkins's literary work does not, it is said, in the least interfere with her domestic life. Her home overlooks a vast range of the Connecticut Valley.

A hitherto unpublished portrait of George Washington appears as frontispiece in Harper's Weekly, issued to-day. The portrait is in the possession of a gentleman in Alexandria, Va., having been bequeathed to his daughters by a connection of the Washington family. It is a pastel, and was done by Dr. E. C. Dick, one of Washington's physicians. It is said to be the last portrait made of the first President, and represents him in his uniform as commander in the French war, 1755-1759.

Will Carleton, the author of "Songs of Two Centuries," is also the author of a book of short stories entitled "The Old Infant and Similar Stories," which was published several years ago by Harper & Brothers. Usually writers of verse do not write prose; but, as in the case of Poe, there are a few exceptions. Miss Theodosia Garrison, also known through her verses, contributes a story to the March issue of Harper's Magazine.

Mrs. Wilfrid Ward's new novel, "The Light Behind," will shortly be issued in this country by John Lane. Mrs. Ward was the daughter of James Robert Scott, one of the greatest of English Parliamentary barristers and the close friend of Gladstone. Her childhood was spent at Abbotsford, the home of the novelist Scott. The house was inherited by James Scott through his marriage with the novelist's granddaughter, Miss Lockhart. Mrs. Ward's new novel is said to show the mature writer. Some of the characters in it are portraits of well-known English society folk.

Alfred Hodder, whose first story appeared about two years ago under the title of "The New Americans," has written a new novel, to be called "Yesterday's Madness." Mr. Hodder's new story is about a woman of 1899. The woman drifts away from her husband and all that wealth and love can bring her. She thinks that she has made a mistake, and tells her husband so. Then she sets out to rectify the error by another. Two men in the story are the other principal characters. The author, it is said, has not only written a passionate story, but he has written it with a power of subtle analysis of motive and character which is new in American fiction of recent years. The book will bear the imprint of the Macmillan Company.

Fred Will Rolfe is publishing a historic romance written in macaronics and called "An Ideal Content," and in collaboration with Mr. Sholto Douglas a complete collection of the Greek "Songs of Meleagros of Gadara," with an English version.

Th. Bentzon, the author of the French book about Col. T. W. Higginson, lately noticed, is, of course, a woman—Mme. Blanc, a frequent contributor to The Revue ...

A LITERARY EVENT

SALE of the

Magnificent Private Library

of HAROLD PEIRCE of Philadelphia

Under the management of STAN V. HENKELS

In the Booksalesroom of DAVIS & HARVEY, Auctioneers, 1112 Walnut St., Philadelphia,

COMMENCING FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 6, 1903, AT 3 O'CLOCK, AND CONTINUING IN THE EVENING AND NEXT MORNING AND AFTERNOON.

This is the most important library placed before the American public for years when we take into consideration the field in literature it covers and the condition of the books. The sale will be divided into four or more sections, Part I. being composed entirely of Americana and will include:

Full set of the Grolier Club, including one vellum copy. Nearly a full set of Wm. Loring Andrews' Books. The Historical Works of John Fiske, in large paper. Many rare and scarce limited editions of Historical Works, Early State and County Histories, Acrelius' New Sweden, Holm's New Sweden, Beverley's Virginia, The Tears of the Indians, Montfaucon's Antiquities, Reed's Map of Philadelphia, Rare and Scarce Pamphlets, American Chap Books, and

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

Including the Original Autograph Draft of Washington's Letter to DeGrasse, before Yorktown; the Original Draft of Cornwallis's articles of Capitulation; the only known letter of Washington, signed by himself and Martha Washington; the Original Resolves of the Continental Congress making Washington Commander in Chief, dated 1776, and signed by John Hancock; Important Confederate Documents, and a

SOLID SILVER VASE OWNED BY DOLLY MADISON, &c., &c., &c.

THE BALANCE OF THE LIBRARY, WHICH WILL BE DIVIDED INTO PARTS II., III., IV., AND SOLD AT LATER PERIODS, WILL INCLUDE

Parts II., III., IV. will embrace the fullest and finest Set of Kelmscott Press ever offered, an important Collection of the first Editions of the writings of William Morris, the founder of the Kelmscott Press, including many from his own library. Full set (including all the vellum copies) of the Essex House Press, the Doves Press, both vellum and paper, The Vale Press, The Daniel Press, The Eliston Press and many other limited Editions. Unique Collection of the First Editions of Ruskin, Rossetti, Swinburne, Tennyson, Shelley, Keats, Byron, Scott, Wordsworth, Arnold, Leigh Hunt, Geo. Meredith, Eugene Field and most all the sought-after English and American Authors, as well as Bunyan's Holy War and the Vicar of Wakefield. A general assortment of the best Editions of Popular Authors, General History and Biography, Sumptuous Art Works, Fine and Rare Examples of Printing by Aldus, an unique collection of Folk-lore, Witchcraft, Fairy Mythology, Theosophy, Early Printed Books and Early English Poetry, and many Association Books.

Catalogues of Part I. now ready. The Catalogues will be sold at 50c. per part or $2 for the set, and can be had by addressing the Auctioneers,

DAVIS & HARVEY, 1112 Walnut St., Philadelphia, or DODD, MEAD & CO., 35th St. & 5th Ave., or the 5th Av. Book Shop, 239 5th Av.

BOOKS PUBLISHED TO-DAY

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY IN THE ORIENT

By JOHN W. FOSTER, Author of "A Century of American Diplomacy." 8vo, $3.00 net. Postpaid, $3.20.

A review of the diplomatic relations of the United States with China, Japan, etc., the annexation of Hawaii and the Philippines, and the results of the Spanish War in the Far East.

Cosmic Philosophy

By JOHN FISKE. *New Edition.* 4 vols. Crown 8vo, in a box, $8.00.

This great work acquires an added value in its new form, with an Introduction by Professor Josiah Royce, and a complete index.

Human Destiny

In the Light of Revelation

By JOHN F. WEIR. 16mo, $1.00 net. *Postpaid, $1.08.*

A devout and earnest study of the destiny of man as revealed in the Bible, and especially as manifested in Jesus Christ.

A DAUGHTER OF THE PIT

By MARGARET DOYLE JACKSON. Crown 8vo, $1.50.

The story of a Lancashire coal-miner's daughter. Colliery life, with its thrilling incidents and dramatic human figures, has seldom been told with such emotional power.

Poole's Index

To Periodical Literature

Vol. V. January, 1897—January, 1902. Royal 8vo, $16.00 net; sheep, $22.00 net; half morocco, $14.50 net. Postage 55 cents.

A Satchel Guide

For the Vacation Tourist in Europe

By W. J. ROLFE.

Edition for 1903, carefully revised to date, both the text and maps. 16mo, $1.50 net.

For Sale at All Bookstores.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & COMPANY, Boston and New York

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, FEB. 21, 1903.—20 PAGES.

MYSTERY OF SLEEP.

Seven years ago the Hon. John Bigelow, LL. D., &c., gave to the world what he modestly termed a "monograph" on "The Mystery of Sleep," and this he has now revised and considerably enlarged to a volume of some 200 pages, besides appendices, published by Harper & Brothers.

It is not exactly the product that we should have expected from the biographer of Tilden, the editor of Franklin, and the historian of France and the Confederate Navy, to say nothing of the astute diplomatist and the experienced journalist. So far as we may venture to summarize the purpose of a book so sincere and in some respects so subtle we should say that it is to show to what degree sleep is a spiritual rather than a material process, and is intended in the divine order to anticipate and to prepare the human soul for that existence without the body of which it is the precursor and in a sense the example. That is to say that Mr. Bigelow appears to hold that in sleep, with all the essential activities of the body in full but unconscious operation, there goes on a psychic life which is of the highest sort and closely akin to, if not identical with, the life after physical death. This, we confess, is a crude and inadequate indication of the aim of this most interesting and suggestive volume, but we trust that it may serve to guide some of our readers to the volume itself. The author states that one of the propositions he has tried to commend to serious consideration is the following: "The involuntary subjugation of the senses periodically to sleep is one of the vital processes of spiritual regeneration, without which such regeneration would be impossible." It will be seen that this is in agreement with our own statement of the author's aim.

So far as concerns the arguments by which Mr. Bigelow sustains his thesis, we must refer the reader to the book. They are ingenious, and even to those who are not prepared to make the assumption of a religious nature on which their force largely depends, they will be found stimulating. And for the general reader the citations from what may be called the literature of sleep will be exceedingly enjoyable. Here Mr. Bigelow betrays the instinct and the habit of the scholar. He has gathered his material from wide regions, and he has marshaled it lucidly and logically. While most of the citations are religious or semi-religious in tone—the most fascinating are from the Bible—many of them are from the poets modern and ancient, and some of the most interesting are from scientists. Mr. Bigelow has at present that rare union of advanced years with full intellectual vigor, and it gives to his speculations in a field at once recondite and intimately familiar a mellow charm.

EMERSON YEAR.

That "Emerson year" is to be fittingly celebrated by the publication of a "definitive" edition of Ralph Waldo Emerson's works was announced to the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, more than a month ago, by our Boston correspondent. Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., the legitimate successors of Emerson's old publishers, are to put forth this complete and typographically excellent edition, which is to be called "Centenary," and the text will be that prepared in Emerson's lifetime by Mr. J. Elliot Cabot, while there will be notes newly prepared by Mr. Edward Waldo Emerson at the end of each volume. The publishers announce that the edition will include some writings of Emerson hitherto unpublished, possibly enough to fill two volumes. The first volume, and some others perhaps, will be ready on or before the one hundredth anniversary of Emerson's birth, May 25. At the same time an Autograph Centenary edition, limited and numbered, will be produced for subscribers, which will have an original sheet of Emerson's manuscript in each set.

Of course, this practical and welcome recognition of the Emerson centenary will be quite apart from the ceremonies marking that anniversary, of which it is as yet too early to speak, though it is safe to prophesy that the celebration in Concord will be memorable. A reawakening of general interest in the works of Emerson, too, is sure to be a feature of Emerson year. His writing is as fresh, vigorous, and inspiring as ever, and his influence is all for the good. He is ever "the friend and aid of those who would live in the spirit," and his wisdom will endure.

THE "DICKENS REVIVAL."

The great Dickens revival of the beginning of the twentieth century will be remembered in the years to come as a period of much activity on the part of publishers, theatrical "adapters," draughtsmen, and journalists who choose the easiest jobs and make as much of them as current "space rates" permit. As a matter of fact, sane librarians and dealers in standard works will tell you there has been no revival of Dickens, properly speaking. There has never been a year since that sad June day, in 1870, when the announcement of the death of Charles Dickens checked the gayety of two nations, in which there has not been a large demand for his books, in which "Pickwick" and "David Copperfield" have not been read and laughed and wept over, in which the rising generation has not debated the perennial question, Which is the better novelist, Dickens or Thackeray?

Perhaps the demand for Dickens's works has recently increased somewhat, perhaps Micawber and Cap'n Cuttle and the Marchioness have been subjects of table talk of late more frequently than at any other time in thirty years. Certainly the newspapers and reviews have been printing more articles relating to Dickens than usual.

It is impossible to exactly account for such flurries of interest in some author or other great personage, but whatever actual reawakening of interest in Dickens's novels these signs may indicate, we may feel sure has been beneficial. His humor is as potent as ever, and so are his broad human sympathy and tenderness, while the sheer "sentimentality" into which these traits sometimes forced him cannot harm the present generation, with its unlimited and indiscriminate supply of reading matter.

Notes of the Magazines.

The latest number of The Geographical Journal, (which is the official organ of the Royal Geographical Society,) contains an article on the "Discovery of Spitsbergen," by Sir Martin Conway, whose "History of Spitsbergen" is now in press, and another on "Explorations in Mexico," by Carl Lumholtz, whose "Unknown Mexico" is one of the notable books of a year. A new map illustrates Mr. Lumholtz's article.

Camera Notes is a quarterly, in a green folding cover, which serves as the organ of the Camera Club of New York, and also serves other good purposes, for its admirable reproductions of photographs of street scenes, landscapes, birds, and animals are interesting to everybody and extremely useful to any amateur photographer. The literary contents are also useful and interesting.

The Woman's Home Companion for March publishes an interesting article entitled "Home Health Exercise for Children of Three and Under," by Mary Perry King, who is an authority on hygienic gymnastics. The illustrations are new and helpful. This article is the first of a series aiming to set forth the practical application of "the principles of fine motion to the necessary daily exercises" of children and adults. Other articles will relate to "Children of Twelve and Under," "Young Women and Growing Girls," "Housewives, Teachers, and Nurses," and others.

The South Africa Magazine has issued, separately, a good map of South Africa as it is, dated 1903, and showing the boundaries of the new British colonies. It measures about 19 by 27 inches, and is well printed and mounted.

In the March number of The Land a Hand Record W. M. F. Round, an expert in penology, begins a series of articles on "The Institutional Life."

There is an exceedingly interesting article in this week's Independent entitled "Biography of a Chinaman." It was contributed by Lee Chew, a Chinese merchant, through an interpreter.

Famous Artists.

"Albrecht Durer," by Lina Eckenstein, (London, Duckworth; New York, Dutton; 75 cents) is an attractive little 16mo, containing reproductions in half tone of thirty-seven of the great Nürnberg artist's work, a critical "appreciation" of him which is both lucid and sympathetic, and a sketch of his life and labors. An appendix contains a descriptive list of Durer's most important dated works.

Two new volumes in Bell's Miniature Series (New York, Macmillan Company, 50 cents per volume) are "Murillo," by George C. Williamson, Litt. D., and "Sir John Everett Millais," by A. L. Baldry. The standard of excellence is well maintained in this useful series. The literary content is distinguished by accuracy in the statement of facts and good judgment. The Murillo book is illustrated by miniature reproductions of eight of his best-known paintings, while the Millais volume contains small engravings of his portrait of Carlyle, his Ophelia, and Christ in the House of His Parents, and reproductions also of some of his even better-known "literary" pictures.

Dr. Brandes on Poland.

The Macmillan Company will publish this Spring a book on "Poland," by Dr. Georg Brandes. The author is said to treat of his theme with that keenness of observation and sympathetic insight into alien emotion and modes of thought which he has shown in his important study of Shakespeare. He draws an interesting picture of the people—cultured, splendor-loving, full of native grace, and full, too, of the unpractical recklessness that makes them the victims of "German prudence and Russian power." Dr. Brandes is enthusiastic over their national aspirations; he is indignant over the oppression that characterizes Russian rule, for his Poland is, it is said, Russian Poland, though he touches on the less tyrannical Prussian régime, and finally contrasts both with the mild methods of Austria. He supplements these sketches of the land and people with an analysis of "The Romantic Literature of Poland in the Nineteenth Century," in which are given impressions of the verse of Michiewics, Nowacki, Krasinski, and others. Dr. Brandes is the author of a work on the "Main Currents in Nineteenth Century Literature," entitled "The Reaction in France," and being Volume III. of the series; a "life" of Ibsen, and other notable books.

Study of the Negro Artisan.

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois is the editor of a "social study" entitled "The Negro Artisan," the seventh publication of Atlanta University relating to the negro problem. It is a stout pamphlet of 200 pages, containing reports, which are generally favorable, on negro skilled labor from its employers, and a general survey of the condition of the colored worker in the South. The drawing of the color line by many labor unions is dwelt upon as an influence which has retarded the industrial development of the negro. The influence of the many manual and training schools, established at great cost for the benefit of the negro, thus far has been comparatively small, but the pamphlet says the schools are improving and expresses the belief that their influence will eventually be felt in the economic world.

J. K. Bangs's Fun.

"Emblemland," by John Kendrick Bangs, with many pictures by Charles Raymond Macauley, (New York: R. H. Russell,) is another of the many imitations of "Alice's Adventures." Rollo, accompanied by an amiable dolphin, sails for the land where all the emblems and symbols dwell—Uncle Sam and John Bull, the Owl and the Stork, Mr. Punch and Puck, Father Time, Cupid, and all the others. His adventures are of a diverting sort, and make easy reading for an idle hour, while some of Mr. Macauley's pictures are very droll. Rollo has the merit of being a very lifelike small boy, and he remains so through all his amazing adventures.

Mr. Chadwick's Channing.

Every reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will surely be interested in the announcement of the publication next month of a Life of William Ellery Channing by the Rev. John White Chadwick, because Mr. Chadwick's reviews of noteworthy books in various departments of literature long have been among THE REVIEW'S best appreciated contributions. Mr. Chadwick's "Theodore Parker, Preacher and Reformer," brought out by the same publishers, Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., has been greatly admired.

G. B. Burgin and the Canal.

From The London Academy.

We like Mr. Burgin's cheeriness. We read that he the other day expressed himself as follows, in a letter dictated through the Edison-Bell phonograph: "Oh, dear! Forty-seven to-day, and just brought out the 'Shutters of Silence,' my twentieth novel, and have two more novels and thirty-eight short stories coming out this year. As the girl said when she sat at the window in Venice: 'I'm looking at the canal, and drinking it all in, and life never seemed so full before.'"

OXFORD

PAUL BOURGET first looked upon the spires of Oxford in the Spring of 1884. A view of Oxford on a clear May day is never to be forgotten. Bourget declared that since he had seen Venice no other city had carried his thoughts "so far away from the present." But Bourget had gone to Oxford precisely for that reason—to get away from the workaday world. He had, by chance, as it seems, gone to one of the right places for that purpose. Oxford is not crumbling; its oldest buildings and its long wall are kept in good repair; some of its comparatively new structures look older, because of the havoc the damp English climate plays upon the material with which they were built, than the walls of Oriel and Merton. The rising generation, with high spirits, a new variety of slang, and a fondness for the latest London styles in its coats and trousers, is always there. But tradition and the calm of ancient peace seem to dominate. The Town is bustling and flatters itself it is alive, but the Gown prevails.

The High, which one of our own notable travelers and observers, if our memory serves, called the finest street in the world, is certainly not that—not to be compared, as a mere street, with the Boulevard des Italiens, or the Avenue de l'Opéra, Prince's Street, Edinburgh, (which may, indeed, be the finest street in the world,) Broadway or Fifth Avenue, or even gray, frequently dim and dull Pall Mall and Piccadilly, from where the Green Park begins to Apsley House. Yet the charm of the High is so potent that one can readily understand the mood of enthusiasm in which the first survey of it, from the bend whence you can see both Magdalen with the Cherwell bridge and the beautiful St. Mary's tower, throws the emotional observer.

***

The Oxford men who remain in Oxford all their lives are apt to live long, thanks to congenial work, long vacations, and freedom from anxiety and nervous wear and tear. They help to keep up the potency of tradition. Dr. Sewell, Vice Chancellor of the university, who died the other day at the age of ninety-three, was a Fellow of that very ancient college called New College when Andrew Jackson was President of the United States and William IV. King of England. He had been in his high office forty-three years. An associate of his mature years was Dr. Martin Routh of Magdalen, who was an Oxford man when Dr. Johnson was rummaging among the books of the Bodleian. That is one of the secrets of Oxford. Time moves slowly there; but it does not drag.

***

Bourget's Impressions of Oxford have been lifted from their original French form to make a trim little volume in English, with the dome of Christ Church stamped in black on a silvered cover and a baker's dozen of dainty drawings by way of illustration. (Howard Milford Bell, London.)

Bourget rhapsodizes over the "half-veiled light" of a May day in Oxford, which brings out "the old Gothic buildings in their true beauty of outline." Many of his statements, topographical and historical, are amazingly incorrect, but such travelers invariably scorn Baedeker, while his impressions are vivid and set down with enthusiasm. The architecture, the atmosphere of repose, the tradition of learning, the perfect "form" of the young Oxford man—"the ideal of every young Parisian desirous of transforming himself into a gentleman;" the vast difference between an Oxford college with its beauty and freedom, and the dreary, prison-like college of his own youth; the glamour of history, the broad greens, the river life, the girls—above all, the girls of the Spring and early Summer at Oxford—impressions of all these conveyed with eloquence by Paul Bourget make his book agreeable and easy reading.

***

He was made much of by the men—perhaps by the girls, down for Commemoration Week with their mammas. He was dined and wined and taken on the river, where the picturesque boating costumes of his new friends made him remember with regret "the outrageous eccentricities of dress indulged in by our comrades in the neighborhood of the Panthéon." He attempts, as he says, "no documentary picture," and he thus sums up his impressions:

> The charm of such a place as Oxford, where the past is so closely linked with the present, and which is so full of tradition and yet so living, is to furnish material for thought of the most varied order. Every man can find here food to nourish his favorite ideas. A politician can study on the spot the worth of a system whose basis is to educate together young men who will one day make up the guiding force of the nation either as clergymen or members of the lay aristocracy. One interested in architecture will find in the details of these buildings, such as the colleges and chapels, which date from very different periods, an object for unlimited study. An amateur pedagogue may verify his theories on the expediency of classical studies, and the advantages or drawbacks of an equal development of mental and physical forces.

BLOWITZ MEMOIRS.

To be Published by Appleton's This Summer—Lady Butler's "Holy Land"—Praise for Prof. Newcomb.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The frequently mentioned "Memoirs" of the late M. de Blowitz will surely be published next Summer. The famous London Times correspondent's intimate knowledge of the inner workings of European diplomacy and his talent for making political subjects attractive and interesting to the general reader won him the high-sounding appellation of Prince of Journalists. His "Memoirs" will surely excite much curiosity. Sidney Appleton, representing the firm of D. Appleton & Co., secured the American rights to this important work, having begun negotiations with the author nearly a year before he died.

The book will be rich, of course, in anecdotes of the sovereigns and statesmen who have played a leading part in the history of the last half century. The adopted son of the author, M. Stephane Lausanne de Blowitz, editor of the Paris Matin, (whose wife is an American lady,) contributes the first chapter, describing the childhood and youth of M. de Blowitz. Other chapters are entitled: "How I Became a Journalist," "Alphonse XII. Proclaimed King," "The French Scare of 1875," "The Berlin Congress," "Gambetta and Bismarck," "What the Sultan Told Me," "Exile of the French Princes," "How Bismarck Retired."

***

The distinguished artist, Lady Butler, well known as Elizabeth Thompson, painter of "The Roll Call," has written "Letters from the Holy Land." The book will be published by the Macmillan Company in the United States and by A. & C. Black here. It will be illustrated with sixteen pictures in colors reproduced from paintings by the author. She is a Roman Catholic, but her book is free from any theological or controversial element. She reverently describes her feelings when visiting the scenes associated with the life of Christ. The pictures include the site of the Last Supper, Gethsemane, Bethlehem, Bethany, Galilee, and Nazareth.

***

Alfred Russell Wallace publishes in The March Fortnightly Review an article entitled "Man's Place in the Universe," founded on the indications and revelations of the New Astronomy. It tends to show that the supreme purpose of the Universe was the production and development of a living soul in a perishable body. The author refers to Prof. Simon Newcomb as "one of the profoundest mathematical astronomers."

***

Messrs. Chapman & Hall are preparing a supplementary volume to the Biographical Edition of Dickens, at Mr. Swinburne's suggestion. It contains all of Dickens's prefaces and many of his short papers and addresses never collected in a single edition. E. B.

"Corot and Millet."

This heavy paper-bound volume, which has every appearance of being the sales catalogue of some defunct millionaire's collection of paintings, is really a very useful and interesting assembly of reproductions in half tone and photogravure of the most distinctive work of Corot and Millet, ("Corot and Millet," with critical essays by Gustave Geffroy and Arsène Alexandre. New York: John Lane. 8vo.) The work is edited by Charles Holme. The frontispiece is an exquisite photogravure portrait of Corot, while Millet is represented by an excellent copy of a crayon study by himself.

Some artists spend their lives away from their art, and their daily existence, if reproduced in literature, would have little meaning except to their most intimate friends and disciples. It was not so with either of these French artists, and consequently what are called "critical essays" on them by MM. Geffroy and Alexandre are alive with personality which cannot be separated from the art of the artists. And what they say is not only important because it is an utterance of a great man, but because in nine cases out of ten it deals with some suggestion, observation, or axiom on art. Corot and Millet, so similar in many things, were very different in their attitude toward life. Corot was an optimist, and Millet, while not exactly a pessimist—no real artist is that—could never seem to shake off the melancholy despair of his early days. It is said that the more one studies the work of Corot the more one learns to love the man behind it. This is not so with Millet, for the closer one gets to his art the more one seems removed from the artist himself. In temperament, if not in art, Corot was a Hugo and Millet a Balzac. Compare the poetry and color of Corot's "Orpheus Greeting the Morn" with any of Millet's studies of peasant life [illegible]

[illegible] commonplace things and to an exacting realistic treatment of large.

Mr. Holmes has made a good selection of pictures for the book in hand, and their reproduction is fairly well achieved. The book will form a useful and entertaining addition to any art library if merely for reference purposes.

Animals in Caricature.

"Lives of the Hunted," by Oscar Hunt von Gottschalck, (New York: R. H. Russell,) is an amusing collection of pictures and verses illustrating what may be considered as the most important episodes in the life of certain familiar animals. Although probably intended for the young, the artist's skill and humor make the book attractive for grown-ups. The pictures are pen drawings, over which various tints have been printed. There is the bear; first as the small boy hunts him—in his imagination, then as he is used as a sign in a furrier's window, then as the dancing bear of Summer recollection, with his dirty and grotesque Italian master. The elephant, fox, and gorilla are treated in a similar manner, one episode in the gorilla's life being his investigation of a cage evidently occupied by Prof. Garner. And then the camel:

When his working days are over, man can utilize his hide.
From his hair come shawls and brushes, Oriental rugs beside.

Blake's Plates of Job.

An exact fac simile reproduction has been made of the twenty-one plates illustrating the "Book of Job," invented and engraved by William Blake, author of designs to "Blair's Grave" and "Young's Night Thoughts," (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. London: J. M. Dent & Co. 1,000 copies. $4 net.) The "exact copy" element extends even to the paper label, while the "quadri" and paper are as nearly as possible like those employed in the first quarter of the last century, although, evidently, concessions have been made to modern methods of engraving.

Blake's pictures, while less natural than Hogarth's and far less skillfully executed, are to-day curious and interesting as revealing the artistic conceptions of a Puritan who constantly shut up his imagination in a very material heaven and hell—the Almighty, a benign old gentleman, and the devil, a lusty youth with darksome visage. Blake came too late. Hogarth had been dead a century, and the keen satire of the latter almost turns Blake's pictures into caricature. He should have lived with Bunyan and illustrated his "Pilgrim's Progress." In some things Blake displayed remarkable technique for his time, although his originality was always saddled with a characteristic of temperament more akin to Jeremiah than to Job and with the conventions of his time as regards arrangement of figures and perspective. Blake's figures and scenery are as evenly distributed as the furniture in a Louis XIV. salon. Still the human aspect is usually there, although somewhat conventionalized. "And when they lifted up their eyes afar off," &c., is illustrated by a series of venerable gentlemen with raised arms advancing in regular procession like so many reflections of Gladstone eloquently demonstrating the wrongs of Ireland to unresponsive Conservative benches.

The possessor of this new reprint of Blake's most conspicuous work may well prize a curious collection of pictures made by a man who once said of himself that his business "was not to gather gold, but to make glorious shapes expressing godlike sentiments," but he may search in vain to find where the originals of his possession have left their mark on English art. A volume of Blake's verse could be shown to have had more influence.

Contemporary Art.

"Representative Art of Our Time," (New York: John Lane. In eight parts. $1 each,) of which Part I. is now before us, is evidently an attempt on the part of the editor, Charles Holme, to give a series of striking ideas of the present status of painting, etching, and drawing revealed, as far as possible, through specimens specially executed for his publication. It is an open question whether the best picture of a painting is one which shows every stroke of the brush or one which gives the same impression that the original would give at the proper distance and when seen in the proper light. Mr. Holme employs the former method, and his illustrations are therefore more valuable as art studies than they are as things of real beauty. The pastels and etchings, however, invite appropriate framing for their intrinsic value. There is one very superior etching, "St. Germain L'Auxerrois," by Chahine, which is charming in conception and developed with striking line effects; it is well worth preserving. The same may be said of Alfred East's "The Road by the Pond," and of another drawing in color, "Riverside Attractions, Paris," by G. Dupuis, and also of W. O. J. Nieuwenkamp's wood cut, "The Old Bridge." On the other hand the study in color by E. Aman-Jean, "The Kid Glove," while probably a correct copy, leaves nothing for the imagination. As far as it goes, however, the folio gives a good idea, at any rate from a technical point of view, of what is being done by present day original art workers.

A Dutch Art Catalogue.

French is not only the language of diplomats, but that of Continental art dealers as well. "Tableaux Anciens" is an illustrated catalogue of a superior collection of old Dutch masters which was disposed of [illegible] under the direction of Fred Muller & Cie. The volume, with its illustrations in carefully made half tones printed on heavy glazed paper with almost photogravure effects, and its brief yet pertinent comments on the pictures presented, is a splendid example of what a catalogue of a valuable gallery of paintings inviting public inspection should be. Among the pictures reproduced from the collection are canvases by David, Pot, Cuyp, Ketel, and Jordaens.

George Gissing's New Book.

"The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft" is the title of a new book by George Gissing, the well-known novelist and student of Dickens, which is said to be more or less autobiographical. It is in active preparation at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s for early publication in this country.

Mr. Gissing's book contains a collection of papers which, though at first sight seems to be a record of "day to day" life, actually present "a thought, a reminiscence, a bit of reverie, a description of his state of mind, and so on," which "Henry Ryecroft" had set down, having found himself unable to forego altogether the use of the pen. Gissing says in his preface that "Ryecroft" had probably not intended this writing for the public, and yet "in many a passage I seemed to perceive the literary purpose—something more than the turn of phrase, and so on, which results from long habit of composition. Certain of his reminiscences, in particular, Ryecroft could hardly have troubled to write down had he not, however vaguely, entertained the thought of putting them to some use." But its personal appeal was very strong, says Mr. Gissing, and he decided to have the book published.

In his preface the author also touches on the life of Ryecroft. When he first knew him, he says, Ryecroft had reached his fortieth year; for twenty years he had lived by the pen. He struggled very hard. He had tried many forms of literature, but in none had he been conspicuously successful. The result of this constant struggle was not a broken spirit, but a mind and temper so sternly disciplined that in ordinary intercourse with him one did not know that he led a contented life. But a happier lot was in store for him. A friend bequeathed to him a life annuity of £300. He immediately left London and moved into a cottage near Exeter, that part of England which he loved best, where he lived alone with a rustic housekeeper, who took care of the place. It was here that Ryecroft wrote the forthcoming book.

Mr. Gissing has arranged the book into four sections: Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter; first, because the author so often refers to the aspects of nature, and, secondly, because Ryecroft had "ever been much influenced by the mood of the sky and by the procession of the year." At the end of the book is an index.

Photo-Micrography.

"The A B C of Photo-Micrography" (Tennant & Ward. $1.25) is just what its title calls it, a practical handbook for beginners. The author, W. H. Walmsley of Philadelphia, is a Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society and also of the American Academy of Applied Sciences, as well as a charter member of the American Microscopical Society. That the need for such a volume is urgent in view of the great number of post-graduates and other independent workers who are coming more and more to use the camera as an aid to microscopic research is evident from the fact that there is not a book through which a person totally unacquainted with the practical requirements of photo-micrography can learn them. This volume has not been written for advanced scholars, who can turn to Pringle or Spitta's manuals, (both written from the English point of view at two and four times the price of this,) but is simply intended for kindergarten use, as it were.

In his introduction the author gives a brief historical outline of the making of "an enlarged photograph of a microscopic object, produced by throwing its image through a suitable combination of microscope and camera"; the first ones were made in 1802 by Thomas Wedgwood and Humphry Davy, long before Daguerre's time. Their use in educational interests is increasing to such an extent that in the high schools of New York City several thousand prints are employed; and as lantern slides, to be thrown on the screen before large classes, their importance has long since been fully established. There are chapters on the microscope, the camera, the radiant and illumination, &c.; some general notes which give extremely simple, plain directions for many much-needed but easily neglected details, and a series of plates with precise references to the descriptive texts. An index, evidently prepared for the A B C class, completes the book.

The Art of Speaking.

Ernest Pertwee, Professor of Elocution at the City of London School, has written a thoroughly satisfactory little manual of the Art of Speaking, (imported by Putnams, $1.) In its 120 pages he has covered the ground most carefully, using a simple and concise style adapted for the use of the student rather than the teacher or the physician, for whom so many of the more elaborate treatises seem to be written. The first chapter treats of respiration, briefly describes the various muscles involved, and quotes liberally from the works of the eminent English throat specialist, Mayo Collier. There are chapters on "Pitch and Change of Key" and "Articulation"; then follow "The Delivery of Prose and Verse" and "Gesture," in which are emphasized the best methods for rendering intelligible to an audience the meaning of the speaker.

The second half of the book is devoted to exercises of various kinds—respiration, tongue, soft palate, and lip—which will increase the lung space and the clearness of utterance of the speaker. An appendix gives simple diagrams of the chest and throat interiors, also tabulates the various sounds, and finally adds numerous exercises [illegible]

THREE VITAL BOOKS.

Seldom does a publisher have on his lists three successful books which get so close to life and to the deepest questions of our civilization as the following:

(1) "THE PIT," by Frank Norris.

The best picture yet given of active American business life and the overwhelming current of speculation into which the strong man, like Curtis Jadwin, is apt to find himself drawn. This and the absorbing love-story have made it the "best selling" book to-day. ($1.50).

(2) "THE LEOPARD'S SPOTS," by Thomas Dixon,

gives, in a powerful novel, the Southern white man's view of the negro problem which has filled the papers of late in connection with the President's Southern appointments, Secretary Root's remarkable speech, and so on. One hundred thousand printed a month before its first birthday—chiefly for the South and West. When the East wakes up, the second hundred thousand will take much less time to circulate. (Illustrated, $1.50).

(3) "THE WOMAN WHO TOILS."

A record of actual experience as factory workers by Mrs. John Van Vorst and Marie Van Vorst. Mr. Roosevelt's vigorous prefatory letter points out the "race suicide" danger disclosed by these facts, which also bear largely on the recent movement, North and South, against child labor. Second large edition printed on publication. (Ill., net $1.50).

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.,
34 Union Square E., New York.

"JOURNEYS END," by Justus Miles Forman, has met with immediate success. First edition exhausted before publication. (Ill., $1.50).

LETTERS

E

Education's about the only thing a fellow can have as much of as he's willing to haul away. Everything else is screwed down tight and the screw-driver lost.

So says OLD JOHN GRAHAM in his

LETTERS from "SELF-MADE MERCHANT to his SON"

Now in its 70TH THOUSAND.

"Any INTELLIGENT romance on this period (The French Revolution) is worthy of careful attention. EGLÉE is an intelligent romance."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

SECOND EDITION READY.

EGLÉE

A Girl of the People.

By W. R. H. TROWBRIDGE.

Author of "The Letters of Her Mother to Elizabeth."

12mo, cloth. $1.00 net.

A. WESSELS COMPANY,
43 EAST 19TH ST., New York.

Bangs & Co.,
91 and 93 Fifth Avenue,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

MONDAY and TUESDAY,

February 23d and 24th, at 3 o'clock,

A collection of Standard and Scarce books, chiefly from a private library, comprising the works of American and English Authors, in good condition and fine editions. Many of the books in fine bindings.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
at 3 o'clock,

Books and Pamphlets, many rare and [illegible]

PORCELAIN.

William Burton's History of its Manufacture in England.*

WILLIAM BURTON, the author of the present publication, is a practical potter. He has had experience in the daily routine of a factory devoted to the production of porcelain, and from this experience of his own he is fitted to judge of pottery products from the standpoint of a practical man. His is the first book to interpret the historical and artistic development of English porcelain by the light of technical and scientific knowledge gained in the industry itself. With an entirely new viewpoint, therefore, it is not surprising that some of the conclusions of Mr. Burton should fall to coincide with those of other writers who have looked his opportunities for observation and comparison.

The preface of the Burton book sets forth the fact that it was intended primarily for collectors and students, but a careful reading of it will show that it contains much that readers use story told in its pages of English porcelain both interesting and clear to the general reader.

The introduction of porcelain into Europe as set forth in the volume came about through efforts made to imitate Chinese originals. From the sixteenth to the eighteenth century experiment after experiment was made to produce pottery at once white and translucent. The wonderful Chinese set the English workmen a hard task in ceramics, as in many another field of art and industry.

In their long search for the secret of Chinese porcelain the European potters enlisted the services of the alchemists and others, until at last, between 1710 and 1713, one Johann Friedrich Böttger, an alchemist, in his vain attempts to manufacture gold, accidentally stumbled upon the production of a Samo red stoneware, so hard that it would take a fine polish like red agate on the lapidary's wheel. Many of the stories as to how Böttger finally succeeded in producing porcelain are doubtless mythical, but the fact remains that between the dates named he did succeed in making for the first time in Europe through the use of kaolin a material practically identical with the famous Chinese porcelain, the composition of which had so long baffled the ingenious researches of Europeans.

The first factory in Europe was established by the Elector of Saxony, the patron of Böttger, in the fortress of Meissen, in the vicinity of Dresden. Here it was that, with Böttger as director, the workmen all swore to secrecy, and the works practically a fortress prison, the first true porcelain of Europe was gradually perfected and brought to the condition of an established manufacture. It was not long, however, before absconding workmen carried a knowledge of pottery production from one factory to another, until the first quarter of the eighteenth century. Two schools of European porcelain production were successfully established about this time, one in Germany and the other in France. These were the forerunners to a number of other similar factory schools in almost every European country. Those located in England were among the earliest as well as the most successful.

Dr. John Dwight of Fulham made researches and did pioneer work as an English potter. His product was called Cologne ware, but the best authorities agree that we must regretfully dismiss the idea that Dwight ever made anything that could strictly be described as porcelain. No doubt, like Bernard Palissy, he obeyed the task, and failing in his main object, he yet succeeded in producing a fine and distinguished ware of his own. The story of a porcelain said to have been made by Pisse of York has even less foundation to support it, and it is not until 1719 that we can find even documentary evidence for the production of a substance worthy to be called porcelain in England.

In that year a little essay was published in London which was subsequently reprinted "on making chinaware in England as good as ever was brought from India." The process which is described as "a tryd and infallible one," consists in grinding up broken fragments of Oriental porcelain and then grinding the finest of them with one-fourth part of their weight of quicklime slaked in gunwater. It is further specified that the quicklime is not of the common kind, but is to be obtained by calcining clean oyster shells.

There is no doubt but that a true porcelain could be made by such a roundabout method; indeed the mixture would closely approximate in composition to some of the ordinary kinds of Japanese porcelain. The use of gunwater was universal in England among the makers of glassy porcelain, as it imparted a certain amount of plasticity to the mixture which the small quantity of clay could not supply.

A patent was granted to Heylin & Frye in 1744, which is commonly supposed to mark the commencement of the Bow factory; and to account for the existence of undecorated white pieces marked with an incurved triangle and the legend "Chelsea, 1745."

From 1745 to 1756 porcelain factories were established at Chelsea, Bow, Derby, Worcester, and Longton Hall. In 1756 almost all the porcelain made in England were of the French type. By this time kaolin had been introduced in the paste, its place in Cockworthy's mixture was used in varying proportions, while soapstone was largely used at Worcester and to a lesser extent elsewhere.

From 1756 to 1781 a true porcelain resembling the Chinese in its materials was produced at Plymouth and at Bristol, following on Cockworthy's discovery of china clay and china stone in Cornwall. The English porcelains of the eighteenth century are of the greatest possible interest to all those who love pottery products. During the century knowledge was slowly but surely gained and disseminated from factory to factory. Chelsea, Bow, Plymouth, and Bristol successively disappeared from the scene, and Worcester, Derby, and the Staffordshire factories and Coalport entered upon the nineteenth century with settled methods and organized businesses.

In these factories for nearly half a century the making of porcelain was practically demonstrated. The bodies and glazes, the painting and gilding, all that can be called workmanship, in the narrow sense, were admirable in a careful, mechanical way. The taste and artistic skill that came to such a high degree afterward were almost entirely lacking in the porcelain that came into existence in England from 1750 to 1781. The exhibition of 1851 served to inspire renewed effort, and a period of revival came in, which has endured to the present time.

The methods and the results of these latest factories form a complete contrast to those of the eighteenth century, and must be regarded from a very different standpoint. The charm of freshness and of effort is the quality that recommends the early work, and for it one is prepared to overlook certain deficiencies of workmanship.

In the later factories not only have the pottery processes been reduced to order and system, but the general advance of knowledge has brought within the reach of potters the materials and artistic methods of the whole world. The modern potter no longer gropes after a knowledge of Chinese, Japanese, or Continental methods and materials as his predecessor did, and the pieces produced by the Mintons and Copelands in the manner of "Vieux Sevres" and by Worcester in the manner of Japanese and Persian pieces are entirely different in both style and method from the copies of similar pieces made in the eighteenth century.

The modern pot painter and modeler is now in many cases a trained artist, whose signature is proudly appended to his work, a condition in the greatest contrast to that of his predecessor a century or more ago.

In true porcelain the clay mass or paste from which the pieces are shaped is practically a mixture of two minerals known to the Chinese as petuntse and kaolin. The first of these is a hard, rocky substance, in which a large proportion of feldspar crystals is found embedded in glassy quartz. The other substance is kaolin, or china clay, as it is now commonly called. It is a very pure clay, which has generally been produced by the gradual decomposition of the rocky petuntse, or china stone. The essential difference between the Chinese and Dresden porcelains on the one hand and the early French and English porcelains on the other lies in the nature of the paste or clay mixture from which the articles are shaped.

English porcelain owes a heavy debt to the Orient, both as to color and design, with which the book deals comprehensively, as well as with the various kinds of English porcelain that came successively into favor. Deserved honor is given to Chelsea ware. The reproductions of this and the other wares in color and otherwise appear as illustrations of the present volume. A chapter is devoted to the minor eighteenth century factories, among which are named Neuwbridge, Musselburgh, Lowestoft, Liverpool, and Church Gresley ware. The glassy porcelains of the nineteenth century come next; then there is the rise of the Staffordshire factories, and finally a sketch of the modern developments of English porcelain. The volume is beautifully printed, and contains an admirable glossary, a short bibliography, the reproduction of many impressed marks, identical in size with the originals, and a copious index.

*A HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF ENGLISH PORCELAIN. By William Burton, F. C. S., Director of Pilkington's Tile and Pottery Company, and formerly chemist to Josiah Wedgwood & Sons. Containing twenty-four plates in colors, together with eleven plates of marks printed in colors and gold, and numerous illustrations. Cloth. 8vo. Rubricated title page. Pp. 191. The A. W. Penn Company.

New Edition of Heinrich Heine.

A complete edition in English of the prose and poetical works of Heinrich Heine is in preparation at Croscup & Sterling Company's. The edition will be complete in twenty volumes, and will contain all that Heine ever wrote, including several suppressed or expurgated writings and some that were formerly unavailable in English translation. The prose translation has been done by Charles Godfrey Leland, who has provided introductions and explanatory notes, and a special preface has been written by Dr. Richard Garnett. Three editions will be made, two on Holland hand-made paper and one on superior English deckle-edge paper. Edition de bibliophile will contain seventy-five numbered and registered copies, with extra illustrations, and will forty plates in genuine water color; Dutch edition, of 250 numbered and registered copies, extra illustrations, and with the frontispiece in genuine water color; Edition de luxe, of 1,000 numbered and registered copies, illustrations in one form. The first sixteen volumes will contain all of Heine's essays, criticisms, &c., and the last four will be devoted to "The Poetical Works of Heine," which will be, it is stated, a careful collection of the best English translations.

AN ABOLITIONIST.

Story of Dr. Bowditch's Life, Told by His Son.*

THERE two handsome volumes reveal a marked and unusual type of New England character. Dr. Bowditch seems of have been a man of singularly frank affections, with none of that self-suppression so common in New England. His family life was absolutely free from austerity, as his religious life was from austerity or severity. He lived and revelled in the love of wife and children, and took pleasure in showing his affection for those about him not of his own blood. The record here given seems to indicate that he was almost invariably sound in his impulses and sympathies, but not so often safe in his judgment. He went with generous enthusiasm into the anti-slavery movement at a time when most New Englanders were singularly slow of conscience in this matter, yet his love of humanity never so far outran his patriotism as to bring him into sympathy with the disunion sentiments of many extreme Abolitionists. The most striking instance recorded of detective judgment was that in which he severely marked "D" for deserter upon the body of a would-be volunteer whom he suspected of being a bounty jumper. The man was not seriously injured, but he recovered $1,000 damages in a suit at law against the over-zealous patriot.

While still a very young man, Dr. Bowditch was sent to Paris to study medicine. There he met at a ponden the lovely young English girl who was soon to join him in one of the happiest of marriages. He met also a large number of distinguished Frenchmen, and was entertained by Lafayette, then a very old man. Young Bowditch owns that he found the charming granddaughters of the hero of two worlds rather dangerous acquaintances, but that was before his engagement to his future wife.

It was the Garrison mob that made Dr. Bowditch an Abolitionist. He found small sympathy among his acquaintances, and was warned that if he wished to practice medicine in Boston he must not take up the anti-slavery cause, a warning that had no influence save to fix his determination to make one with Garrison and his hateful of supporters. The choice that Dr. Bowditch then made brought him exclusion from much that was good in Boston society, but close companionship with a few rare and courageous spirits.

When the Massachusetts General Hospital, to which Dr. Bowditch was visiting physician, determined in 1841 to exclude colored patients from its wards, the doctor resigned his office, but the board reconsidered its action, and the resignation was not accepted. The prompt action of Dr. Bowditch in this case was characteristic of the man. He was soon called upon to take part in other demonstrations friendly to the negro race. He was one of the editors of The Latimer Journal, issued in 1842, to aid in bringing about the release of the escaped slave, George Latimer, arrested in Boston. It was at this time that Dr. Bowditch scandalized Boston by walking arm in arm on the public streets with Frederick Douglass, and taking him home to dinner. Douglass said that Dr. Bowditch was the first white man to accord him such recognition. The escape of William and Ellen Craft, fugitive slaves, who had long lived in Boston, and were suddenly threatened with arrest at the demand of their former master, also deeply moved Dr. Bowditch. The doctor drove with Craft out to Cambridge, and could not but admire the dogged resolute of his companion, who was fully armed and resolved to die rather than submit to arrest. The Shadrach rescue the doctor warmly applauded, and the rendition of Sims stirred him to righteous wrath. He eventually joined the Anti-Man-Hunting League, and he describes with considerable humor the plans of the league for frustrating the efforts of those who came to Massachusetts in search of fugitive slaves.

Through all these exciting scenes Dr. Bowditch endeavored to preserve moderation and charity. He steadily discountenanced violence and even deprecated the bitterness of tone in the press of the abolitionists. His attitude toward John Brown was characteristic. For Brown's character as here and martyr he had the utmost veneration, and certainly Brown appears to better advantage nowhere than in these pages. A letter from an acquaintance of Dr. Bowditch who had sailed with Gov. Wise quotes the Governor as expressing the greatest regret that he had been forced to sign the death warrant of such a man as Brown. Dr. Bowditch knew nothing in advance of the Harper's Ferry raid and would undoubtedly have discouraged it had he been consulted, but he held that, wild as it was, it had a most important effect in hastening the end of slavery, an effect that perhaps nothing else that Brown could have done could possibly have had. Dr. Bowditch never believed that Brown was responsible for the Potawatomie murders, and late in life he ardently defended Brown's memory in replying to an address made before the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Age in no measure cooled Dr. Bowditch's capacity for enthusiasm and his sympathy with peoples struggling for liberty. On the verge of sixty he walked, cheering, through the streets of Geneva, Switzerland, at the head of Garibaldi, and wept at the man with something like sudden rapture. The date of the Kossuth in one of the towns, when not his character, and to explain of some English attendant and enthusiasts, he joined two younger companions in an Indian war dance in front of a Swiss hotel because he thought Europeans regarded something of the sort from Genuine Americans. His nearly quarreled with Victor Hugo's nephew because he made contemptuous mention of American democracy and of its recent reputation.

Although as much of Dr. Bowditch's life was given up to the cause of abolition, he found time to become eminent in his profession. He was the first to suggest chest tapping as a relief to the general cavity taken with dangerous fluids. As an examining surgeon during the civil war he was so much impressed with the weakness and viciousness of the ambulance service that he never rested until Jo Sad drove Congress to reform the abuse. Some of his letters touching this matter illustrate a weakness of the man, an occasional tendency to exhibit something like hysterical intensity of feeling and expression concerning matters that greatly moved him. His researches in the cure of tuberculosis were valuable. There is nothing more delightful in these volumes, than many of the letters that Dr. Bowditch wrote during his several trips to Europe. His repeated visits to the pension where he first met his future wife bring forth tender and beautiful letters, lightened by the genial humor so characteristic of the man. His acquaintance with the widow of Lessing, whom he found dozing and sketching at the age of ninety, is an interesting episode. He had known her as the early maturity of her charms, when she delighted a brilliant circle; had seen her later, when she was beautiful in the earlier years of her old age, and yet again near the end of her life, when the unextinguishable grace of a rare nature still refused to yield before physical infirmities.

Dr. Bowditch all his life had a strong sense of the happiness that had been granted him, and this feeling was especially strong in his old age. He died in 1887, at the age of eighty-four, and on his deathbed spoke with his accustomed gratitude of the blessings that had followed him through life, and especially of the wealth of affection bestowed upon him by family and friends.

*LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF HENRY INGERSOLL BOWDITCH. By his son, Vincent Y. Bowditch. In two volumes. Vol. I. Pp. 1-337. Vol. II. Pp. 338-667. Large 8vo. cloth. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The Riverside Press. $6.

"Latter-Day Saints."

A little volume of sketches from life among Mormons and Gentiles in Utah, by Grace Talbot, is called "Much Married Saints and Some Sinners." (Grafton Press.) It is evident that the author believes the subject to be above the hard lot of the Mormon women and the evil of polygamy. Generally a story is introduced by and interlarded with quotations from Mormon literature—quotations, of course, not of a pleasing character. Mormon men in the author's view are evidently brutal—but yet for all that sometimes uplift with a great faith. Mormon women, in the same view, are helpless in a loathsome slavery, the prey of fanaticism, of a haunting sense of degradation.

The titles both of the book and of the tales have been very cleverly chosen. A dolefuf tale is that of Hairine, the heroine of "The Vicissitudes of a Small Saint," a poor little mite whose impoverished parents back in the fatherland thought she was being taken to a fair and smiling land to grow up a happy American, instead of which the poor infant became a veritable little Marchioness, beaten, starved, abused. A sad little tale is "The Pearl of Great Price," the story of an Eastern man who hastily yet courteously relinquishes the love of a Utah girl when he learns that she is a Mormon, the daughter of a second wife. The funniest thing in the book is the story of "How the Saints Buttered the Bread of the Sinners on Both Sides"; they starved out two obstinate young Gentile storekeepers by paying them only in butter, just butter and nothing else. When the young men finally pulled out for Ogden they had several tons of prime salted butter, but neither money nor goods. Just at that time the railroad arrived, for, "and Zion was encased to civilization, though the Lion of the Lord reared mightily at the invader." There was a great demand for groceries of all kinds, butter fetched $1.50 a pound, and with all the visible supply in their possession naturally the Saints cuffed the the Saints.

Definitive Edition of Fielding.

A final and definitive edition, containing all that is in existence of the writings of Fielding, will be published immediately by the Croscup & Sterling Company in sixteen volumes under the editorship of William Ernest Henley. In the commentary the editor is said to have done all in his power to help the reader to understand intelligently the personality of the great author, his writings, and his times. In addition to the rights to the introduction and notes by Austin Dobson to "A Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon," have been purchased and will be included. There will also be a paper on "The Descent of Fielding," by G. Tex-Davies, the well-known English genealogist. A complete bibliography of the first editions of Fielding's writings will also be included, and to each of the novels will be prefixed a list of the characters appearing in the story. To the final volume Mr. Henley has contributed an essay on the "Life, Genius, and Achievement of the Author." The illustrations will consist of reproductions of the work of Rowlandson, Corbould, Stothard, Sorel, Hulett, Rooker, Hogarth, and others who made pictures for Fielding's writings. The writings have been divided into four sections: First, novels, to comprise seven volumes; second, plays and poems, in five volumes; third, legal writings, in one volume, and fourth, miscellaneous writings, in three volumes.

MAX MULLER.

New Light on the Man in the "Life and Letters."*

WITH the thought that something more than Max Müller's own "Auld Lang Syne" and "Autobiography" was needed to reveal to the world the real character of the man, as distinguished from the scholar, his wife has in the little over two years since his death accomplished the arduous task of collecting, translating and connecting with a very adequate thread of narrative a vast number of her gifted husband's letters, beginning with boyish notes to his mother and including his correspondence with many of the distinguished men of his day. "Auld Lang Syne" gives recollections of his friends only and the "Autobiography" is incomplete, bringing the writer little beyond the threshold of his career, so that neither is duplicated by Mrs. Müller in her plan of letting the letters which she has selected speak for themselves and attesting not so much his scholarship, which his own innumerable works have sufficiently made known to all who can appreciate it, but "the elevation of soul and enlargement of mental outlook which was revealed more and more as his life's work opened up before him."

For the most part nothing but commendation can be bestowed upon the way in which the editor has accomplished her task. There must have been great difficulty in wisely choosing from such a huge mass of material that which would so fully and yet in so dignified and seemly a manner as do these two volumes lay bare to the world's gaze a consistently beautiful and noble career. It might be thought almost beyond the possibilities for one who stood in the closest and dearest relation to Max Müller to gain that perspective and possess that poise of judgment necessary for such a presentation of the man's life and character, but there are no signs in Mrs. Müller's work of any personal attempt to influence the public's estimate of her husband's achievements. His failures and his mistakes are as faithfully detailed as the innumerable successes and honors that crowned his long, laborious, and useful life. Her decision to bring before her readers Max Müller's character rather than his achievements in his profession has perhaps tended to give a slightly monotonous character to the letters, and it seems as if, in so extended a work, it would have been not only feasible but desirable to bring out all sides of his personality. However, he was too single-minded in his devotion to one purpose, and that purpose a scholarly one, for any absolute divorce to be accomplished between the man and the scholar, so that perhaps the only regret in regard to the work will be that it makes no attempt to enter into the merits of the controversies that were waged over the great philologist's theories or to establish his standing among his brother theorists. About the only one of his opponents who is brought into any prominence in the narrative is our own Professor Whitney, and that is for the apparent purpose of showing Max Müller's superior ability to keep his temper under great provocation rather than of discussing their points of difference in regard to the origin of human speech.

It has been said of Dr. Max Müller that he was "Allemand par coeur, Français par honneur, Anglais par demeure," and this fitly expresses the broad and sympathetic lines on which his character was laid. Judging from his own words, written all the way from boyhood to old age, to all sorts of people, and upon all sorts of subjects, there was not an atom of narrowness, provincialism, or prejudice in his whole make-up. He could differ with people without in the least questioning their intelligence or honesty, and in spite of his own extensive knowledge and its recognition in honors from all parts of the world, he seems to have been as simple and unassuming as it is the almost invariable custom of great minds to be. This may have been largely due to the hardships with which his youth was filled and the many difficulties which opposed his entrance upon his chosen career. He himself was wont to say that "the secret of his success was poverty and hard work, and that after leaving school at eighteen he had kept himself with the fingers of his right hand."

Max Müller had certainly in a high degree the German capacity for hard work. Above all, his letters impress one with the indomitable will with which he toiled in sickness and health at his self-appointed task of restoring to the world of students the oldest works in Aryan language, and after that was done his energies were spent in almost countless directions. The plan of editing the text and commentary of the Rig-Veda in six large volumes was the work to which the whole effort of the best part of his life was devoted, and it proved a determining factor in his destiny. When twenty-three years old he went to London to stay three weeks in order to consult the Sanskrit manuscripts in the British Museum, and he lived there fifty-four years. His wife was an Englishwoman, all his work was carried on at Oxford, and he was buried in English soil. But for all that his heart, as the Frenchman said, was German, and until his last years he never gave up the hope that some way would open by which he could wisely go back to Germany to live and work. Max Müller admired England immensely and appreciated in a remarkable way the points in which she was superior to his own land, but he was always more or less homesick in Oxford, partly on account of the climate, which never agreed with him, but principally on account of the narrow and unprogressive spirit which pervaded the university and the unfriendly attitude which existed in certain university circles toward himself. Some of his comments on that famous seat of learning are interesting in view of the recent bequest of Mr. Cecil Rhodes. In a letter to Bunsen he writes:

> Here in Oxford everlasting quarrels and squabbles and lies and slander, and nowhere courage and faith, and no one can speak the truth, and any one who tries to do it brings a perfect hornet's nest about his ears. Can you believe that they have refused an excellent Orientalist, Dr. W. Wright, for the place of Under Librarian at the Bodleian, because he has dared to affirm that the language of the Phoenician inscriptions is Semitic and not Hamitic, because he doubts that Ham was the father of the Canaanites and denies that Moses wrote the account of his own death?

Elsewhere he speaks of Oxford as being "more a high school than a university," and in another letter to Bunsen, written amid much discouragement as to his own work, he bursts forth with "And what is to be done here? here in England? here in Oxford? Nothing but to help polish up a few ornaments on a cathedral which is rotten at the base."

If the number and quality of a man's friends are any index of his personal character and attainments, then Max Müller must certainly be ranked high. He made many friends and retained them long, and they included the finest and most brilliant men on both continents. His home in Oxford was open to friends and strangers alike, and his hospitality seems to have been enjoyed by a truly vast number of people. Judging from his letters both visitors and visiting were often as much of a burden to him as they generally prove to busy men. To his more intimate friends he was ever giving expression to an unbounded yearning to be "hidden in the forest where no one could find him," and he invariably spent his vacations as far as possible from the haunts of men. But he was a much-sought guest, and however strongly he objected to interruptions in his work he always seemed to enjoy his visits to the homes of the great when once the wrench of leaving his study was over. He has sometimes been accused of exhibiting snobbish characteristics. There is no particular evidence of them in these letters, though one can but notice with what impressiveness his recognition by the royalty and nobility of England is chronicled. The trait was doubtless imbibed unconsciously with the Oxford atmosphere. However, this peculiarity, natural enough in a European, is lost sight of in Max Müller's case in the many admirable phases of his character. His loyal, affectionate, sympathetic, and unselfish nature is exhibited in almost every letter, while the innumerable honors bestowed upon him made him as happy as a boy without seeming to inspire the slightest degree of self-conceit. Devoted as Max Müller was to the branch of knowledge which he had made his profession, he was as unlike as it is possible to imagine the dry-as-dust pedant and bookworm. All his life he took an earnest interest in European politics, and in every respect kept in touch with the life around him. According to Oxford tenets he was dangerously heretical in his ideas, but from his letters one can only gather that he was far from being irreligious, simple as was his creed.

Altogether, the life of Max Müller is an inspiring one, both for what he did and what he was. All that made his life brilliant and useful was the result of unceasing toil, and the story of success thus won is bound always to be inspiring to those compelled to toil. To the wife who could truthfully draw the portrait of such a husband the task of doing it must have brought unmeasured comfort and satisfaction. Mrs. Müller has certainly acquitted herself most honorably in its performance. Rarely, indeed, has a compilation of this kind shown the possession of taste so nearly perfect.

*THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE FRIEDRICH MAX MULLER. Edited by his wife. With portraits and other illustrations. In two volumes. Vol. I., Pp. [illegible]; Vol. II., Pp. [illegible]. New York: [illegible] & Co.

Church Histories.

The first two volumes in the Story of the Churches Series will be brought out in a fortnight by the Baker & Taylor Company under the titles of "The Baptists," by Prof. Henry C. Vedder of Crozier Theological Seminary, and "The Presbyterians," by Dr. Charles L. Thompson, Secretary of the Board of Home Missions. The books in the series will be written by leading historians of the denominations, and their aim will be to give a simple account of the various Churches. They are designed to give the cardinal points in the belief of these Churches and a brief history of their origin and development.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

A NOVEL OF THE AMERICAN LEGATION AT PARIS DURING THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

Calvert of Strathore

By CARTER GOODLOE

At once a romance of beauty and power and a careful study of the French Revolution from a wholly new view point.

The great Americans, JEFFERSON and GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, move through this dark and adventurous period, illuminating it with their clear intelligences.

With color frontispiece by HOWARD CHANDLER CHRISTY.

$1.50.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, New York

"It is to be hoped," *says Secretary Leslie M. Shaw,* **"that the twentieth century will discover the boy."** *No book produced for many years has "discovered the boy" as has the book written 35 years ago by Judge Henry A. Shute of Exeter, N. H., (Harvard '79).*

THE REAL DIARY OF A REAL BOY

"The boy is a droll little fellow, lifelike enough in his mischief, his exuberant spirits, his keen sense of his own deficiencies, and his ambitions."—New York Times.

THE REAL DIARY OF A REAL BOY

"It is our impression that the boy grew into a very decent and manly man."—N. Y. Evening Sun.

"One of those delightful books that take you back to boyhood days and present all the fun and frolic of country life. The facts undoubtedly occurred as set forth."—Boston Journal.

"A most enjoyable book. Should be read by every teacher who has the care of boys, and by parents as well. They would surely have a better knowledge of the ways of a boy's heart after the reading."—Spirit of '76.

"Few books about the actual life of a boy have ever been printed which described the boy's experiences so vividly. The volume is refreshing because natural, and very funny."—Gloucester Times.

"The boys are great boys; they fight and go in swimming, and are up to all sorts of absurd mischief. The laughs the 'Diary' arouses are hearty, reminiscent laughs."—New York Sun.

"A good deal of humor and an intimate knowledge of a boy's mind are found in it. But 'real' is the first and last word to be said upon it."—Current Literature.

"The book is full of the unconscious humor of a live boy, and is as plainly genuine as the sunshine, for children's humor is unplagiarizeable. And, finally, we would say, read the book—read it at once—especially if you were ever a boy, or have had boys, or had much to do with boys. You will be repaid and will thank us for the advice."—Dorchester Beacon.

"It is spontaneous and natural as boy nature itself. You wouldn't suppose so many laughs could be crowded into one small volume."—Lewiston Journal.

"The boy is an average, healthy urchin, with a keen sense of humor and a yearning for mischief. The author was an Exeter, N. H., boy, and many of the persons mentioned in his 'Diry' are to-day honored residents of the academy town, while others are well known in Boston."—Boston Advertiser.

"The boy who wrote the book was a real boy, beyond question. Many who recognize their own boyish tendencies as they read the book will be provoked to laughter."—Fall River News.

"It is about the naughtiness of some boys who lived in a country town not far from Boston, and they are as real as any boys that ever lived."—Boston Herald.

A real diary about real persons and real events.
The most wholesome and delightful fun obtainable.
The Real Diary is a Remarkable Human Document.

Price, Cloth, $1.00. For sale by dealers or sent postpaid.

THE EVERETT PRESS CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

FROM READERS.

"Carcassonne" Translated by the Rev. Minot J. Savage.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, Feb. 7, appeared Mr. John R. Thompson's translation of Nadaud's "Carcassonne." I venture to submit to you a translation of my own, which I think truer to the original and simpler. Why should Mr. Thompson repeat the last line of each stanza, since the original does not? Why, above all, should he tack on to the last stanza a cheap and superfluous moral, which is no part of the original? If one does not get the meaning of the poem without having the moral of it thrust in his face, there is no use in his reading it at all. If you feel so inclined, I should like you to publish my translation and let it stand beside the others. This poem of Nadaud's is one of the most wonderful bits of work in its simple reality with which I am acquainted.

M. J. SAVAGE.

CARCASSONNE.

From the French of Gustave Nadaud.

Translated by M. J. Savage.

I'm sixty years; I'm getting old;
I've been hard-working all my life,
But yet could never grasp and hold
My heart's one wish, with all my strife.
I see now well that here below
All one's desires are granted none;
My dream will ne'er fulfillment know,
I never have seen Carcassonne.

From yonder hill one sees where lies
The town beyond the mountains blue;
But he to reach the place who tries
Must five long leagues his way pursue.
Then 'tis as many to return;
O had the vintage fairly done!
The grape crop's failure I must learn,
So may not look on Carcassonne.

They say that every day is there
As Sunday is all through the week;
New garments, robes all white and fair
Perpetual holiday bespeak.
A bishop and two generals go
Through streets where, grand as Babylon,
One sees the towering chateaux;
I never shall know Carcassonne.

A hundred times the vicar's right;
For ever unadvised are we;
Too high desires are still man's blight—
He says so in his homily.
Yet could I there two days have spent
Ere quite the Autumn time was gone,—
My God! I would have died content
When I had once seen Carcassonne.

My God, my God, O pardon me,
If this my prayer should Thee offend!
Things still too high for us we'd see
In youth or near a long life's end.
My wife, once with my son, Aignan,
As far has traveled as Narbonne,
My grandson has seen Perpignan,
And I have not seen Carcassonne.

Thus did complain once, near Limoux,
A peasant all bowed down with age.
I said to him, "My friend, we'll go
Together on this pilgrimage."
We started with the morning-tide;
This God forgive! We'd scarcely gone
The road half over, when he died;
He never had seen Carcassonne.

Nietzsche's Works Defended.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Has Mr. Alden's residence in London, which usually exercises a broadening influence on even so brilliant a man's intellectual horizon, so befogged it that he can only see by the dim lights of the linkboys of literature?

It is rather late in the day to characterize, as he does in last Saturday's NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS, the productions of Nietzsche as the writings of a "blasphemous lunatic," and it shows Mr. Alden's lack of knowledge of Nietzsche and his work when he says that "blasphemy and lunacy can be produced at home, without going to Germany in search of them," Nietzsche being, as is well known to his readers, the least German of writers of German. Nietzsche is a world power. He has made a stir in the intellectual world scarcely surpassed by that made by Kant, Schopenhauer, or Rousseau. These men were also called "blasphemous lunatics" by that smug-faced intellectual serenity that does not wish its complacent attitude toward tacit convention disturbed.

We need "lunatics" like Nietzsche to arouse this somnolent world of ours occasionally. The "blasphemy" of yesterday becomes the leaven of the tolerance of tomorrow. Whoever, like Nietzsche, expresses, after a thorough assimilation of the knowledge of his day, honest opinions that he knows in advance will make him unpopular, and sacrifices health and even life, deserves the gratitude of his contemporaries. One must study Nietzsche to understand him. One must acquaint one's self with the beautifully unselfish life of this extraordinary man to fathom his message. To say that his "Zarathustra," "Joyful Science," and "Beyond Good and Evil" "have never by any possibility helped any man" is to run counter to the judgment of some truly eminent students of the philosophy of life in Europe and America who have not hesitated to set forth their appreciation in books, reviews, and theses.

May the whole of his writings be brought out in English, so that he will be fairly judged by all who seek for suggestions for the betterment of mankind.

PAUL J. SCHLICHT.

New York, Feb. 15, 1903.

Mary Adams.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I see that the discussion of the authorship of "The Confessions of a Wife" is very much alive. Clara Bellinger Green in the last TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS gives the first guess that I don't feel disposed to dispute. Perhaps my willingness to accept that is because I never have read anything from the pen of Martha Gilbert Dickinson, whom she guesses to be the author.

If the writer, Mary Adams, be Mrs. Ward, then she has most successfully concealed her methods of work. The individuality of sentence construction, the methods of selecting and applying adjectives and adverbs, the way parenthetical clauses are introduced, and all the other mechanics of sentence building declare that the architect is of a mentality different from Mrs. Ward. There are, as the writer of this most recent letter correctly words it, similar conditions depicted in Mrs. Ward's writings and "The Confessions," and probably the later writer is a close student and admirer of Mrs. Ward's literary work. My individual opinion is that it is the work of a new author, an author on whom one can trace the influence of Mrs. Ward as that of "Lewis Carroll" is readily discerned in most of the nonsense verse of to-day.

D. CROMETT CLARK.

Augusta, Me., Feb. 15, 1903.

"The Worth of Words."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Dr. Ralcy Husted Bell has doubtless done yeoman service in the cause of pure, accurate, and expressive English by the publication of his book on "The Worth of Words," reviewed in your issue of Nov. 22, Page 827. Of its scope I can only judge by your notice, the work not yet having reached Australia.

But I should like, I confess, to have met with some allusion to the work of an earlier laborer in the same field, the scholarly and accomplished critic as well as acute and original thinker, the late Richard Grant White. In his "Words and Their Uses," dedicated, by the way, to his friend Lowell, and which as far back as 1894 had gone through eight editions, he devotes 100 pages to "Misused Words," and a further 40 pages to "Words That Are Not Words." Out of the forty examples which you select no fewer than thirty-six occur in Mr. White's book under one or other heading. The four that I cannot trace are "capacious," "infallible," "mutual," and "reticence." Further, in his treatment of the misuse of many words Dr. Bell seems to have followed very closely on the lines of his predecessor, whose humor was as caustic as his wit was keen.

But Mr. Grant White, on the other hand, does not condemn "the exception proves the rule" as "idiotic." On the contrary, while he admits that as ordinarily used it conveys quite a false meaning, or perhaps one should rather say no meaning at all, yet he recognizes that this has come about through a subtle change in the sense of the crucial word "exception," from implying "the act of excepting" to signifying "the person or thing excepted." The fact that an exception is made at all infers the existence of a prior underlying general rule, or there could be no exception.

"Words and Their Uses," the gift many years ago of an American lady to her Australian friend, has proved a valuable handbook. It has often kept its consulter straight not only by what its author perchance rather dogmatically sometimes asserts, but by the powerful stimulus to thought exerted by its original and suggestive remarks upon the rich and beautiful English tongue common to us all. Grateful indeed, have I always felt to him who wrote it and to her who gave it, so it is my bare duty to pen you this note in acknowledgment of the debt that lovers of pure English and undefiled owe to one of the last of the New England school of writers.

ALICE HENRY.

Writers' Club, Melbourne, Australia, Jan. 2, 1903.

Bookworms.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Dr. Frederick P. Henry, Honorary Librarian of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, writing in The Medical Library and Historical Journal, a new periodical that is published at 1,313 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, referring to his finding some bookworms in 1901, says: "I might even maintain, in the absence of documentary evidence to the contrary, that the bookworm was never seen in this country (in books, at least) until the date last above mentioned."

If the writer had looked into The Nation for April 16, 1896, he would have learned of the finding and breeding of large numbers of the Sitodrepa panicea at Cornell University Library in 1895.

From an article in The Popular Science Monthly of June, 1899, he might have learned that there are over thirty insects that ravage books and bindings, and that the "bookworm" described by Hooke, which "bears no resemblance to the genuine bookworm in any stage of the latter's existence," is easily identified with the fishtail, one of the commonest insects found about books.

As to the fact that "few modern librarians have ever seen a bookworm," it may be said that many specimens of Dr. Henry's "bookworm par excellence" are preserved at Cornell University Library and may be seen by any one interested.

WILLARD AUSTEN.

Cornell University Library, Ithaca, N. Y.

"Pure" or "Cold"?

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Keats says, in every edition I have seen:

The moving waters at their priestlike task,
Of pure ablution round earth's human shores.

yet Matthew Arnold and Mr. Colvin both quote him with "cold" for "pure."

Some few years ago I called attention to this fact in The London Academy; but no one seemed to think my query worthy of attention. Is there authority for the word "cold"? I hope not; and yet I should much like to know whether it is a misquotation. Keats, like all poets, said more than he suspected. "Pure" suggests all that theology teaches of the "priestlike task"; but "cold" is repugnant.

"Haply we know somewhat more than we know" is Lanier's way of putting it, and I know that Keats said much less than he knew if he wrote the word "cold."

JOHN B. TABB.

St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Md., Feb. 18, 1903.

A Cockatrice.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your issue of Feb. 14 your Boston correspondent tells us that "everybody knows that a cockatrice is another name for a crocodile." To me this was so unexpected a confusion of fact and fable that I looked up cockatrice at once in Webster's Unabridged; the Century I could only consult at the Public Library. Webster confirmed my impression that the cockatrice belongs to what may be called mythological natural history by saying that it is another name for a basilisk. This latter is the fearful creature hatched from a cock's egg when the cock lays one. He owes his royal name, basilisk, to the fact that

"What seems his head
The likeness of a kingly crown has on."

His glance slays the unhappy mortal upon whom it rests. The creature seems to be a type of insidious but most dangerous evil. Probably it was with this significance that the author chose her title.

E. L. C.

Roxbury, Mass., Feb. 15, 1903.

The Western Reserve.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In his review, printed in your issue of Feb. 7, of Alfred Mathews's "Ohio and Her Western Reserve," John White Chadwick says: "There is a lack of perfect definition in the book." And again: "The degree of interest inverts the order of the title, which might more properly be 'Connecticut in the Valley of the Wyoming, with a Story of the Western Reserve and the Settlement of Ohio.'"

I am inclined to think that even this one unfavorable note in Mr. Chadwick's interesting review would not have been sounded had the reviewer ever been obliged to seek the reason for the wonderful Connecticut imprint upon the whole people of the territory now constituting the northern central and northwest counties of Ohio. Having previously read everything I could find on the subject, with meagre information on this point, I rejoiced to find enlightenment in Mr. Mathews's history. Turning to it again, after reading Mr. Chadwick's review, I am convinced that it is because Mr. Mathews went so thoroughly into the sources of the movement ending in the Connecticut Ohio settlement—that is, because he tells at length and clearly the story of the Wyoming Valley struggles—we are for the first time offered a history which explains what is unique in the settlement of the Reserve.

There is not in all of our West a settlement anywhere nearly approaching the present population of the Reserve, so strongly impressed in all manifestations of civilized life with the manners, morals, and the mental peculiarities of the first settlers. In this consists the uniqueness of the Western Reserve. When it is considered how short a time the Connecticut settlers were in a majority in the Reserve—how soon, indeed, they were a small minority—it becomes an interesting historical study to determine the character and inspirations of men who so deeply impressed their personalities and political and religious views upon a rapidly growing and widely recruited population, an impression clearly discernible after the lapse of a century. This is understood only when we are informed in all the facts relating to Connecticut's expansion movement from its start, and in its entirety; and, with this in mind, Mr. Mathews is not only justified in giving such relative importance to the story of the Wyoming Valley movement, but, it seems to me, is to be commended for so doing.

EDWARD W. TOWNSEND.

Montclair, N. J., Feb. 10, 1903.

Literary Pilgrimages.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. Rollin Lynde Hartt, in The Library Atlantic, recalling his recent "Literary Pilgrimages" to Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, and the uttermost parts beyond, and his hair-breadth 'scapes from resentful local criticism, finds poor consolation in the thought that "in the old time it was not so." He says:

"Nor indeed was Dr. Samuel Johnson shamefully entreated of the northern islanders; his book cost too much. But given the high-speed press and given the shilling edition, and I promise your pilgrim a time of it."

Mr. Hartt has forgotten his Boswell. Let him turn to the biographer's pungent comment on the criticism passed by his countrymen upon Dr. Johnson's "Journey to the Hebrides," and he will find that a slow press and a high-priced book afforded little or no protection against the stings and arrows of the outraged Scot, and that the Scottish northerner of the eighteenth century and the northwesterner of our own time and country are alike sensitive to the generalizations of the literary pilgrim. He may also learn from the thick-skinned old doctor a lesson in the fine art of extracting "sport" from the "cavillings" of the enemies he has made. In his life of Johnson Boswell says, (George Birbeck Hill edition, Volume II., Page 349:)

"It is painful to recollect with what rancor he was assailed by numbers of shallow, irritable North Britons on account of his supposed injurious treatment of their country and countrymen in his 'Journey.'"

Again, (Page 350:) "He [Johnson] expressed to his friend Mr. Wyndham of Norfolk his wonder at the extreme jealousy of the Scotch, and their resentment at having their country described by him as it really was."

And again, (Page 351:) "All the miserable cavillings against the 'Journey' in newspapers, magazines, and fugitive publications, I can speak with certain knowledge, only furnished him with sport. At last there came out a scurrilous volume, larger than Johnson's own, filled with malignant abuse," &c.—a volume attributed to Macpherson.

JOHNSON BRIGHAM.

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 12, 1903.

Words.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

"Words are things and their apt use is power," but alas! without the power evincing soul, feeling, sentiment, the most beautiful of them become meaningless and empty, like a lovely marble, cold and stately, but without life; or further from being inanimate, they may become merely "a sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal," devoid of music.

But when all these attributes of power are combined to the expression of a thought that may be felt where'er man can perceive, making "the whole world kin," and where a poet touches the string, what a vibration of harmony and sound is he able to produce!

There are the fantastic words. How they assume a shape and image never to be forgotten when embodied to clothe an idea such as the author of "The Raven" gives them. We come to love their aristocratic and stately measure, they haunt our memories like a breath of incense still remembered.

Of the cruel words, who knows not their power? At times quick to hurt and again a slow poison, apparently at first having no evil effect, but secretly permeating and spreading until they reach the heart, making it numb. An unkind word, carelessly or intentionally so, sent forth on its mission of woe, may cause hours of bitterness long after the author has forgotten the shaft so wantonly hurled.

But enough of these latter; they are fortunately not in predominance, and only serve as striking contrast to those dear "homely" words (in the true sense) which we have so often heard, and which, although they may not by themselves appear as beautiful as the rare ones, yet they alone have the power to create such joy as may make life worth living for the while, if they bear the color and warmth of the heart that prompts them. They are ever new and delightful when sincerity brings

THREE NEW NOVELS
PRICE, $1.50 EACH

THE
MASTER of WARLOCK

By GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON, Author of "DOROTHY SOUTH," "A CAROLINA CAVALIER"

"Mr. Eggleston has written," says the *New York World* of "The Master of Warlock," "with the pen of one who was a familiar of the old days and times, and who holds them in affectionate memory. His book carries not only an unbroken interest, but the vivid stamp of a strong personality."

THE
CAPTAIN

By CHURCHILL WILLIAMS, Author of "J. DEVLIN—BOSS"

This just published story of the greatest leader of the Civil War is thus described by the *New York Commercial Advertiser*: "The personality of the man, his courage, loyalty, and sterling worth, dominate the book, and are interpreted with a dignity, a discretion, and sympathetic understanding that deserve a high measure of praise."

THE
LIFE WITHIN

This striking Christian Science novel is already being eagerly discussed. The anonymous author in the preface declares: "This book was written because I felt that I must add to a new faith my testimony of what I have seen and heard. I have doubtless made mistakes in the telling. I am not of the inspired. I can only write what has actually appeared to me."

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

Soltaire

A Romance
of the
Willey Slide
in the
White Mountains
By
George Franklyn Willey

Soltaire

"Is interesting. The kind you can read through without looking at the clock. You don't even hear the clock tick."
—Worcester Gazette.

Soltaire

"Is a strong, fresh romance of the White Mountain Region. Mr. Willey's story is direct, simple and completely interesting."
—N. Y. World.

Soltaire

"It is a work of distinct merit and will have a large and continuous sale. Mr. Willey has artistic ability of unusual strength and sweetness, as well as the happy faculty of depicting vividly scenes and incidents in such a charming manner as to carry his readers' interest with him to the very close of this really charming romance."
—N. Y. Journal.

Soltaire

Is a book every one should read, and is for sale by all booksellers, or sent prepaid on receipt of price, $1.25.

Second Edition Now Ready

New Hampshire Publishing Corp'n, Manchester, N.H.

First English Edition
OF THE
BABYLONIAN TALMUD

The first time since the existence of the Babylonian Talmud (4th century) it is now in a modern idiom.

The English translation of the Babylonian Talmud has reached the 18th volume, viz., Seeding Festivals, complete, in 8 vols., also Section Women, in 10 vols., Section Women, in 10 vols.

A diploma of the Grand Prix was awarded by the International Jury of Awards at the Exhibition of Paris to the translator of the work. The eminent Prof. Lazarus, in his letter of 11th June, 1901, writes that the undersigned could say in proud that this translation was contemplated on American soil, and Grant Harlands French, in his letter of Feb. 2, 1900, writes a letter similar to the above. The translation is the object of favorably received by all the eminent scholars of both Europe and America.

Price $3.00 per volume for subscribers of the entire edition. Single volumes, $4.50.

NEW TALMUD PUBLISHING CO.,
1,117 Simpson Street, New York.

BUY BOOKS AT
McBride's "The Wall St. Book Shop."
71 BROADWAY. Telephone 1693 Cort.

American, Civil War, Texas, Journalism,
SCARCE BOOKS
Special Lists Sent to Order. Mail Orders, AMERICAN BOOK CONCERN, Washington, D.C.

them to the lips. They, too, have perpetuity, for sings not the poet:

> Long, long afterwards, in an oak,
> I found the arrow still unbroke;
> And the song from beginning to end,
> I found again in the heart of a friend.

New York, Feb. 10, 1903. A. L. O.

History as Written.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

A belated reading of Prof. Burgess's "Reconstruction and the Constitution" brings up a question to which I hope you will be good enough to give an answer quieting to those who read, but do not write, history. On page 264 we read of Senator Sumner: "He had been dropped the preceding year from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations at the request of the Administration, because he had so strongly and successfully opposed the Santo Domingo policy of the President and his aide-de-camp."

As his opposition to the acquisition of St. Thomas had been no less strong and successful, he would probably be classed as an anti-imperialist if living now, despite his desire for Canada, and it seems safe to take the view of George S. Boutwell, then Secretary of the Treasury, as one having no prejudice against Senator Sumner on that ground, for he agreed with him, who said, as quoted by C. F. Adams, see "Lee at Appomattox," page 237: "Mr. Sumner's course in regard to the acquisition of Santo Domingo contributed to the separation between the President and the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, but opposition without personality could not have produced alienation on the part of the President. Other Senators were opposed to the acquisition of Santo Domingo, and there were members of his Cabinet who did not sympathize with his policy, as the President well knew; but these facts in themselves did not tend in the least to alienation."

Mr. Adams, in his "Treaty of Washington," to be found in the book last mentioned, clearly sets forth that Mr. Sumner's views that our damages through England's proclamation of May 13, 1861, and the acts done under it, amounted to $2,500,000,000, and his wish that in settlement England should fully withdraw from this continent and her adjacent islands, made it impossible to negotiate the Treaty of Washington if he retained the Chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Speaking of Senator Sumner's propositions Senator Edmunds of Vermont said: "The mere statement of which would have put an end to all negotiations at once." Again, on page 274, speaking of Mr. D. H. Chamberlain of Massachusetts, who was an Attorney General and Governor of South Carolina during the reconstruction period, our author says: "The Governor triumphed and protected the 'State' against the terrible degradation which impended over it, but his brave attitude ruined him with the radical and base elements of his party."

If we refer to The Nation, commencing with 1874, at which time E. L. Godkin was proprietor, as the title page recites, and Frederick Law Olmsted was supposed to control its policy, we will find many notices of Gov. Chamberlain showing why he was "ruined," one of which, in the issue for April 16, 1877, reads in part: "During this worst period Mr. Chamberlain held high office; he served on boards with shamed in or being cognizant of the iniquities, and the public is disposed to accept his denial. He at all events gave legal opinions on the legal machinery by which the thieves raised money." The article continues that after the refusal of the Conservatives to remunerate him "he then without hesitation threw himself into the arms of the corrupt and degraded party he had been fighting."

There are doubtless people with few associations who have heard Mr. E. L. Godkin objected to, if not denounced, but not as a base element of the Republican party. No one has probably ever heard Mr. Olmsted spoken of as either radical or base.

When an enthusiastic conscientious person writes a historical novel with a high moral purpose such statements as those referred to are doubtless commendable. But, Mr. Editor, do you think such practice legitimate in writing what is offered to the public as history?

EDWARD P. NORTH.

New York, Feb. 16, 1903.

Mr. Brewster's List Amended.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Would it not improve E. V. Brewster's very interesting list of books, which you publish to-day, to substitute "Henry Esmond" for "Lorna Doone"? Would not "Emerson's Essays" be more valuable than the works of Henry George? Would not "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" be more interesting to a "grown up" than "The Arabian Nights"? Should not Browning have a place upon the list, and possibly Tolstoi? Would not a volume of Molière, Spenser's "Faerie Queene," Lockhart's "Life of Scott," B. T. Washington's "Up from Slavery," and the "Emile" of Rousseau be more desirable as permanent possessions than many of the novels, which should certainly be read, but which might easily be procured from a circulating library? EUGENE CRANSTON.

New York, Feb. 14, 1903.

Epic and Satire.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Perhaps some reader of your valuable Review may be able to explain why America is so singularly destitute of heroic poetry. Surely a continent upon which two peoples have perished and a third has risen to international power is not without materials of a great epic. It may be that Macaulay is right that a great epic is almost impossible in an age of scientific progress, but this theory is questioned by Carlyle, himself a man of heroic soul. An epic may be written when a nation is in the infancy of even at its height of power, but never after political mortification or religious degeneration has set in. Where is America's epic? The East has lost its opportunity. Can the West produce it?

There is another form of literature for which there is great need in this country—a great satire. Oh, that Swift were with us! We want an epic for the benefit of posterity, but we need a satire in behalf of our views. Great satires are rare enough; they are the product of one man called among an intoxicated multitude. The satirist may be morbid, but he sees the truth. Surely some wit can probe the follies of our society and bring to light the germs of disease which are working at the vitals of our National morality. J. A. SLADE.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1903.

The Diary of a Quaker Maid.

SALLY WISTER'S JOURNAL. A True Narrative. Being a Quaker Maiden's Account of Her Experiences with Officers of the Continental Army, 1777-8. Edited by Albert Cook Myers. Illus. Pp. 228. Philadelphia: Ferris & Leach.

Sally Wister's journal extends over a very brief period, having been begun Sept. 22, 1777, and ended June 20, 1778, when the young diarist was only sixteen years old. The notes were addressed to her "very dear friend" Deborah Norris, in the hope "that some time hence (they may) give pleasure in a solitary hour," the Wisters having left Philadelphia at the outbreak of the war and taken refuge with friends in the country. There is a quaintness of expression—somewhat enhanced, too, by the Quaker "thee" and "thou"—which is very pleasing, and although the entries contain nothing more serious than her girlish impressions of the various officers and soldiers of the Revolution who found quarters with them, they are interesting.

There are plenty of opportunities during the course of the journal for the clever romancer to draw some pretty tales, especially Sally's friendship for the gallant young Major William Truman Stoddert, who, although "very shy" at first, under Mistress Sally's gentle guidance, showed himself to be "possessed of very amiable manners; sensible and agreeable." "He has, by his preconceptional deportment, engaged my esteem." It was the Major who found it consistent with his military duties to become ill while in the neighborhood of the Wisters, and was again compelled to accept the hospitalities of their house. But when his health was restored and he left for good, in spite of Miss Sally's boast of "esteem," the passage chronicling his departure savors of a stronger sentiment. "Ah, Deborah," she says, "the Major is going to leave us entirely—just going. I will see him first." And again: "He has gone. I saw him pass the bridge. * * * I seem to fancy he will return in the evening."

But he did not come back either then or ever again, but after the war returned to his home in Maryland. Quoting from the editor's preface:

> A wide gulf of social and religious prejudice lay between them. He was a Maryland cavalier, a member of the Church of England, and a soldier, rich in slaves and plantation lands. She was a Quaker maiden, a member of a religious body that held war to be unchristian, and forbade its members to marry out of the society or to hold slaves. Howbeit, when in the course of years the Major took unto himself a wife, the lady of his choice also bore the name of Sally. * * * He died in his early maturity from the lingering effects of the hardships of camp life. Sally Wister died unmarried a few years later.

In spite of her sober training, we fear Miss Sally was something of a flirt, and even the Quaker costumes would seem to offer a variety of fashions, for there are numerous entries devoted to descriptions of her clothes. When she hears the officers are coming to the house she and the girls "put their dress and tips * * * for order for conquest." Again she wears a "chintz and looked smarter than the night before," while her mortification is intense when Capt. Dandridge finds her wearing her "greenish skirt and dark short gown. Provoking." Once she wore a "silk and cotton gown made without an apron," in which she felt quite "awkwardish," and on another occasion looked very fine in a clean "white white." (!)

Frequently she is unable to give detailed transcriptions of her conversations with the officers because her memory is not "obliging." Although the girl had no personal interest in the outcome of the war, she concludes that her sympathies were with the Union. The book contains exhaustive biographical notes on the various names mentioned in the diary.

"The Lady of the Lake."

Longman's English Classics is a worthy rival of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s Riverside Literature Series—those little books which sell for only 30 cents have an excellent paper, clear, sharp print, adequate notes, and useful tables. The titles in this series are eminently worthy of reproduction in this cheap form for young readers. The general editor is Prof. George Rice Carpenter of the English department of Columbia College, author of a great many text books in English; he is also the editor of this volume of "The Lady of the Lake," to which he has added a map, a biographical introduction, a chronological table, some helpful notes, and a little advice to teachers, telling them not to read Scott's poetry, dictionary in hand. "The reading of the poem," he concludes, "will have been only partially successful if pupils are not led to go on with the reading of others of Scott's poetical romances, particularly 'Marmion' and 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel.' After the poems the novels will be but a natural sequence." The appendix contains Scott's introductory to the edition of 1830, and a part of his charming narrative in "Tales of a Grandfather," of the life and times of James V.

A Book by Andy Adams.

"The Log of a Cowboy," by Andy Adams, will be published next month by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Andy Adams is a veteran of the Western trail, and is well known to all writers of cowboy books who, like Hamlin Garland, seek to

HARPERS BOOK NEWS

IN THE GARDEN OF CHARITY.

Basil King, the author of "Let Not Man Put Asunder," has written a new novel, published Thursday under the title of *In the Garden of Charity*. It is a study of one phase of marriage, but is totally unlike the author's previous success, dealing not with worldly men and women, but with the simple folk of the Nova Scotian coast. The heroic figure in the story is Charity, who works out her destiny under what are, perhaps, the most trying circumstances in which a woman could be placed, the story advancing through a series of strong, dramatic situations. It is all very human, and very sincere.

SIX TREES.

Mrs. Mary E. Wilkins (Freeman) has given us another example of that deft art by which she presents her inimitable pictures of New England life and character, in *Six Trees*, another of this week's publications. In these etching-like stories of New England life she makes use of a novel theme, telling of the influence of environment on her people as typified by their relations to the six trees that form the central figures in the six stories.

The book is especially pleasing in appearance, and is illustrated with twenty-two wash drawings in tint.

THE VULTURES.

Henry Seton Merriman's novel The Vultures, has been the subject of wide discussion since its appearance this Winter. The insight into the life of the diplomat and the peeps behind the scenes of a world-wide political intrigue which it affords, seem to be welcome to a public that is at present acutely interested in the machinery of international politics. Mr. Merriman's intimate and altogether human delineation of the members of the foreign *corps diplomatique* has raised the objection, with some readers, that he should not have characterized that body with such a hard sounding title as "The Vultures."

THE MAID-AT-ARMS.

That the author of "Cardigan" is a clever writer was attested not only by the sale of that well-known story, but also upon the publication of "*The Maid-at-Arms*," his latest novel. This romantic and rapidly moving story of American life in 1778 gives a picture of the luxurious families who owned great manor houses in New York State, and while the author eschews the swaggering, impossible scenes of extravagant action, yet the breath of excitement is blown over all in a way at once delicate and spirited.

HARPER & BROTHERS
Franklin Square, New York.

THE MAGAZINES.

Features of the Leading American Monthlies for March.

PRINTED below will be found the contents of the leading American magazines for the coming month. While the lists of contents are not absolutely complete, the omissions mainly relate to regular departments and to illustrations and contributions of lesser importance. The purpose has been to make readers acquainted with the leading features.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY
MARCH, 1903.

THE WRITING OF HISTORY......A. T. Mahan
REAL AND SHAM NATURAL HISTORY..John Burroughs
HIS DAUGHTER FIRST......Arthur S. Hardy
THE MASTERS. A Poem.......Frederic Lawrence Knowles
ACADEMIC FREEDOM IN THEORY AND IN PRACTICE. II.......Arthur T. Hadley
THE WITCH-BRIDLE.......George S. Wasson
SAINT TERESA..........Annie Fields
THE FEASTER. A Poem...Josephine P. Peabody
MY OWN STORY..........J. T. Trowbridge
THE TRAPPER'S DAUGHTER AT SAINT IRENE.........Florence Wilkinson
A LETTER FROM GERMANY........William C. Dreher
A WORLD-LEGISLATURE........Raymond L. Bridgman
THE COUNTESS AT PONDSVILLE CENTRE. A Story.......Esther B. Tiffany
THE QUESTION OF FRANCHISES......George C. Sikes
FALSE CITIZENS........Charles E. Baldwin
BOOKS NEW AND OLD........H. W. Boynton

THE CENTURY.
MARCH, 1903.

THE GREAT NORTHWEST.......Ray Stannard Baker
"YEARS, IDLE YEARS"..........R. H. S.
SANTA MARIA MAGGIORE.....Stewart White
THE LITTLE WEAK CHILD......Anita Fitch
IN THE GATEWAY OF NATIONS.Jacob A. Riis
WHAT SHALL WE BE?
I. The coming Race in America.......Gustave Michaud
II. Comments on the Foregoing.......Franklin H. Giddings
ALL IN ALL..........Florence Brooks
LOVEY MARY. IV. (Conclusion).......Alice C. Hegan
WINTER PEACE..........Louise I. Guiney
MY OLD MAID'S CORNER.... Lillie H. French
THERE ARE FAIRIES........Madison Cawein
THE PROLOGUE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION........Justin H. Smith
THE YELLOW VAN........Richard Whiteing
EARLY SPRING GLADNESS...John Burroughs
THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE........Will Payne
THE LOVES OF SAKURA JIRO AND THE "THREE-HEADED MAID"......Onoto Watanna
HUMORS OF CONGRESS.....Francis E. Leupp
CONFESSION..........Frank D. Sherman
THE PASSING OF ELKANAH RITTER........Elizabeth C. Walts
AN OUTLOOK INTO SPACE........William H. Pickering
THE GREAT BUSINESS COMBINATIONS OF TO-DAY.........George E. Fitt
THE ORGANIZATION OF CAPITAL.......Herman Justi
LOVE-WATCH..........Cale Young Rice

THE LAMP.
MARCH, 1903.

THE UNACTABLE DRAMA...Brander Matthews
VAGARIES OF BOOK COLLECTORS.......William Loring Andrews
LETTERS AND LIFE.........John Finley
A BROWNING PILGRIMAGE.......Anna B. McMahan
JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY INTERVIEW.........M. C. Chesnutt
BONNELL'S STUDIES IN BRONTE, ELIOT, AND AUSTIN.......W. C. Brownell
PAUL BOURGET ON OXFORD....John Corbin
ENGLISH COMMENT ON THE AMERICAN NOVEL.........J. M. Bulloch
THE DES GONCOURTS REUNION.
RAMBLER..........The Editor
MRS. HUMPHRY WARD'S NEW NOVEL...Lionel Strachey
IN LIGHTER VEIN. (Brief Notices of Novels)........Eleanor Hoyt
BOOK TALK..........Frederic Sherman

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.
MARCH, 1903.

JULIAN MELDOHLA..........Mary Moss
RED MAPLES...........Charles F. Saunders
INTELLECTUAL COMMUNISM...Sara Y. Stevenson
AN OPTIMIST..........Florence E. Coates
THE FIDELITY OF A DOG.......Cy Warman
ENTHRONED..........Charles McIlvaine
PISCATOR AND THE FISH....Henry W. Lanier
MISTRESS MARCH........Hilton R. Greer
TOLD AFTER DINNER.......Ella M. Tybout
HARP OF MY HEART........Edgar Fawcett
RURAL AND VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT SOCIETIES......Eben E. Rexford
THE OTHER SIDE OF DOGS...Jerome C. Bull
LOVE AND REASON..........Agnes Lee
THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE.Clinton Dangerfield
THE FOUR GRACES..........Alonzo Rice
TIBERIUS THE TRUANT.......Phoebe Lyde
THE OWNERS OF THE DEEP..Alden C. Noble
THE REGENERATION OF MARY MATHER.........Clara E. Ward
CHATEAU EN ESPAGNE...Marie Van Vorst
THE BULL IN LAMBSKIN....S. C. Carpenter
THE FLIGHT OF THE HERONS........William L. Graves
TEN MINUTES..........A. H. Shirres
OUR LITTLE MEED.........Albert B. Paine

FRANK LESLIE'S.
MARCH, 1903.

THE FLOOR OF THE PACIFIC..The Hon. W. E. Meehan
DENIS DENT.........Ernest W. Hornung
SPUR-THRUST..........Kenneth Brown
DIRGE. Verse..........Clifford Chase
KEEPER OF THE WATER GATE...C. G. D. Roberts
A PRINCESS LISTENS........Roy Rolfe Gilson
THE FIRST NIGHT..........F. Elderkin Fyles
THE CONTRACT. A Story.....Maarten Maartens
THE RISE ON CROOKNECK FORK.......Harriet Whitney
JOHN DREW..........F. S. Hoppin, Jr.
THE TOBACCO WAR..........Earl Mayo
IN THE DISMAL SWAMP.......Frederick Street

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.
MARCH, 1903.

THE FIGHT FOR ATLANTIC COMMERCE....Winthrop L. Marvin
THE NEXT NEED OF THE ARMY........William H. Carter
THE PROBATIONER.........Herman Whitaker
EXILED. A Poem...........Charles H. Towne
THE SPIRIT OF CONQUEST. A Poem.....Grace H. Boutelle
THE AMERICAN WESTMINSTER ABBEY...Harvey Sutherland
THE TRUE LOVE OF AARON BURR......Louise K. Mabie
THE ORDER OF MERIT.........Douglas Story
THE PRINCES OF INDIA........Capt. Michael G. White
WILLIAM HENRY HOPKINS, DRAFTED MAN..........Frederick Walworth
JOHN BURT..........Frederick U. Adams
RUNES OF THE REDWOOD LANDS. A Poem........Clarence Urmy
THE DRUM..........Charles M. Williams
AMERICAN SISTERHOODS........Rev. John Talbot Smith
STORIETTES—
Eva Emma Jane.........G. W. Ogden
At the Three Kettles........Annie W. French
The Story of Mme. Jesse...Juliet W. Tompkins
The Stranger.........Charles S. Reid
Sister, Brother, and Friend...Roy B. Richardson
THE DECLINE OF THE HEROINE.......Anne O'Hagan
THE EASY MARK..........Alfred Stoddart
OPERA MAKERS OF TO-DAY.......Giacomo Minkowsky
BABES OF GRAND BAYOU.....John Oskison

ST. NICHOLAS.
MARCH, 1903.

MOTHER'S WOLF STORY......Everett McNeil
OUR BOYS AND OUR NEIGHBORS.....Charles F. Benjamin
THE STORY OF KING ARTHUR AND HIS KNIGHTS.........Howard Pyle
A MINIATURE CHIEFTAIN.....E. W. Deming
THE CITY THAT NEVER OUTGROWS...W. S. Harwood
THE BOOK GRANDMOTHER'S MOTHER-TOT.........Laura E. Richards
THE PEAR TREE. Verse.......Katharine Pyle
JOHNNY GREEN'S COMPOSITION.......Malcolm Douglas
AN OLD-TIME PHILOSOPHER...Eleanor Lewis
A WIND-MILL MADE OF STRAW........Percival H. Lombard
"SO MANY YEARS AGO"........H. A. Ogden
A TRUE FOX STORY............R. L. Wells
UNNATURAL HISTORY. Verse....Alice Brown
MARJORIE'S SCHOOL OF FICTION.......Albert B. Paine
THE FEAST OF THE DOLL.....Nora A. Smith
HOW DO YOU KNOW THERE'S A BOY IN THE HOUSE? HOW DO YOU KNOW THERE'S A GIRL IN THE HOUSE? Verse............Montrose J. Moses
THE UNLUCKY PARROT.........Ruth Huntington Sessions

WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION.
MARCH, 1903.

THE BARM OF THE DAGGER..Eden Phillpotts
THE STEERAGE PASSENGER........Frederick M. Smith
MACHINES THAT FEEL AND SEE....Waldemar B. Kaempffert
THE ONLY WAY. Poem....Theodosia Garrison
THE FLIGHT OF FENELLA........Richard Stillman Powell
HOW MODERN SCIENCE PROVES THE BIBLE TRUE........The Rev. A. T. Clay
WHAT THE BAPTISTS ARE DOING TO BETTER MANKIND......Edmund F. Merriam
DELIA, DAUGHTER OF MARY........Juliet W. Tompkins
HOW A GREAT CITY IS KEPT CLEAN....Anne O'Hagan
HOME-MADE "MISSION" FURNITURE......Joseph H. Adams
STAINING WOODWORK—OLD AND NEW...........J. H. Adams
CLEANING ALL SORTS OF THINGS...Sarah Slater
THOSE EVENING BELLS. Poem.......Thomas Moore
DECATUR CUTTING OUT THE "PHILADELPHIA."
HOW TO MAKE BACK YARDS ATTRACTIVE.........Waldon Fawcett
A BUSY WOMAN'S GARDEN........Amelia H. Botsford
MELISSA FROM ARCADY......Anne O'Hagan
TOYS MADE OF DINNER PLATES.......Meredith Nugent
SNUGGY BEDTIME STORIES.....J. H. Jewett

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.
MARCH, 1903.

THE WEDDING OF JULIET.........Grace S. Richmond
FRANCIS WILSON AND HIS BOOKISH HOME.............Gustav Kobbé
WHAT ONE EATS IN THE PHILIPPINES............Gen. A. W. Greely
THE LAND OF JOY. Part II..........Ralph Henry Barbour
THEY THOUGHT HE WAS "MONSIEUR MORGAN"..........David H. Steele
TWO LITTLE SAVAGES. Part III........Ernest Thompson Seton
A BUSINESS MEETING.........Arlo Bates
THE TRUTH ABOUT QUEEN WILHELMINA..........Edward Bok
THE STORY OF RUBENS'S "DESCENT FROM THE CROSS"..Prof. John C. Van Dyke
THE MORAL TRAINING OF A CHILD....Edward Howard Griggs
THE GOOD-TIME GARDEN.........Florence Morse Kingsley
THE LITERARY BEGINNER.Franklin B. Wiley
CORRECT SPEAKING AND WRITING.....Elisabeth A. Withey

HARPER'S BAZAR.
MARCH, 1903.

THE DAY WHEN EVERYTHING IS WRONG..........Marion F. Washburne
ELIZABETH. A Poem........C. V. C. Mathews
THE SHYNESS OF ABIJAH. A Dialogue.....Marguerite Merington
TALKS TO SPINSTERS.—III. Making the Best of It...........Lilian Bell
TELLING KATE..........Juliet W. Tompkins
THE HOME LIFE OF LADY CURZON...Sara Jeannette Duncan
THE ULTIMATE MOMENT.......William R. Lighton
THE LITTLE DINNER.......Josephine Grenier
THE WOMAN WHO FALLS BEHIND.....Priscilla Leonard
CANDLES AND LAMPS........J. W. Guthrie
WHEN THE STORK COMES........Katharine Maxwell
THE FLOWER OF MEMORY...Priscilla Leonard

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.
MARCH, 1903.

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS.
SAXON AND SLAV..........Frederic A. Ogg
A READING JOURNEY THROUGH RUSSIA..........Edward J. Steiner
PRACTICAL STUDIES IN ENGLISH......Benjamin A. Heydrick
NATURE STUDY.........Alice G. McCloskey
CIVIC PROGRESS.........Ella Bond Johnston
A NEGLECTED SOCIAL FORCE........Calvin Dill Wilson
HOME PROBLEMS FROM A NEW STANDPOINT.........Caroline L. Hunt
THE UNITED STATES AS AN ART CENTRE...........N. Hudson Moore
THE ARTS AND CRAFTS MOVEMENT.....Ilse F. Sochlin
ICE FISHING AT CHAUTAUQUA........Frances M. Hawley
STORIES OF HEROIC LIVING:
Johanna. (Prize Story.)
A Man's Sacrifice.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.
MARCH, 1903.

BEAUTY IN THE MODERN CHORUS.....Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, 2d
THE POLICE SYSTEMS OF EUROPE.....Avery D. Andrews
THE WOMAN OF FIFTY.Mrs. Wilson Woodrow
BARLASCH OF THE GUARD.........Henry Seton Merriman
BREED OF THE WEST..Charles Jenney-Jackson
THE YOUNG NAPOLEON.......Field Marshal Viscount Wolseley
A FEUDING IN THE KNOWLES COUNTRY...........E. C. M'Cants
THE SELECTION OF A HOME........Clarence A. Martin
VON LENBACH, THE MAN AND PAINTER............Louis F. Richards
MANKIND IN THE MAKING—VI. Schooling.........Herbert G. Wells
A HINT FROM FATE....David Graham Phillips
MAKING A CHOICE OF A PROFESSION—III. Insurance.........Charles F. Thwing
MISS AND MY LADY...H. B. Marriott Watson
CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY—
James Brooks Dill..........William J. Boies
Edward Henry Harriman....Robert N. Burnett

PEARSON'S MAGAZINE.
MARCH, 1903.

THE REAL BOOTH TARKINGTON.......John-a-Dreams
THE PICAROONS. Part II.........Gelett Burgess and Will Irwin
A GLIMPSE OF VENEZUELA...Daniel Gibbons
THE WHITE PERSIAN........J. J. Bell
A SCHOOL FOR EXPLORERS.........William Fitzgerald
UNDERGROUND HISTORY—No. III. The Mystery of Captain Dreyfus.........A. V.
SCANDINAVIA'S NATIONAL SPORT.....D. M. M. Crichton Somerville
SMITH OF THE "GUIDES"....Walter Grogan
FISHING THROUGH ICE....Marcus Woodward
THE GIRL FROM TEXAS..Truman H. Andrews
MYSTERIOUS BEINGS..........G. Clark Nuttall
THE PEARL MAIDEN; OR, THE FALL OF JERUSALEM.........H. Rider Haggard
THE SATISFIED SPIRIT.........A. M. Gale
SUSAN B. ANTHONY AT HOME.....Ida H. Harper

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.
MARCH, 1903.

"KING RICHARD II."....Algernon C. Swinburne
AFTER THE WEDDING.......Eleanor H. Porter
OUR TYROL AND ITS PEOPLE....Julian Ralph
THE FAILURE........Theodosia Garrison
AMERICA, THE CRADLE OF ASIA.......Stewart Culin
BUONDELMONTE.........Maurice Hewlett
THE PEOPLE FROM THE SKY........Norman Duncan
MELADY..........Ruth McEnery Stuart
THE DUTCH FOUNDING OF NEW YORK........Thomas A. Janvier
HIS PRICE..........Margaret E. Briscoe
LADY ROSE'S DAUGHTER.........Mrs. Humphry Ward
THE FACING SOUTH OF POLK DILLARD........Alice MacGowan
THE UNEXPECTED.......Robert W. Chambers
A PRIVATE AQUARIUM.....Herman Whitaker
FOG..........John B. Tabb
RECENT DISCOVERIES IN THE FORUM......Giacomo Boni
REAL LIFE.........Edward S. Martin
HAMPSTEAD..........Arthur Colton
VIGILIA ALBA. A Poem.......John Finley

THE BOOKMAN.
MARCH, 1903.

AMONG THE FEBRUARY MAGAZINES...Annie N. Meyer
THE MURDERER...........Elsa Barker
FAMOUS NOVELS AND THEIR CONTEMPORARY CRITICS—
I. Uncle Tom's Cabin.......Arthur B. Maurice
THE FUTURE OF THE DRAMA........Brander Matthews
THE NOVEL AND THE SHORT STORY..Gertrude Atherton
THE HISTORY OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY IN CARICATURE—
Part I. The Napoleonic Era.......Frederic T. Cooper and Arthur B. Maurice
THE LITTLE HAND..........Zona Gale
WASHINGTON'S PRIVATE ACCOUNT BOOK..........Irma M. Peixotto
AMERICAN UNDERGRADUATE JOURNALISM..........L. G. Price
THREE BOOKS OF THE MOMENT—
I. Holbrook's "Dante and the Animal Kingdom".........J. E. Spingarn
II. Jack London's "Children of the Frost"...........Carl Hovey
III. "The Journal of Arthur Stirling"....Arthur B. Maurice
AN AMERICAN EDITION OF PETRONIUS..........Harry T. Peck
NOT INSPIRED.........Charles W. Hutson
A TENDERFOOT IN GRUB STREET......Mary Hood

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.
MARCH, 1903.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CITY.....John Corbin
THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES..........David J. Brewer
THE FATAL SISTERS...Margaret C. McGiffert
AT THE CORONATION OF THE CZAR ALEXANDER III. Letters of the French Ambassadress..Mary King Waddington
CAPTAIN MEAGHAN'S RETIREMENT....Harvey J. O'Higgins
THE LITTLE SHEPHERD OF KINGDOM COME. Chapters IX.-XII.......John Fox, Jr.
THE DARK BEFORE DAWN. Poem....Edith M. Thomas
MARIONETTES AND PUPPET SHOWS......Ernest C. Peixotto
A DELUSION OF GRANDEUR..Eleanor Stuart
A MORO PRINCESS........Harriet A. Pohlers
EXPERIENCE. Poem........Frank D. Sherman
A REFORMED TRAVELLER...Sydney Preston
THE NEW VINE. Poem.......Mildred Howells

AINSLEE'S.
MARCH, 1903.

TIME, THE COMEDIAN..........Kate Jordan
THE HANDLING OF HUSBANDS.......Caroline Duer
THE SUBLIME ART OF PLEASING ACTORS............Alan Dale
AN OBSTACLE TO MARRIAGE..David Barton
MY AUTHORS' READING.....Charles E. Loomis
PARSIFAL..........Guy Wetmore Carryl
TWO GAMES.........Lucia Chamberlain
MISS BLACK'S AFFINITY......George Hinton
THE SUBJUGATION OF HEREM PASHA.......Prince Vladimir Vanlatsky
HOW MOLLY JOINED.......Oscar King Davis
SOUND AND FURY..........S. H. Peters
A WINTER NIGHT.........Clinton Scollard
HOW MEN PROPOSE.........Dorothy Dix
THE SHAMROCK AND THE PALM......Olivier Henry
AUTO BUGLE SONG..........Howard Clark
CASSILLY'S MEAT........Lucia Chamberlain
THE PASSING OF THE GOD...Arthur Stringer
THE DREAD OF OCTAVE MICHAUD......Henri Lavedan
A LECTURE..........Nelson M. Livingstone
CHERCHEZ LA FEMME.......James L. Bliss
THE AGE OF CHARM.......Geraldine Bonner
LA DANSE............Paul Fourot
THE INTERFERENCE OF VON.......Allan P. Ames

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW
MARCH, 1903.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND THE VENEZUELA AFFAIR...A Jeffersonian Democrat
SANITY IN FICTION..........Hamlin Garland
MRS. EDDY'S RELATION TO CHRISTIAN SCIENCE..........W. D. McCracken
THE NEW NILE RESERVOIR..F. C. Penfield
OUR ACTUAL NAVAL STRENGTH......G. W. Melville
LEGAL PENALTIES AND PUBLIC OPINION..........Julian Hawthorne
RECIPROCITY BETWEEN THE UNITED States and Canada....The Hon. J. W. Longley
RIGHTS AND METHODS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS..........Albert S. Bolles
PHILOSOPHY AND SCIENCE AT THE DAWN OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY..........The Rev. John T. Driscoll
POLICE METHODS IN LONDON..Josiah Flynt
POLYGAMY IN THE UNITED STATES: ITS POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE...J. Smith
THE AMBASSADORS. III.......Henry James

THE CRITIC.
MARCH, 1903.

EDWARD STEICHEN..........C. H.
THE LOUNGER.
MARY MAGDALENE.......Moncure D. Conway
THE WORK OF FRANK NORRIS........Hamlin Garland
THE ACADEMIE GONCOURT...Edmund Gosse
SOME LITERARY INSTRUCTORS AT YALE.......Burton J. Hendrick
RECENT BOOKS OF POETRY..Clinton Scollard
LITERARY LANDMARKS OF NEW YORK.......Charles Hemstreet
A COLUMBUS CODEX.........Herbert Putnam
LETTERS TO A LITERARY ASPIRANT...
KRUGER AND DE WET....George Louis Beer
GERMANY OF TO-DAY.......Edward S. Meyer
ISRAEL ZANGWILL AS I KNOW HIM...G. B. Burgin
HOMMAGE A MLLE. C. B..Beatrice Hanscom
THE POWER OF PREJUDICE.Lionel Strachey
THE SHORT STORY IN THE NOVEL....Isabel Moore
ZOLA'S LAST NOVEL.......Walter Littlefield

THE ERA.
MARCH, 1903.

THE MOKI INDIANS AND THEIR SNAKE DANCE.........Orville P. Phillips
A VOICE OF THE PINE WOOD........Dora R. Goodale
AN ALMSHOUSE ELOPEMENT.........E. Louise Liddell
SERAPHINE.............George A. Townsend
HOW TO SEE ITALY ON THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS..........Virginia Butler
MEXICO'S WONDER PLANT....John O. Lacey
BOUND LOVE.............Theodosia Garrison
MARIE ANTOINETTE...........Henry Francis
THE BELL OF ST. HILDEGARDE......Arthur H. Quinn
HOW SHANNIGAN BROKE HIS ARM....E. A. Custer
EDWIN MARKHAM, COWBOY AND POET...........Charles H. Garrett
THE MAD INDIAN OF THE ROCKIES....Jewell H. Aubere

Charlotte Brontë George Eliot Jane Austen

Studies in their Works

BY HENRY H. BONNELL, 8vo, 485 pages, Net, $2.00. By mail, $2.17.

I. Charlotte Brontë, (a) Her Realism, (b) Her Attitude toward Nature, (c) Her Passion.

II. George Eliot, (a) Her Religion and Philosophy, (b) Her Art, (c) Her Sympathy: Further considered.

III. Jane Austen, (a) Her Place, (b) Her Wonderful Charm.

"In Mr. Bonnell's criticism we certainly gain the satisfaction of seeing the writers described intimately and through a sympathetic medium. Obviously he has read.....to saturate his mind with the writings under his consideration, to get out of them all that they can yield him, and to make the product of his study an inspiration to other readers. Consequently......to read his book is to renew one's interest in his subjects and to respect his attitude toward them....." —The New York Times Saturday Review.

"Whoever is interested in the three women most famous in English letters cannot fail to hail with pleasure a volume like this....."—New York Literary Digest.

"The three great female novelists of England are once more made the subjects of thoughtful and sympathetic appreciation....."—New York Sun.

".....this work, aside from being biographical, is an intimate psychic study of these three full-minded women. It contains many anecdotes and incidents that are known but to few, and the insight into the character of the three women is, in some particulars, also new....."—Atlanta Constitution.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., N.Y.

GREAT REMOVAL
Sale of Books.

Having to vacate store at 113 Nassau St. on Feb. 28th, the entire stock of choice books must be closed out in the next week.
$1.25 and $1.50 copyrighted Fiction, marked down to..........50c. per volume

A FEW SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Sir Walter Scott, Cadell limited Edition, 48 vols., ½ morocco, $96.........$36
Victor Hugo, limited Edition, 30 vols., $60...$13.50
Bulwer Lytton, Buckner Ed., 32 vols., $48..$17.50
Tolstoi, complete, 12 vols...........$7.75
International Library of Famous Literature 20 vols., $80..........$12
Lord Byron's Complete, edited by Richard Henry Stoddard, Edition de Luxe, 16 vols., $96....$40
Scottish Chiefs, Imported Dent Ed., $2.50...65c.
Autograph Edition of John Sherman's Recollections of Forty Years in the House, Senate and Cabinet. Published at $25.........$4.75

Unusual Opportunity for Public Libraries.

CORA E. McDEVITT, 113 Nassau St.

MALKAN, CUT PRICE BOOKMAN,

1 William St., Hanover Sq.,
Telephone 5121 Broad.
74 B'way and 9 New St.,
Telephone 5121 Broad.

Kipling's Works, authorized "Swastika" Edition, 15 vols., ½ calf, $30.00. Our price, $15.00.
Masterpieces of Century, 8 vols., full morocco, $32.00. Our price, $16.00.
Brewer's World's Best Orations, 10 vols., ½ morocco, $60.00 net. Our price, $42.00.
Send for List of Special Bargains.

"The Man in the Street Stories"

From THE NEW YORK TIMES.

With an Introduction by CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW
12mo, 330 pages, Cloth Bound, $1.00.

This collection of over six hundred after-dinner stories is now ready. Mr. Depew says of it:
"This collection of stories is my refresher every Sunday after the worry and work of the week. I know of no effort which has been so successful in collecting real anecdotes portraying the humorous side of life as those which are contained in this volume."
Sold by all dealers everywhere, or it will be sent by mail postpaid on receipt of $1.00 by
J. S. OGILVIE PUBLISHING COMPANY,
64 ROSE ST., NEW YORK.

COMPLETE AND AUTHENTIC
THE SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF
DANIEL WEBSTER
NEW NATIONAL EDITION
In 18 octavo volumes, with 108 photogravure plates, and over 2,400 pages of hitherto uncollected speeches, arguments, papers, letters, etc.
SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.
Send two-cent stamp for superbly illustrated descriptive pamphlet, MENTIONING The Times Saturday Review.
Little, Brown & Co., Pubs., Boston.

CHARLES DEXTER ALLEN,
HARTFORD, CONN.,
LECTURES ON BOOK PLATES
With Lantern Slide Illustrations.

A Tale of the Anthrax Valley
William F. Gibbons THOSE BLACK DIAMOND MEN. $1.50
FLEMING H. REVELL CO., Publishers.

Heinigke & Bowen, New York. MEMORIAL WINDOWS.

THREE BOOKS THAT ATTRACT ATTENTION

The Poetry of Browning

A Critical Study of the Works and Genius of the Poet.

By STOPFORD A. BROOKE

$1.50 net. By mail, $1.63

"The most satisfactory and stimulating criticism of this poet yet published."—*London Times.*

"The only valuable book on the subject."—*Bliss Carman.*

Economics of Forestry

By BERNHARD E. FERNOW

Former Chief of Forestry Division, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, now Director N. Y. State College of Forestry.

$1.50 net. By mail, $1.63

"No other book [on this great subject] of like authority. To be commended in the highest terms."—*Phila. Public Ledger.*

Mind Power and Privileges

A study of the influence of the mind over the body.

By ALBERT B. OLSTON

$1.50 net. By mail, $1.63

"A sane, conservative examination of the various phases of 'mental science,' mesmerism, hypnotism, telepathy, etc."—*Public Opinion.*

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO.
New York.

The Back-Log of New York

A New Monthly Magazine of Individuality. Published by the

Graphology Publishing Co.,
503 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y.

Short Stories by Clever and Original Authors.
Serial:

30 Days in Hell.
BY ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE.

Two editions of January number completely sold out. February number just out.

ALL NEWS STANDS.

10 CENTS A COPY.

W. J. DAWSON'S TRIOLOGY,

THE MAKERS OF MODERN ENGLISH

1. THE MAKERS OF MODERN POETRY. A Popular Handbook of the Greater Poets of the Century. Eighth edition. 8vo, cloth, $2.00.
2. THE MAKERS OF MODERN PROSE. Uniform with the above. Second edition. 8vo, cloth, $2.00.
3. THE MAKERS OF MODERN FICTION. In press.

Appreciation of the high literary value of Prof. Dawson's Popular Guide to Modern English Literature is shown in the introduction of the two volumes now ready into such colleges as Bowdoin, Cornell, etc. The sale throughout the country increases from month to month.

*.*Copies mailed on receipt of price.

AT ALL BOOK STORES.

THOMAS WHITTAKER, PUBLISHER,
4th Ave. & 9th St., New York.

THE RIVER.
By EDEN PHILLPOTTS.

This is the first novel by the author of "Children of the Mist," for about two years, and the author regards it as the strongest work.

The scenes are laid in Devonshire, as were those of his former greatest novel.

"Eden Phillpotts is one of the two or three English novelists of the day whose work will live."—Jeannette L. Gilder.

12mo, cloth, $1.50.

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY

"An admirable work."—Gen. Lew Wallace.

THE KINDRED OF THE WILD.

By Charles G. D. [illegible]

HAMILTON.

Another Defense of His Character, with Some More Disparagement of Jefferson.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Jan. 31 Mr. J. Harvey Cook questions the character of Alexander Hamilton. It is probably true that he hated Jefferson. Jefferson maltreated him in so many ways that he would not have been human if he had not hated him.

Jefferson was deceitful, tricky, and some historians have written that he did not always tell the truth. It has been stated of him (and not denied, so far as I am aware) that he would write two letters on the same day to different persons on the same subject, and in one letter express an opinion directly at variance with that expressed in the other. A glaring instance of his duplicity is shown in the Freneau case. Jefferson appointed him to a prominent position in the Department of State. Although drawing a salary from the Government, he proceeded to attack the Administration of Gen. Washington and the political methods and personal character of the Secretary of the Treasury. Washington remonstrated with Jefferson, but the Secretary of State replied that he had nothing to do with the editorial work of Freneau.

Suppose John Hay should appoint an editor in Washington to a prominent position in the State Department, and that editor should proceed to attack the Administration of President Roosevelt and the personal and political character of Secretary Shaw. How long would such a condition be permitted to exist in these times?

Mr. Cook says that Hamilton brought forward a plan for a form of Government in the Federal Convention, and afterward urged the adoption of the plan finally agreed upon. Is not Mr. Cook aware that three forms of Government were brought forward, and that all of them were discussed and two abandoned? Hamilton did not take an active part in the debates in the convention, and returned to New York soon after the organization. He was constantly hampered and outvoted by the adverse majority in the convention from his own State, until, discomfited and discouraged, he retired from the scene. He returned, however, in time to affix his name to the new Constitution, and he was the only member of the convention from New York who had the courage and the patriotism to sign that immortal document.

The great work of Hamilton commenced after the adjournment of the Federal Convention. In the State Convention of New York, called to ratify the Constitution, Hamilton was a member. A majority adverse to ratification had been elected. By his unceasing personal efforts and his unanswerable arguments he turned that majority against ratification to a majority in favor of it, and New York ratified the Constitution by a majority of three. I trust it will do no harm to publish here what Daniel Webster thought of Hamilton. It has been many times published, but once more will not be out of place, in my judgment:

"He smote the rock of the National resources, and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth. He touched the dead corpse of the public credit and it sprang upon its feet. The fabled birth of Minerva from the brain of Jove was hardly more sudden or more perfect than the financial system of the United States as it burst forth from the conceptions of Alexander Hamilton."

Great credit has been given to Jefferson for drafting the Declaration of Independence. He was Chairman of a committee appointed by Congress for that purpose. He adopted many of the ideas of the Mecklenburg declaration, although in after years he wrote to John Adams that he had never heard of the Mecklenburg declaration. It is certain, however, that at least one copy of it was in Philadelphia prior to July 4, 1776. When the rough draft of the Declaration of Independence was reported to Congress that honorable body proceeded, much to the disgust of Jefferson, to eliminate one-third of it.

In the purchase of Louisiana Jefferson was in no sense the originator. The negotiations were conducted in Paris by James Monroe, with Napoleon Bonaparte or his representative. Monroe acted without authority from Jefferson. He was not even sent to Paris for any such purpose. His negotiations were confirmed, however, by Jefferson, and the purchase was ratified by Congress. Fearing, or pretending to fear, that he had violated the Constitution, he sent a message to Congress recommending an amendment to confirm his action. Congress took no notice of his suggestions, except to appropriate the money and pay the bill.

Hamilton was introduced to Washington by Gen. Nathaniel Greene. He captured the heart of Washington at the first interview, and he retained his confidence to the last. Washington offered him a position on his staff, which he accepted. He was soon after promoted to Military Secretary, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He spoke French fluently, and his services to Washington were invaluable in this regard in his intercourse with the French officers. By reason of a slight misunderstanding with Washington near the close of the war he resigned his position on the staff as Military Secretary, although Washington apologized and implored him to remain. He refused, and took his place in the line of the army as commander of a New York battalion, and closed his military career in the Revolutionary War at the head of his command in the trenches at Yorktown.

The personal relations between Washington and Jefferson ceased soon after their official relations were sundered, and they were not resumed. The friendship of Washington for Hamilton, however, remained constant to the end. When he was preparing his Farewell Address he summoned to his aid the genius of Hamilton.

Mr. Cook speaks in rather a disparaging way of Hamilton's action in the matter of the contested election for President in 1800. It seems to me his action was one of honesty, of justice, and of the purest patriotism. The facts are as follows: In the Presidential campaign of 1800 the people had voted for Adams and Jefferson for President and for none others. Aaron Burr was a candidate for Vice President on the [illegible] with Jefferson. As between Adams and Jefferson, the latter had a majority of the Electoral votes, and Adams was defeated. But it so happened that Jefferson and Burr received an equal number of Electoral votes. As to which should be President, and which should be Vice President, in case of a tie vote, the Constitution was silent. Such an emergency had not been thought of, and of course was not provided for. Taking advantage of this technicality in the Constitution, the partisans of Burr sought to elevate him to the Presidency instead of Jefferson. The election of President was thrown into the House of Representatives, to be decided by ballot. The crisis was one of the gravest in our history. Thirty-five times the balloting went around, and the time had nearly arrived when, if a President had not been elected, the Government would have been destroyed. As the acknowledged leader of the Federal Party Hamilton could unquestionably have caused the election of Burr had he chosen to do so. But he would be no party to a fraud on the people who had voted for Adams or Jefferson. All the power of his leadership was exerted for Jefferson, and he was elected. If Jefferson ever made any acknowledgment for this great favor done him by Hamilton, history has failed to record it, although Hamilton lived several years after Jefferson's first inauguration. He sleeps in Trinity Churchyard, in the soil of the city and State he did so much to make glorious, and the roar of Broadway seems ever to chant his requiem. Hamilton died at forty-seven, but in another sense he lives in immortality.

A. J. CHIPMAN.

United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., Feb. 9, 1903.

The Stuarts in Art.

THE STUARTS IN SIXTEENTH, SEVENTEENTH, AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURY ART. By J. J. Foster, author of "British Miniature Painters and Their Art." In two folio volumes. 150 photogravures. Etchings, lithographs, &c. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Edition Royale, $250 net; limited to fifteen copies; edition de luxe, $100 net; limited to seventy-five copies; author's edition, $75 net; limited to 150 copies.

Mr. Foster's admirable volume on miniature painting in England showed to artists and art critics that he was not only an intelligent writer upon his subject, but that he had besides a certain artistic sense of selection as well as a scientist's patience in research, which enabled him to set off his text in the best possible way. These qualities of mind, not usually found developed to any great extent in the same person, have now enabled him to present a most valuable and artistic book on the Stuarts in Scotland and England, and to show by means of illustrations what the personalities of the members of this family meant to the artists of their times.

The period which followed the marriage of Princess Margaret to James IV. of Scotland in 1503 down to Culloden Moor in 1746, when the last Cavalier remnant was overthrown, forms one of the most interesting chapters in English history, although so far as popular interest is concerned its political events have been made predominant. But Mr. Foster does not deal with large questions. His book is non-political and non-theological, and, taking as his broad theme the art of the period which found expression through such men as Samuel Cooper, Petitot, and the Olivers, he manages to give a good deal of personal history and to describe in an entertaining manner the culture and artistic feeling of the times. His whole text reveals not only a historian's knowledge of the epoch—only certain phases of which he presents—but also the author's gift of sifting material drawn from old archives, private papers, and documents, contemporary works long since forgotten, into a coherent and moving narrative.

Unlike many writers on art, Mr. Foster apparently did not first select his illustrations and then write "around" them. It is evident that his theme was first carried out independent of what he hoped to secure by way of illustration, and that he then searched long and intelligently for his pictures. The value of his scheme over that of others is obvious; for in his case no episode or event is shunned because of the poverty of material illustrating it. Mr. Foster's reproductions are presented in several forms, which altogether include 210 subjects; 150 of these are in photogravure of the highest quality, 10 are original etchings, 10 are lithographed fac similes of maps and views, and there are 10 fac simile letters from Mary Stuart, James I., Charles II., Duke of Monmouth, the Chevalier St. George, and others. There are also four reproductions of oil paintings in color. Wherever possible, the author has attempted to present the iconographia of the various Stuarts; thus Mary Stuart is not only shown in portraiture from her childhood to the day of her execution, but relics connected with her life and susceptible of illustration are also given. These include pictures of caskets, jewelry, medals, and other personal ornaments.

A large number of private collections have contributed illustrations to Mr. Foster's book, although his chief sources include the well-known collections at Windsor, Holyrood, Claremont, Welbeck, Woburn, Hardwick, Sion House, and the galleries of the Dukes of Norfolk, Northumberland, Portland, Rutland, &c.

Mr. Foster is probably the first to attempt to depict the Stuarts in a single work, exhaustively illustrated from sources of the highest historical and artistic value, and to show not what the members of this family achieved or failed to achieve in the nation's history but what they were and what they stood for in the estimation of writers and artists of their own times. Aside from its great value as an illustrated record of English portraiture in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, it forms a work which amply supplements the national history of that period through its intensely human, intimate, and personal [illegible].

POE'S COMPLETE WORKS

SEVEN REASONS
WHY THE
ARNHEIM EDITION
IS
THE BEST.

1. **Because it is the most beautifully illustrated** and contains (*in a series of 100 photogravures*) the most strikingly characteristic plates ever designed.

"Mr. Frederick Simpson Coburn, the illustrator, has acquitted himself with remarkable feeling and ability. Indeed, he is one of the best illustrators of Poe we have ever encountered, and the list of artists who have attempted to express the poet's strange ideas is a long one."—New York Tribune.

2. **Because it is the best printed.**

"No handsomer piece of bookmaking is to the credit of an American publisher. Poe's writings are enshrined in a luxurious typographical form worthy of his eminence as a world-author. The Arnheim Edition represents the loving care of a master typographer and the enterprise of a publisher who has nothing to learn from foreign teachers."—The Press (Philadelphia).

3. **Because it is edited by Charles F. Richardson,** Professor of English Literature in Dartmouth College.

"The special merits of this edition consist of luxurious manufacture and rich illustration, reinforced by a critical introduction from the pen of Prof. Charles F. Richardson, of Dartmouth College. The point he desires to emphasize is that Poe's fame is now firmly established wherever literature is honored. His argument is unimpeachable."—New York Tribune.

4. **Because it is arranged chronologically.** Under this plan the material has been arranged in the order in which it was written, showing the development of the master mind and of its power of expression.

"It is the special purpose of the edition that it should be arranged for the reader's comfort, and to this end Poe's writings are for the first time arranged in chronological order, under the heads of 'Poems,' 'Tales,' 'Criticisms,' and 'Miscellany,' in this way showing the progressive development of a creative mind during twenty-two years of its expression."—Albany Argus.

5. **Because it is the definitive edition.**

"It seems eminently proper that Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, the original publishers of Poe's 'The Raven and Other Poems,' in 1845, 'Tales,' in the same year, and 'Eureka,' in 1848, should issue this author's complete works."—San Francisco Call.

6. **Because of its binding.**

"The binding is in tasteful gray and white, backed with gold, which both look (we write with similar volumes on the shelf before us) and wear well."—The Athenaeum (London).

7. **Because it marks an epoch in the art of fine bookmaking.**

"In every detail most luxuriously manufactured."—New York Tribune.

"Print, paper, and illustrations are all that the most fastidious collector of books could require. The handsomest books we have ever handled."—New York Times.

"Undoubtedly the handsomest [edition] we have ever seen."—New York Sun.

CUT OUT AND SIGN.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, 27 & 29 W. 23rd St., New York.

Please send me full particulars of the Arnheim Edition of Poe.

NAME..

ADDRESS..

THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS have secured the American rights to Lord William Nevill's book, on his experiences of prison life, which they will bring out within the fortnight under the title of "Penal Servitude, by W. B. N." Aside from the humor, pathos, and dismal romance of the book, the American publishers believe that it contains much valuable information for specialists in criminology.

A new edition to D. Appleton & Co.'s Library of Useful Story Series is about to be made through William C. Edgar's little book, "The Story of a Grain of Wheat." The wheatberry is traced in its botanical and chemical aspects from its agricultural birth to its final employment in a loaf of bread.

"Daily Training" is a book on athletics which E. P. Dutton & Co. will shortly publish. It is primarily intended for those who are unable to receive instruction at well-regulated gymnasiums. An interesting feature of it is that the authors, E. F. Benson and Eustace H. Miles, take issue with each other on many points of training, and argue their cases with full forensic enthusiasm. This, of course, gives the reader a number of alternatives.

The volume of Henry James's tales and studies in fiction which is sure to form a curious contrast to his recent elaborate romance, "The Wings of the Dove," will come from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons next week. As has already been announced, the collection will be called "The Better Sort," and the reader is obviously invited by the author to believe that the title refers to the quality of the material presented. The same house will also present, Feb 28, Arthur Cosslet Smith's "The Turquoise Cup," with illustrations by Maxfield Parrish; Sewell Ford's "Horses Nine," stories of harness and saddle, with a number of illustrations, and Prof. Duncan B. MacDonald's "Development of Muslim Theology, Jurisprudence, and Constitutional Theory."

Next week G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish that much-talked-of biography, "The Life and Times of George Joachim Goschen," by Viscount Goschen, and "The Great Siberian Railway from St. Petersburg to Pekin," by Michael Myers Shoemaker, author of "Islands of the Southern Sea", and "Palaces and Prisons of Mary Queen of Scots." Both volumes will be copiously illustrated, although naturally in a different manner.

Two books which are to come from the press of McClure, Phillips & Co., Feb. 26, already bear the stamp of London success—"Youth," by Joseph Conrad, author of "Lord Jim," and "Anna of the Five Towns," by Arnold Bennett, author of "The Great Babylon Hotel." "Youth" contains three stories of adventure on sea and land. "Anna of the Five Towns" tells the story of a sincere girl's life and her pathetic struggle for the right to be happy amid the cant and hypocrisy of a Non-Conformist community in Staffordshire, England. It has been hailed as "the most artistic story of the year," in London.

Dr. Holmes's "Elsie Venner" is shortly to be placed in the convenient and inexpensive Cambridge Classic Series, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Benjamin Swift's new novel, "In Piccadilly," in spite of the author's recent tirade on the general run of contemporary fiction, has made its appearance this week, bearing the imprint of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Mr. Pratt's "Work on Wall Street," in Appletons' Business Series, is to be followed by a volume which is just being completed by Dr. E. S. Mead of the University of Pennsylvania. It is to be called "Trust Finance"; in it the author attempts to examine exhaustively, in popular language, the financial conduct of industrial combinations.

On Feb. 26 McClure, Phillips & Co. will bring out Edward W. Townsend's novel of the cosmopolitan and panoramic life of New York, "Lees and Leaven"; "The Chameleon," a story of a man's experiments with his emotions and the unhappiness they bring, by James Weber Linn, author of "The Second Generation"; "The Squireen," a novel of temperament, the scene of which is laid in North Ireland, by Shan F. Bullock, author of "Irish Pastorals," and "True Love," a satirical and humorous novel of life of to-day in Chicago.

"The Book of Old China," by Mrs. N. Hudson Moore, is promised for immediate publication by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. Mrs. Moore is well known to collectors and lovers of old china through her numerous articles that have appeared in Leslie's Monthly and in The Delineator. She pays especial attention to Staffordshire, Wedgwood, Leicester, and other English pottery and porcelain.

"Castle Omeragh," a new novel by F. Frankfort Moore, author of "The Jessamy Bride," &c., will be issued next month by D. Appleton & Co. In this story the author deals with a period in the seventeenth century. It is told in the first person by a young Irishman who has returned to Castle Omeragh, in County Clare, Ireland, from New England just after the massacres at Drogheda, and while Cromwell and his army are still devastating Ireland. After the successful defense of Castle Omeragh the interest of the story is centred in the town of Clonmel, where the Protector is again repulsed. Irish superstition has much to do with the explanation of circumstances and events in the story.

"The Magnetic North," promised to the many admirers of "The Open Question," for recent publication by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, has been postponed, as Miss Elizabeth Robins has been unable to complete the story as soon as she expected.

Volume II. of "The Anthology of Russian Literature," by Prof. Leo Wiener of Harvard University, the first volume of which has already been published, will be brought out this month. This will include the essays of Byelinski, Dobrolyubov, and Pisarev and Merezhkovski, which illustrate the evolution of Russian literature from the standpoint of the Russian critics themselves.

Frederick A. Stokes Company will publish a series of "The Most Famous Pictures in the World," which is to comprise copies of examples of the art of all periods and nations. There will be brief explanatory and critical notes by Augustus Van Cleef and others, together with biographies of the great painters. The first six parts are ready for publication, and two will follow each month until the completion of the series. Parts V. and VI. contain examples of the work of Murillo, da Vinci, Raphael, Giotto, Rembrandt, David, Millet, Burne-Jones, and Reynolds.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will shortly add to their European Neighbors Series, edited by William Harbutt Dawson, "Danish Life in Town and Country," by J. Brochner; "Austrian Life," by F. H. E. Palmer, and "Turkish Life," by Miss L. M. J. Garnett.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce the printing of new editions of the following: "New France and New England," by John Fiske; Bliss Perry's "Study of Prose Fiction," and Prof. Le Baron R. Briggs's "School, College, and Character."

Two histories of the literature of America are shortly to appear. One will bear the imprint of D. Appleton & Co. and will be by William P. Trent. The other will be by Prof. W. B. Cairns of the University of Wisconsin, and will come from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Frederick A. Stokes Company will publish next week Agnes and Egerton Castle's romance, "The Star Dreamer." The authors dedicate the book to Lady Stanley, (Dorothy Tennant,) "herself so gracious an impersonation of gifted and generous womanhood." The same firm will issue at the same time "Letters of an Actress." These letters are published under an assumed name, so as to conceal the identity of the writer. The note to the volume states: "The circumstances that prevent the admission of the authorship of these 'letters' * * * are not peculiar to this book. They are common to its class. The writers of such books must either remain unknown or defer their publication until long after the generation they might interest has disappeared. * * * At the request of the author, one of her friends begs to state formally (1) that Miss Lutrell is an actress and has been on the stage for years; (2) that the people mentioned in the 'letters' do exist, under other names, and (3) that the events narrated did take place.

The Macmillan Company is publishing this week: A new, revised edition from the English edition of Prof. Robert Muir's "Manual of Bacteriology," edited by Norman MacLeod Harris, with 170 illustrations; the large paper edition of "Siena," in the Mediaeval Towns Series, by E. G. Gardner, illustrated by James, also with drawings and photogravure reproductions of pictures, sculptures, &c.; "Pure Sociology: A Treatise on the Origin and Spontaneous Development of Society," by Lester F. Ward, author of "Outlines of Sociology."

"A Girl of Ideas," by Annie Flint, is announced for publication next month by Charles Scribner's Sons. This is the story of the business career of a girl whose imagination is her only capital. She opens an office for the selling of ideas to established writers. Her scheme meets with instant success, and she becomes a distinguished author by proxy. Everything goes on well until she makes a grave mistake, injuring the literary reputation of a well-known writer. The climax of the book comes when the heroine extricates herself and her patron from a very embarrassing situation.

The Baker & Taylor Company has in active preparation a study of the relations between God and music, entitled "God and Music," by the Rev. John Harrington Edwards of Brooklyn, and "Social Ethics," by Prof. J. M. Coleman of Geneva College, a treatise on the social phenomena showing that science and philosophy cannot ignore spiritual facts.

"Variations in Animals and Plants," by Dr. H. M. Vernon of Oxford, will be published in about a fortnight by Henry Holt & Co. This is described as a treatise on biological variations and their relations to Darwinism, which, it is said, will appeal to others than specialists in spite of its scientific accuracy.

Prof. Kuno Francke's "History of German Literature" is being sent to press for the sixth time at Henry Holt & Co.'s. Prof. Francke shows great sympathy for and understanding of the well-known modern German dramatists, like Hauptmann and Sudermann, of some of whose works he gives accounts.

Germany in the Sixteenth Century.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will bring out next week "Social Germany in Luther's Time," being the memoirs of Bartholomew Sastrow, a Pomeranian lawyer, translated into English by Albert D. Vandam, with an introduction by Herbert A. L. Fisher of New College, Oxford. In this book Mr. Fisher says there "are no genial portraits, no sweet-tempered and mellow confidings of the heart such as comfortable men and women are wont to distill in a comfortable age. * * * There is no delicacy, no charm, no elevation of tone in these memoirs." The times in which Sastrow lived were fierce, and passion ran high and deep; the author shows everything "distinctly in hard and fine outlines." Bartholomew Sastrow was born in 1520, the year in which were published Luther's three great Reformation tracts—the "Appeal to the Christian Nobility of the German Nation," "The Babylonish Captivity," and "The Freedom of a Christian Man." Then Mr. Fisher gives a résumé of Germany at that time, as well as a brief outline of Sastrow's family. Speaking of Sastrow's reminiscences of the papal capital, Mr. Fisher says:

We seem to see the Cardinal sweating in his shirt sleeves under the hot Italian sun while his floor is being watered. Heavy-eyed oxen of the Campagna are dragging stone and marble through the streets to build the Farnese palace and splendid houses for the Cardinals; the whole town is a tumult of building and unbuilding. Streets are destroyed to improve a view. If one of the effects of a celibate clergy is to promote immortality another is to improve the cuisine of the taverns. Upon both topics Sastrow is eloquent, and there are too many confirmations from other quarters to permit us to doubt the substantial accuracy of his indictment.

The first two parts of the memoirs were composed in 1595, the third at the end of 1597, doubtless on the basis of some previous diary. They were composed for the benefit of Sastrow's children. The volume contains several illustrations, including photogravures of Martin Luther, King Charles V., King Ferdinand I., Melanchthon, and two or three views.

Formation of Spirals.

An essay upon "Spiral Formations in Nature and Art," by Theodore Cook, is in active preparation for early publication in this country by E. P. Dutton & Co. Theodore Cook is perhaps known as the historian of some districts in France, but he is unfamiliar to students of biology and mathematics. As he says in his "Argument," this inquiry was undertaken "by one who knew little history, less architecture, scarcely any mathematics, and no morphology or botany whatever." He offers as an apology for writing the essay "the interest and beauty of an inquiry which has hitherto only been suggested in a few scattered pamphlets and disconnected references." Mr. Cook's work for this essay has been primarily based on many manuscripts of Leonardo da Vinci.

The preface to the book is by E. Ray Lankester, who in conclusion says:

The example of Leonardo will be difficult to follow until a man like Leonardo reappears. Nature seems to have broken the mold, and its fragments have been buried beneath competitive examination papers. But when to a creative imagination which approaches his shall be added a knowledge of nature that may well be greater, then every branch of intellectual activity will benefit, even if the immediate result be not all that Leonardo hoped for when he wrote so many centuries ago: "In this the eye surpassed nature, inasmuch as the works of nature are finite, while the things which can be accomplished by the handiwork, at the command of the eye, are infinite."

Mr. Cook has written chapters on spirals, plants, shells, "Comparisons," "A Vanished Art," the nautilus, masonry, "The Shell of Leonardo." His ninth chapter is devoted to Leonardo da Vinci solely—his death, his genius, his writings on architecture, anatomy, and other sciences, and his "particular interest in shells" are all touched upon. The book has over sixty pictures and reproductions of sketches and photographs illustrating the formation of spirals in nature and art.

"The American Peril."

An enormous black ship cleaving mountainous waves and flying what seems to be the stars and bars in place of the flag of the United States, the whole on a background whose color would delight an Orangeman—such is the "sensational" cover of "The American Invaders," (H. W. Bell, London and New York.) Mr. Fred A. McKenzie has gathered up the series of papers he wrote for The London Daily Mail, has revised and enlarged the whole, and now sends out the book in the hope of arousing England to a slight sense of the real need of immediate action. "In spite of certain prominent shortcomings," he declares, "there is yet a stubbornness, a persistency, a straightforwardness of dealing and honesty in manufacture among English traders to which the world can show no equal." A chapter is devoted to the book market, and describes the methods which made sales of half a million copies of new novels repeatedly recur. Anecdotes are plenty; one in this chapter tells of S. S. McClure, "the greatest hustler in America. Some time ago he came on a visit to England, reached Southampton in the morning, hurried up to London, did a heavy day's work in his offices off the Strand, boarded the evening train at Liverpool, working all the way, and then caught another boat back to New York." Is it any wonder that "the new publishing methods have left behind the old ideas of dignity and restraint in literature?" He draws the conclusion that "Americans are succeeding to-day largely because of their climate, their better education, their longer working hours, their willingness to receive new ideas, and perhaps most of all because of their freedom from hampering traditions."

NEW VOLUMES OF THE WAYSIDE LIBRARY

Lamb's Essays.

With Biographical Introduction by Barry Cornwall. Two vols. $1.25 net each. (Now Ready.)

The Library of Noble Authors.

Prospectuses and information as to this important series will be mailed on application.

SCOTT-THAW CO.,
542 Fifth Avenue, New York.

JOHN ANDERSON, JR.,
AUCTIONEER OF LITERARY PROPERTY,
20 West 30th Street, New York.

SALE OF THE SECOND PORTION OF THE GILSEY COLLECTION

Engraved Portraits and Views; Lincolniana; New York City; Original Drawings; Autograph Letters; Coins and Medals, etc.

Evenings of Feb. 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th, 1903, at 7.30 o'clock.

The Stumbling Block
BY
EDWIN PUGH
Ready March 13th

AMERICANA
PART II.

General Americana, Slavery, Rebellion, *Regimental Histories*, form the contents of a catalog free for the asking from
THE BURROWS BROTHERS COMPANY
CLEVELAND.

Old and Rare Books
PICKERING & CHATTO,
66, HAYMARKET, LONDON, ENGLAND
Dealers in Rare, Ancient, and Modern English Literature, History, Poetry, Drama, and Fiction, Fine Old English and Foreign Bookbindings. Illuminated MSS. Catalogues issued.

BOOKS AT LIBERAL DISCOUNTS
When calling, please ask for Mr. Grant.
Whenever you need a book, address Mr. Grant.
Before buying books write for quotations. An assortment of catalogues and special slips of books at reduced prices sent for 10-cent stamp.
F. E. GRANT, BOOKS,
23 West 42d St. - - - New York
Mention this advertisement and receive a discount.

HEARTS COURAGEOUS
WELL WORTH READING.

THE RESCUE.
By ANNE DOUGLASS SEDGWICK.
A strong story. A remarkable study of heredity; the scene is laid in Paris. It is said of Miss Sedgwick's work that "there has been no such writing since the Brontes."
12mo. 250 pages. $1.50.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS of FAMOUS PERSONS Bought and Sold.
WALTER R. BENJAMIN,
1,125 Broadway, New York.
SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.
AUGURELLUS, (Ioannis Aurelius;) Ioannis Aurelii Augurelli, Ariminensis Liber primus; on last page: "Impressum Verone, Anno Domini MCCCCLXXXXI, die quinto Julii. (Verona 1491.) Small 4to, large wood cut of an antique form of a violin and bow in front.
CLEAN copy wanted. State price. Address A., P. O. Box 364, New York City.

BOOKS.—All out-of-print books supplied, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. When in England call. BAKER'S GREAT BOOK SHOP, 14-16 John Bright St., Birmingham.

Century Dictionaries and other books bought and sold for cash; calls made at residences. Malkan, 1 William St., Hanover Sq. Tel. 5121—Broad.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Audubon books of birds and animals with plates and indexes. Thos. W. Curtis, 132 Fulton St., New York.

Books bought in Davis's Bookstore, 35 W. 42d St. Write for Catalogue.

QUERIES.

THOMAS ELAINE DONALDSON, 3,431 Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia, Penn.: "About six years ago I read a novel which was a sea tale and which had an unusual description of a storm in southern latitudes. The story was woven about a negro who smuggled aboard the ship from an Indian port. I am under the impression that the book was published abroad under the title of 'The Nigger of the Narcissus.' It was, I believe, published here in America under a different name. I shall be under obligations for any information about the American edition of the book."

Joseph Conrad's "Nigger of the Narcissus," London, 1897, was republished by Dodd, Mead & Co. as "The Children of the Sea." This edition is now out of print.

C. F. CHAPIN, Waterbury American, Waterbury, Conn.: "Your correspondent, 'H. J. S.,' who ascribes the authorship of the poem, 'Felis et Mures,' to Greene Kendrick, and Frederick J. Shepard of Buffalo, who suggests that it is presumably the present Greene Kendrick, the New Haven lawyer, are both in error. The real author was John Kendrick, father of Greene Kendrick, above mentioned, who was graduated at Yale in 1842. The Waterbury history states that he represented the town in the Legislature in 1867; was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in 1871; was at one time Judge, or Recorder, of the City Court; was Mayor of the city in 1864, 1865, and 1866; was a member of the famous peace convention at Philadelphia in 1866; was appointed by President Grant in 1869 as special bearer of the treaties with the Belgian Government, and held the office of City Attorney till his death, May 27, 1877. Of his literary ability it is said: 'Mr. Kendrick was a man of ardent and impulsive nature, of an amiable disposition, and a genial manner. He had a fund of anecdote; was a good raconteur, and quick at repartee. He was a fine classical scholar, had a natural capacity for languages, and great skill in macaronics. Two of these, "Felis Sedit by a Hold," and "Fuit Mexicanus Homo," have had a very extensive circulation.'"

"G. R. M.," New York City: "Will you kindly print the correct address of J. M. Barrie, the author?"

133 Gloucester Road, S. W., London, Eng.

"L. M.," Rahway, N. J.: "What is the origin of the famous epigram:

"'Life is a city with many a street,
Death is the portal where all men meet;
If life were a thing that money could buy,
The poor could not live and the rich would not die.'"

There seems to be much difference of opinion as to the origin and correct text of this epigram. Another version, inscribed on a mural tablet in the Elgin Cathedral burying ground early in the seventeenth century, reads as follows:

This world is a citie full of streets,
And death is the mercat that all men meets;
If life were a thing that money could buy,
The poor could not live, and the rich would not die.

Two of these lines occur in the fifth scene of Act I. of "The Two Noble Kinsmen," by John Fletcher, (to which Shakespeare is said to have contributed,) first published in 1634, but written many years earlier. The Third Queen's last speech in this scene contains these lines:

This world's a city full of straying streets,
And death's the market-place, where each one meets.

W. H. ROBBINS, Haddonfield, N. J.: "About what is the value of a pamphlet entitled 'The President's Policy,' by James Russell Lowell, from The North American Review of January, 1864?"

Only one copy has been sold at auction in recent years—the example in the original covers that brought $35 at Anderson's auction rooms June 5, 1902. Mr. Anderson, we understand, will soon sell another copy. The pamphlet is scarce, though this separate edition, according to Lowell himself, was "largely circulated."

"H. F. Y.," Hatfield, Penn.: "I wish to obtain a 'History' of Philadelphia."

See Agnes Repplier's "Philadelphia: The Place and the People," (the Macmillan Company, $2.50.)

FRANK WEITENKAMPF, Curator Print Department, New York Public Library: "I send the following in reply to the query of Mr. H. H. Bennett, 329 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn: 'Oriental Rugs,' by J. K. Mumford, (Scribner, 1900,) is fully illustrated and has a number of plates in color. A large and more costly work on the subject is the fine one in two folio volumes, published in 1892, under the title 'Oriental Carpets,' by the Imperial and Royal Austrian Commercial Museum, in an edition of 400 copies. Both books can be seen in this library."

M. J. CAMPBELL, New York City: "Some time ago I saw Mr. Otis Skinner play 'Francesca da Rimini,' and would like to obtain a copy of the book by that name containing this version. Can you tell me where I can procure it?"

Write to J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, who formerly published this tragedy, by G. H. Boker, in his "Plays and Poems," two volumes, $4.

"F. W. L.," 134 East Twenty-fourth Street, New York City: "Thomas W. Parsons published his translation of Dante's "Inferno" in 1867. In dedicating the edition to an Italian nobleman, who had asked for a copy of his work, the author says that he was unable to procure a single copy, as the work was published nearly twenty years before, and that therefore he had published this, the edition of 1867. Can you tell me when and where the earlier edition was published?"

Parsons studied Italian in Italy, and there made a translation of the first ten cantos of Dante's "Inferno," which was privately printed in Boston in 1843. In 1865 he privately printed seventeen cantos, and in 1867 published the "First Canticle, (two editions appeared in 1867, one with a portrait and many illustrations.) In 1893, the year after his death, appeared his version of the "Divine Comedy," which contains a translation of the "Inferno" and of portions of the "Purgatorio" and "Paradiso." The latter edition, edited by Charles Eliot Norton, and containing a sketch of Dr. Parsons by Miss Guiney, is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50. See also his noble poem, "Lines on a Bust of Dante," in his "Poems," (same publishers, $1.25.)

WILLARD H. ALGER, [illegible], N. Y.: "Thomas F. [illegible] desires information concerning 'The Continental Ghost.' I think he has in mind 'A Ghost of an Old Continental,' which may be found in '[illegible] and Other Poems,' by [illegible], published by [illegible] & Co., $1.25.)"

[illegible]

First editions of Cooper have long been scarce, and are now beginning to bring good prices; but reprints or foreign editions are without value.

GEORGE R. LINCOLN, Hotel Du Bois, Du Bois, Clearfield County, Penn.: "If 'D. H.,' Brockport, N. Y., will kindly send me his full address, I will be glad to send him copies of several pieces of Macaronic poetry. If possible, I would like to receive others in return."

"M. R. S.," Watertown, N. Y.: "The 1902 volume of the American Book Prices Current says that a copy of Mrs. Browning's 'Last Poems,' 1862, sold for $85 at the Arnold sale. It was a presentation copy from Robert Browning to 'Miss Blagden.' Who was this lady?"

Miss Isa Blagden, to whom Robert Browning presented this book shortly after its publication, was an intimate friend of the Brownings. Her association with Mrs. Browning was long and deep, and after the latter's death she took charge of his son, and the poet lived in her house for several weeks. For years Miss Blagden was the centre of English society in Florence. She dabbled in both poetry and fiction, and soon after her death, in 1872, her poems were issued, with a prefatory memoir, by Alfred Austin.

Appeals to Readers.

A. J. NICKLIN, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City: "I should like to know, with the name of the author, the words of the poem, the first four lines of which are as follows:

'Oh, skeptic, spare that book!
Touch not a single leaf;
Nor on its pages look
With eyes of unbelief.'"

A. C. THOMAS, 210 West Twenty-first Street, New York City: "Among some papers belonging to a friend in Somerset County, N. J., is an old manuscript which, according to family tradition, is a copy (that has descended from generation to generation) of a letter written by Jesus Christ and found under a stone eighty-four miles from Iconium sixty-five years after His death, 'together with King Agbarus's letter to our Saviour and His reply, and Lentulus's epistle to the Senate of Rome.' I would like to get details about this tradition."

A. S. JAMES, 5 Drummond Block, Toledo, Ohio: "I should like to secure a copy of a poem entitled, 'A Man With His Wife Out of Town.'"

ARTHUR F. CROSBY, 128 Nassau Street, New York City: "Where can I get a copy of 'Memoirs of a Huguenot Family,' edited by Anne Maury and published by G. P. Putnam, New York, 1872?"

C. DE FORMARO, 60 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City: "I am anxious to secure a book that appeared seven or eight years ago, entitled 'The Baron of Belmont,' by E. A. Davis. No one seems to be able to give me any clue or information."

MISS R. M. SOPER, 328 Centre Street, Orange, N. Y.: "Can any reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS help me to secure a copy of The Outlook for Oct. 14, 1899?"

W. WILSON, 26 State Street, East Orange, N. J.: "I have the first volume of Gen. Grant's 'Life,' and wish to secure the second volume."

Art in Letters.

LETTERING IN ORNAMENT. An Enquiry into the Decorative Use of Lettering, Past, Present, Possible. By Lewis F. Day. Cloth. Pp. 212. With Numerous Illustrations, Old and New. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

Letters have a decorative value, and the true artist knows how the printed page may become pleasant to the eye of the reader. Mr. Lewis F. Day tells this of Millet. As a boy he used to write verses of the Bible on the wooden gates in the fields, choosing his text to fit the bars. Each letter, he held, had a decorative value of its own, and its form meant something to him. No one can question Robert Louis Stevenson's artistic susceptibilities. He had a happy idea. He wanted to become the possessor of a whole series of golden letters to which nails were attached. When a guest came to Samoa the golden letters were to be given to him with a hammer, and he was to fasten his name in gold to the walls, and add, if he felt so inclined, some sentiments. Printing in double columns Mr. Day rather likes, that is, when the work of the binder and the folder can be depended on, otherwise there is apt to be want of balance. The opportunity for display as far as lettering goes, as found on magazine covers, the author comments on. You want to be clear and plain on a cover, for you must catch the eye of the passenger who is in a hurry to reach the train. Sacrifice yourself to high art, and you will sell few copies. You may, however, be legible without obtrusiveness. "Advertisements into which lettering enters, and must always enter largely, afford but little scope for art; it is a game of brag."

Old printers allowed themselves much more scope than do those of the craft to-day. They took all kind of liberty with their letters. Sometimes they squeezed them in, or at other times expanded them, just as the occasion presented itself. It is pretty to think that the old artists had a sentiment of mystery when carving certain letters. There are marriage chests where the name of the bride and the bridegroom are carved, and yet it takes some little time before you can make out precisely what are the letters. As Mr. Day puts it, "a certain mystery about the wording of a sentiment is of the very essence of tenderness." The Moslem dares not introduce the semblance of man in his carvings, and when in decoration he paints, embroiders, or cuts the sacred name of Allah he is chary of making it too prominent. The initial business may be carried too far. When Napoleon III. was Emperor his particular "N" became fairly wearisome. There was François with his "F," and the locks and bolts of the Château at Blois abound with his initial "F." But then the double "D" of the fair Diana is quite pretty. Initials on a coat of arms may be deemed out of place.

Mr. Day treats the two subjects of monograms and ciphers. In a monogram you may do what you want with the letters. In the cipher you must be more careful. [illegible]

ornamental initials is an interesting one. In the old mediaeval books the illuminator showed his talent. The volume is an entertaining one, and fully illustrated. Mr. Day's conclusion is that he does not want to impose his convictions upon others, but that his personal opinions have been given, those "of a worker of many years' experience."

Recent Foreign Books.

Count Robert de Montesquiou's "Autels Privilégiés," "Les Paroles de la Rêve," and "Prières de Tous" have recently been imported by Brentano's. Other French books include "Les Eruptions Volcaniques et les Tremblements de Terre," by Camille Flammarion; the Almanach de Gotha for 1903; "La vie Ambiguë," by A. Apoukhtine; "Sosurette," a novel by Gyp; "Anthologie de l'Amour Arabe," by Fernand de Martino and Abdel Khalek Bey, with a preface by Pierre Louys; Volume II. on "Esterhazy," of Joseph Reinach's history of the Dreyfus case. From Rome, "Impressioni d'America," by Guiseppe Giacosa. From Madrid, "Ramona," translated into Spanish by José Marti, from the English of Helen Hunt Jackson. From Berlin, "Ein Musterjuengling," by Fr. Bernard; "Sommerbauch," stories of old Weimar, by H. Boehlau; "Nietzsche und der Antichrist," by Karl Friedrich; "Sternschnuppen," poems by Adolph Holst; Maurice Maeterlinck's "Monna Vanna," "Weltall und Menschheit," by Hans Kraemer, with numerous illustrations.

Studies in Italy.

LOMBARD STUDIES. By the Countess Evelyn Martinengo Cesaresco. Illustrated. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. vii.-382. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

We are always glad to see a genuine book about Italy. And such a sentiment seems to be prevalent, for by books and in magazines and in the press generally her history, her art, and her literature are receiving an increasing amount of attention. By knowledge of the country the authoress of this volume is well qualified to give us accurate information, and her culture and sympathy should give her studies something of charm—which is not lacking. In the volume as a whole there is an extraordinary variety of topics, so that its contents might be called motley. Were there an index to it, we should find therein La Scala rubbing shoulders with the Stone Age, and Kubelik's violin with inscrutable Latin inscriptions. The style, too, is somewhat varied. There is at times graphic description, as of the thunderstorm on the lake and the succeeding calm, (p. 48;) and at times the writing is commonplace. That topics are occasionally in an undesirable manner mixed is apparently perceived by the authoress. "I ought not, however," says the Countess Cesaresco, "to speak of those mighty works in the same breath as of Sermione, or I shall be raising false expectations that will not be realized." (How could a false expectation be realized?) What is told of the "Poet's Lake"—its interesting historical reminiscences and present aspects—leaves an indistinct impression, owing very much to the introduction of somewhat forced allusions. For one instance: From a reference to the statue of St. Ercoliano, who was so saintly that the "birds and the fishes * * * stood still at his voice," we are led by reflections on St. Francis and others to a remark of Cardinal Newman's, and from that to the proposition that those old saints "would have little difficulty in accepting Darwin." But the old saints and the young saints, too, have a much simpler solution of such phenomena. The beauty of the thought might have been left untouched. Who would refer the story of Una and the lion to the theories of Darwin? They are different worlds.

"The Memorials of a Lombard House" is a sketch of the family of the Martinenghi. The subject is interesting enough to fully justify this brief history, which is admirably told and shows excellent mastery of historical materials and narrative. The life and spirit in the history are themselves so high that they need no ornament, and none is attempted. It is a "plain, unvarnished tale," and accordingly effective. The reserve in it is the more noteworthy, the authoress herself being a member of the noble house. It is interesting and profitable reading. The family history dates from a thousand years ago. It has had great territorial wealth, its founder having had as many as fifteen castles, and some of its palaces have been and still are of prodigious extent and splendor. In its several branches the house has had a long array of illustrious men, and in the seventeenth century one remarkable woman, who was canonized in 1900.

In "Lombard Agriculture" we have a statistical, practical, scientific note of the condition of the peasantry, of food and health, of land ownership and cultivation, and of emigration. On the theory of small holdings which has become an article of faith with the advanced party all over Europe, the authoress says:

The chiefest moral need of the small holder is that he should be what would be esteemed nowadays a somewhat backward person. * * * It may be affirmed that were the small cultivators more enlightened they would be able to introduce better and newer methods of land culture. There is some truth in this, but it is evident that the principles of improved farming are more applicable to large holdings than to small. It is open to doubt whether the peasants' method, the fruits of immemorial experience, may not be actually the best adapted to the semi-mountainous regions of which so great a part of Italy is composed.

The fact—which seems to be coincident with civilization, to this altogether improv[illegible] of the changed manners of children to [illegible] [illegible]

among all classes in Italy. "Children are beginning to have very little reverence for their parents or for any authority whatsoever."

There is a bright sketch of "Rimini To-day," and in "Historical Rimini" the ever-interesting story of Francesca is discussed. We read: "The grave of the lovers is unknown even to tradition. Better so; we are spared the bathos of the visiting cards at the so-called tomb of Juliet at Verona. * * * Ignorant of the prose of dust and ashes, in the freedom of the sea and air, our thoughts fly back at Rimini to Paolo and Francesca, as when the December wind sweeps the cold gray Breton shore we dream of another pair 'who lived and loved a thousand years ago.'" There is also, of course, a dissertation on that man of terrible fame—Sigismondo Malatesta, who, it has been said, committed every crime, and who erected a church "To Immortal God and to the City"—the most sumptuous building of the age.

The book is beautifully illustrated, and is altogether admirable, instructive, and delightful.

The Variorum FitzGerald.

Volume VI. of the Variorum and Definitive Edition of the works of Edward FitzGerald is being published by Doubleday, Page & Co. This contains "Sea Words and Phrases Along the Suffolk Coast," "A Bird's-eye View of Farid-Uddin Attar's Bird Parliament," and "The Downfall and Death of King Oedipus." In a fortnight the publishers will issue the seventh and last volume in the edition. This will consist of miscellaneous writings, including "The Two Generals," "Bredfield Hall," "Translation from Petrarch," "The Meadows in Spring," "Chronomoros," "Introduction to Readings in Crabbe," "Obituary Sketch of the Rev. George Crabbe," "Memoir of Bernard Barton, Percival Stockdale, and Baldock Black Horse," &c. The edition includes a complete bibliography and interesting personal and literary notes, the whole having been collected and arranged by George Bentham, with a preface by Edmund Gosse.

Another Cromwell Novel.

"Cornet Strong of Ireton's Horse: An Episode of the Ironsides" is a new book by Dora Greenwell McChesney which John Lane is issuing. The story is of Cromwellian times and opens in early New England. Its connection with early America will, it is said, make it readable even for those who are not interested in England's Royalist troubles. Miss McChesney is well known as the author of "Beatrix Infelix," "Rupert by the Grace of God," "Miriam Cromwell, Royalist," "Kathleen Clare," and other historical romances. She is also a contributor to The New York Evening Post. Her new book will contain several full-page illustrations by Maurice Greiffenhagen.

"Government Bonds."

"Government Bonds" is the title of a book printed for the National City Bank of New York, for private circulation, by Robert Grier Cooke. As the title indicates, everything about Government bonds, coupon and registered, is told. There are also chapters on "Circulation," "Public Deposits," "Bonds of Foreign Governments," "Treasury Regulations and Circulars" are given, as are also "Official Forms," such as resolutions, powers of attorney, &c. At the close of the book is given the telegraphic code in numbers and phrases. The book has for frontispiece a picture of the United States Treasury at Washington, D. C., and there is also a photogravure showing the Bank of England.

Carryl's New Novel.

"The Lieutenant Governor," by Guy Wetmore Carryl, will appear next month with the imprint of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The new novel deals with strikes in the imaginary State of Alleghenia.

WRIGHT'S
BOOKKEEPING
SIMPLIFIED.
WALL ST. EDITION.

This is the only book ever published on Wall Street accounting. It explains Wall Street methods of doing business, which must be understood to comprehend brokers' intricate and interesting bookkeeping methods. Forms of all special books, how entries are made in each, forms of all important papers peculiar to the business. It also explains latest business methods of opening, conducting, and closing books for every kind of business; making trial balance and balance sheet. A PERFECT SELF-INSTRUCTOR. This book contains the same course of practice that we get $50 for with personal instruction, and which has prepared over 3,000 successful bookkeepers for splendid positions; some now earning from $3,000 to $5,000 annually. Meets all business requirements in a way that can be easily understood and applied. Gives universal satisfaction.

[illegible] pages, cloth bound. Rouge et Noir, $3.00.

What others say:—"Have examined all the recent publications on accounts, and yours beats them all in every respect. In my opinion IT WILL NEVER BE EXCELLED."

SAVE THIS NOTICE. Write for 24 page booklet.

R. J. WRIGHT & CO., Department 7, 123 West 16th St., New York City. Telephone, 4,[illegible]—18[illegible]

DO YOU KNOW
The Left Side Man?
BY [illegible]
[illegible] pages, cloth bound, $1.25.

His real name is [illegible], and he is the hero of a story which has just been issued. [illegible] "THE LEFT SIDE MAN." It is neither a [illegible] nor [illegible] novel, but is "A [illegible]"

[illegible]

The Morning Telegraph. The Morning Telegraph. The Morning Telegraph. The Morning Telegraph.

THE FOUR FEATHERS

BY A. E. W. MASON.

Copyright 1902, by A. E. W. Mason. Copyright 1902, by The Macmillan Co.

CHAPTER I.

A CRIMEAN NIGHT.

LIEUTENANT SUTCH was the first of Gen. Feversham's guests to reach Broad Place. He arrived about 5 o'clock on an afternoon of sunshine in mid June, and the old red brick house, lodged on a southern slope of the Surrey hills, was glowing from a dark forest depth of pines with the warmth of a rare jewel. Lieut. Sutch limped across the hall, where the portraits of the Fevershams rose one above the other to the ceiling, and went out on to the stone-flagged terrace at the back. There he found his host sitting erect like a boy, and gazing southward toward the Sussex Downs.

"How's your leg?" asked Gen. Feversham, as he rose briskly from his chair. He was a small, wiry man, and, in spite of his white hairs, alert. But the alertness was of the body. A bony face, with a high, narrow forehead and steel blue, inexpressive eyes, suggested a barrenness of mind.

"It gave me trouble during the Winter," replied Sutch. "But that was to be expected." Gen. Feversham nodded, and for a little while both men were silent. From the terrace the ground fell steeply to a wide, level plain of brown earth and emerald fields and dark clumps of trees. From this plain voices rose through the sunshine, small, but very clear. Far away toward Horsham a coil of white smoke from a train snaked rapidly in and out amongst the trees, and on the horizon rose the Downs, patched with white chalk.

"I thought that I should find you here," said Sutch.

"It was my wife's favorite corner," answered Feversham in a quite emotionless voice. "She would sit here by the hour. She had a queer liking for wide and empty spaces."

"Yes," said Sutch. "She had imagination. Her thoughts could people them."

Gen. Feversham glanced at his companion as though he hardly understood. But he asked no questions. What he did not understand he habitually let slip from his mind as not worth comprehension. He spoke at once upon a different topic.

"There will be a leaf out of our table to-night."

"Yes. Collins, Baberton, and Vaughan went this Winter. Well, we are all permanently shelved upon the world's half-pay list, as it is. The obituary column is just the last formality which gazettes us out of the service altogether," and Sutch stretched out and eased his crippled leg, which fourteen years ago that day had been crushed and twisted in the fall of a scaling ladder.

"I am glad that you came before the others," continued Feversham. "I would like to take your opinion. This day is more to me than the anniversary of our attack upon the Redan. At the very moment when we were standing under arms in the dark—"

"To the west of the quarries, I remember," interrupted Sutch, with a deep breath. "How should one forget?"

"At that very moment Harry was born in this house. I thought, therefore, that if you did not object, he might join us to-night. He happens to be at home. He will, of course, enter the service, and he might learn something, perhaps, which afterward will be of use—one never knows."

"By all means," said Sutch, with alacrity. For since his visits to Gen. Feversham were limited to the occasion of these anniversary dinners, he had never yet seen Harry Feversham.

Sutch had for many years been puzzled as to the qualities in Gen. Feversham which had attracted Muriel Graham, a woman as remarkable for the refinement of her intellect as for the beauty of her person; and he could never find an explanation. He had to be content with his knowledge that for some mysterious reason she had married this man so much older than herself and so unlike her in character. Personal courage and an indomitable self-confidence were the chief, indeed, the only, qualities which sprang to light in Gen. Feversham. Lieut. Sutch went back in thought over twenty years, as he sat on his garden chair, to a time before he had taken part, as an officer of the Naval Brigade, in that unsuccessful onslaught on the Redan. He remembered a season in London to which he had come fresh from the China station; and he was curious to see Harry Feversham. He did not admit that it was more than the natural curiosity of a man who, disabled in comparative youth, had made a hobby out of the study of human nature. He was interested to see whether the lad took after his mother or his father—that was all.

So that night Harry Feversham took a place at the dinner table and listened to the stories which his elders told, while Lieut. Sutch watched him. The stories were all of that dark Winter in the Crimea, and a fresh story was always in the telling before its predecessor was ended. They were stories of death, of hazardous exploits, of the pinch of famine, and the chill of snow. But they were told in clipped words and with a matter-of-fact tone, as though the men who related them were only conscious of them as far-off things; and there was seldom a comment more pronounced than a mere, "That's curious," or an exclamation more significant than a laugh.

But Harry Feversham sat listening as though the incidents thus carelessly narrated were happening actually at that moment and within the walls of that room. His dark eyes—the eyes of his mother—turned with each story from speaker to speaker, and waited, wide-open and fixed, until the last word was spoken. He listened, fascinated and enthralled. And so vividly did the changes of expression shoot and quiver across his face that it seemed to Sutch the lad must actually hear the drone of the bullets in the air, actually resist the stunning shock of a charge, actually ride down in the thick of a squadron to where guns screeched out a tongue of flame from a fog. Once a Major of artillery spoke of the suspense of the hours between the parading of the troops before a battle and the first command to advance; and Harry's shoulders worked under the intolerable strain of those lagging minutes.

But he did more than work his shoulders. He threw a single furtive, wavering glance backward; and Lieut. Sutch was startled, and, indeed, more than startled—he was pained. For this, after all, was Muriel Graham's boy.

The look was too familiar a one to Sutch. He had seen it on the faces of recruits during their first experience of a battle too often for him to misunderstand it. And one picture in particular rose before his mind—an advancing square at Inkermann, and a tall, big soldier rushing from the line in the eagerness of his attack, and then stopping suddenly, as though he suddenly understood that he was alone and had to meet alone the charge of a mounted Cossack. Sutch remembered very clearly the fatal wavering glance which the big soldier had thrown backward toward his companions—a glance accompanied by a queer, sickly smile. He remembered, too, with equal vividness, its consequence. For though the soldier carried a loaded musket and a bayonet locked to muzzle, he without an effort of self-defense received the Cossack's lance thrust in his throat.

Sutch glanced hurriedly about the table, afraid that Gen. Feversham, or that some one of his guests should have remarked the same look and the same smile upon Harry's face. But no one had eyes for the lad; each visitor was waiting too eagerly for an opportunity to tell a story of his own. Sutch drew a breath of relief and turned to Harry. But the boy was sitting with his elbows on the cloth and his head propped between his hands, lost to the glare of the room and its glitter of silver, constructing again out of the swift succession of anecdotes a world of cries and wounds, and maddened, riderless chargers, and men writhing in a fog of cannon smoke. The curtest, least graphic description of the biting days and nights in the trenches set the lad shivering. Even his face grew pinched, as though the iron frost of that Winter was actually eating into his bones. Sutch touched him lightly on the elbow.

"You renew those days for me," said he. "Though the heat is dripping down the windows, I feel the chill of the Crimea."

Harry roused himself from his absorption.

"The stories renew them," said he.

"No. It is you listening to the stories."

And before Harry could reply, Gen. Feversham's voice broke sharply in from the head of the table:

"Harry, look at the clock!"

At once all eyes were turned upon the lad. The hands of the clock made the acutest of angles. It was close upon midnight, and from 8, without so much as a word or a question, he had sat at the dinner table listening. Yet even now he rose with reluctance.

"Must I go, father?" he asked, and the General's guests intervened in a chorus. The conversation was clear gain to the lad, a first taste of powder, which might stand him in good stead afterward.

"Besides, it's the boy's birthday," added the Major of artillery. "He wants to stay; that's plain. You wouldn't find a youngster of fourteen sit all these hours without a kick of the foot against the table leg unless the conversation entertained him. Let him stay, Feversham!"

For once Gen. Feversham relaxed the iron discipline under which the boy lived.

"Very well," said he. "Harry shall have an hour's furlough from his bed. A single hour won't make much difference."

Harry's eyes turned toward his father, and just for a moment rested upon his face with a curious, steady gaze. It seemed to Sutch that they uttered a question, and, rightly or wrongly, he interpreted the question into words:

"Are you blind?"

But Gen. Feversham was already talking to his neighbors, and Harry quietly sat down, and, again propping his chin upon his hands, listened with all his soul. Yet he was not entertained; rather he was enthralled; he sat quiet under the compulsion of a spell. His face became unnaturally white, his eyes unnaturally large, while the flames of the candles shone ever redder and more blurred through a blue haze of tobacco smoke, and the level of the wine grew steadily lower in the decanters.

Thus half of that one hour's furlough was passed, and then Gen. Feversham, himself jogged by the unlucky mention of a name, suddenly blurted out in his jerky fashion:

"Lord Wilmington. One of the best names in England, if you please. Did you ever see his house in Warwickshire? Every inch of the ground you would think would have a voice to bid him play the man, if only in remembrance of his fathers. . . . It seemed incredible and mere camp rumor, but the rumor grew. If it was whispered at the Alma, it was spoken aloud at Inkermann; it was shouted at Balaclava. Before Sebastopol the hideous thing was proved. Wilmington was acting as galloper to his General. I believe, upon my soul, the General chose him for the duty, so that the fellow might set himself right. There were three hundred yards of bullet-swept flat ground, and a message to be carried across them. Had Wilmington toppled off his horse on the way, why, there were the whispers silenced forever. Had he ridden through alive he earned distinction besides. But he didn't dare; he refused! Imagine it if you can! He sat shaking on his horse and declined. You should have seen the General. His face turned the color of that Burgundy. 'No doubt you have a previous engagement,' he said in the politest voice you ever heard—just that, not a word of abuse. A previous engagement on the battlefield! For the life of me, I could hardly help laughing. But it was a tragic business for Wilmington. He was broken, of course, and slunk back to London. Every house was closed to him. He dropped out of his circle like a lead bullet you let slip out of your hand into the sea. The very women in Piccadilly spat if he spoke to them; and he blew his brains out in a back bedroom of the Haymarket. Curious that, his name was at stake, yet he could blow his own brains out afterward."

Lieutenant Sutch chanced to look at the clock as the story came to an end. It was now a quarter to one. Harry Feversham had still a quarter of an hour's furlough, and that quarter of an hour was occupied by a retired surgeon-general with a great wagging beard, who sat nearly opposite to the boy.

"I can tell you an incident still more curious," he said. "The man in this case had never been under fire before, but he was of my own profession. Life and death were part of his business. Nor was he really in any particular danger. The affair happened during a hill campaign in India. We were encamped in a valley, and a few Pathans used to lie out on the hillside at night and take long shots into the camp. A bullet ripped through the canvas of the hospital tent—that was all. The surgeon crept out to his own quarters, and his orderly discovered him half an hour afterward lying in his blood stone dead."

"Hit?" exclaimed the Major.

"Not a bit of it," said the surgeon. "He had quietly opened his instrument case in the dark, taken out a lancet, and severed his femoral artery. Sheer panic, do you see, at the whistle of a bullet."

Even upon these men, case-hardened to horrors, the incident related in its bald simplicity wrought its effect. From some there broke a half-uttered exclamation of disbelief; others moved restlessly in their chairs with a sort of physical discomfort, because a man had sunk so far below humanity. Here an officer gulped his wine, there a second shook his shoulders as though to shake the knowledge off as a dog shakes water. There was only one in all that company who sat perfectly still in the silence which followed upon the story. That one was the boy, Harry Feversham.

He sat with his hands now clenched upon his knees and leaning forward a little across the table toward the surgeon, his cheeks white as paper, his eyes burning and burning with ferocity. He had the look of a dangerous animal in the trap. His body was gathered, his muscles taut. Sutch had a fear that the lad meant to leap across the table and strike with all his strength in the savagery of despair. He had indeed reached out a restraining hand when Gen. Feversham's matter-of-fact voice intervened, and the boy's attitude suddenly relaxed.

"Queer incomprehensible things happen. Here are two of them. You can only say they are the truth, and, pray God, you may forget 'em. But you can't explain, for you can't understand."

Sutch was moved to lay his hand upon Harry's shoulder.

"Can you?" he asked, and regretted the question almost before it was spoken. But it was spoken, and Harry's eyes turned swiftly toward Sutch and rested upon his face, not, however, with any betrayal of guilt, but quietly inscrutable. Nor did he answer the question, although it was answered in a fashion by Gen. Feversham.

"Harry understand!" exclaimed the General, with a sort of indignation. "How should he? He's a Feversham."

The question, which Harry's glance had mutely put before, Sutch in the same mute way repeated. "Are you blind?" his eyes asked of Gen. Feversham. Never had he heard an untruth so demonstrably untrue. A mere look at the father and the son proved it so. Harry Feversham wore his father's name, but he had his mother's dark and haunted eyes, his mother's breadth of forehead, his mother's delicacy of profile, his mother's imagination. It needed, perhaps, a stranger to recognize the truth. The father had been so long familiar with his son's aspect that it had no significance to his mind.

"Look at the clock, Harry."

The hour's furlough had run out. Harry rose from his chair and drew a breath.

"Good night, sir," he said, and walked to the door.

The servants had long since gone to bed; and as Harry opened the door the hall gaped black, like the mouth of night. For a second or two the boy hesitated upon the threshold and seemed almost to shrink back into the lighted room as though in that dark void peril awaited him. And peril did—the peril of his thoughts.

He stepped out of the room and closed the door behind him. The decanter was sent again upon its rounds; there was a popping of sodawater bottles; the talk revolved again in its accustomed groove. Harry was in an instant forgotten by all but Sutch. The Lieutenant, although he prided himself upon his impartial and disinterested study of human nature, was the kindliest of men. He had more kindliness than observation by a great deal. Moreover, there were special reasons which caused him to take an interest in Harry Feversham. He sat for a little while with the air of a man profoundly disturbed. Then, acting upon an impulse, he went to the door, opened it noiselessly, as noiselessly passed out, and, without so much as a click of the latch, closed the door behind him.

And this is what he saw: Harry Feversham, holding in the centre of the hall a lighted candle high above his head and looking up toward the portraits of the Fevershams as they mounted the walls and were lost in the darkness of the roof. A muffled sound of voices came from the other side of the door panels, but the hall itself was silent. Harry stood remarkably still, and the only thing which moved at all was the yellow flame of the candle as it flickered apparently in some faint draught. The light wavered across the portraits, glowing here upon a red coat, glittering there upon a corselet of steel. For there was not one man's portrait upon the walls which did not glisten with the colors of a uniform, and there were the portraits of many men. Father and son, the Fevershams had been soldiers from the very birth of the family. Father and son, in lace collars and bucket boots, in Ramillies wigs and steel breastplate, in velvet coats, with powder on their hair, in shakos and swallowtails, in high stocks and frogged coats, they looked down upon this last Feversham, summoning him to the like service. They were men of one stamp; no distinction of uniform could obscure their relationship—lean-faced men, hard as iron, rugged in feature, thin-lipped, with firm chins and straight level mouths, narrow foreheads, and the steel-blue inexpressive eyes; men of courage and resolution, no doubt, but without subtleties or nerves or that burdensome gift of imagination; sturdy men, a little wanting in delicacy, hardly conspicuous for intellect; to put it frankly, men rather stupid—all of them, in a word, first-class fighting men, but not one of them a first-class soldier.

But Harry Feversham plainly saw none of their defects. To him they were one and all portentous and terrible. He stood before them in the attitude of a criminal before his judges, reading his condemnation in their cold, unchanging eyes. Lieut. Sutch understood more clearly why the flame of the candle flickered. There was no draught in the hall, but the boy's hand shook. And finally, as though he heard the mute voices of his judges delivering sentence and admitted its justice, he actually bowed to the portraits on the wall. As he raised his head he saw Lieut. Sutch in the embrasure of the doorway.

He did not start, he uttered no word; he let his eyes quietly rest upon Sutch and waited. Of the two it was the man who was embarrassed.

"Harry," he said, and in spite of his embarrassment he had the tact to use the tone and the language of one addressing not a boy, but a comrade equal in years, "we meet for the first time to-night. But I knew your mother a long time ago. I like to think that I have the right to call her by that much misused word 'friend.' Have you anything to tell me?"

"Nothing," said Harry.

"The mere telling sometimes lightens a trouble."

"It is kind of you. There is nothing."

Lieut. Sutch was rather at a loss. The lad's loneliness made a strong appeal to him. For lonely he could not but be, set apart as he was, no less unmistakably in mind as in feature, from his father and his father's fathers. Yet what more could he do? His tact again came to his aid. He took his cardcase from his pocket.

"You will find my address upon this card. Perhaps some day you will give me a few days of your company. I can offer you on my side a day or two's hunting."

A spasm of pain shook for a fleeting moment the boy's steady, inscrutable face. It passed, however, swiftly as it had come.

"Thank you, Sir," Harry monotonously repeated. "You are very kind."

"And if ever you want to talk over a difficult question with an older man, I am at your service."

He spoke purposely in a formal voice, lest Harry, with a boy's sensitiveness, should think he laughed. Harry took the card and repeated his thanks. Then he went upstairs to bed.

Lieut. Sutch waited uncomfortably in the hall until the light of the candle had diminished and disappeared. Something was amiss, he was very sure. There were words which he should have spoken to the boy, but he had not known how to set about the task. He returned to the dining room, and with a feeling that he was almost repairing his omissions, he filled his glass and called for silence.

"Gentlemen," he said, "this is June 15," and there was great applause and much rapping on the table. "It is the anniversary of our attack upon the Redan. It is also Harry Feversham's birthday. For us, our work is done. I ask you to drink the health of one of the youngsters who are ousting us. His work lies before him. The traditions of the Feversham family are very well known to us. May Harry Feversham carry them on! May he add distinction to a distinguished name!"

As one all that company was on its feet.

"Harry Feversham!"

The name was shouted with so hearty a good will that the glasses on the table rang. "Harry Feversham, Harry Feversham," the cry was repeated and repeated, while old Gen. Feversham sat in his chair with a face flushed with pride. And a boy a minute afterward in a room high up in the house heard the muffled words of a chorus—

For he's a jolly good fellow,
For he's a jolly good fellow,
For he's a jolly good fellow,
And so say all of us—

and believed the guests upon this Crimean night were drinking his father's health. He turned over in his bed and lay shivering. He saw in his mind a broken officer sinking at night in the shadows of the London streets. He pushed back the flap of a tent and stooped over a man lying stone dead in his blood, with an open lancet clenched in his right hand. And he saw that the face of the broken officer and the face of the dead surgeon were one—and that one face, the face of Harry Feversham.

The continuation of this novel will be printed in THE MORNING TELEGRAPH SUNDAY, Feb. 22, and daily thereafter. Each instalment will be handsomely illustrated